The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Real French Ginghams!

At 35c.

These Are Excellent Value at 45c.

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All of which we offer at our well-known

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A. T. STEWART & CO.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

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Furs, or any other garments liable to be damaged by moths, stored and insured.

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107 State-st.,

Between Washington and Madison.

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DUNBAR'S

Original WAUKESHA Water.

The great Kidney and Bladder Remedy. Recommended by Guy's Hospital, London. Indorsed by the medical profession. A world-wide reputation. Ask for BETHESDA Water. Sold bottled and in bulk by druggists everywhere.

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Telephone call Dyche's drug store.

PURE DRINKING WATER

from the WHITE ROCK SPRINGS, Waukesha, delivered to any part of the city at $2.25 per barrel. The demand for this celebrated water by our leading families is regular. Drinking Water is daily increasing. Kidney and Liver difficulties it is invaluable. SOLE AGENTS, Druggists, Proprietors, 81 South Clark-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st., Palmer House, and 128 Randolph-st. Also sold by H. M. Kinseley, Caterer, Dearborn-st. Brothers, and Johnson & Haywood, Grocers.

STUDEBAKER BROS.

HAVE REMOVED TO

Cor. State & Jackson-sts.

"Linene" Reversible Collars.

WESTERN DEPOT AT

THOMAS & HAYDEN'S,

aka MADISON-ST.

REST

ASSURED that the warm weather is bound to come, and will come soon, and then

PARASOLS

Will be in great demand.

At no other time during this season will an opportunity to secure choice and fresh goods at such ridiculously low prices be offered again.

DURING OUR

OPENING TO-DAY

We shall sell the following SPECIAL BARGAINS:

200 BLACK SATIN PARASOLS, lined in all fashionable shades of silk, at $1.75
(REGULAR PRICE, $3.50.)

200 BLACK SILK BROCADE PARASOLS, silk lined, trimmed with handsome 4-inch wide pure silk Spanish lace, at $2.35
(REGULAR PRICE, $4.00.)

200 BLACK SATIN PARASOLS, lined in all fashionable shades, white or black silk, trimmed with pure silk Spanish lace of unequaled quality, at - $4.50
(REGULAR PRICE, $6.00.)

Finer Goods, ranging from $5 to $25 a piece, at equally low prices.

IN SPITE

Of the unfavorable weather we sold several hundred Parasols during the last two days, owing to the fact that our goods are just as represented and the prices the lowest in the city.

163 State-st., cor. Monroe.

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ARE NOTIFIED THAT THE

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ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

MAKERS OF

ELECTRIC LIGHTING APPARATUS,

Under Patents to Chas. J. Van Depoele,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICES AND WORKS TO THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING,

203 & 205 Van Buren-st.,

(COR. FRANKLIN.)

Parties contemplating the use of Electric Light are recommended to investigate the perfection to which this system has been brought, and judge of the volume and quality of light compared with the power required. Communications should give full information concerning premises to be lighted, statements as to power, etc. Price-lists on application.

Proposals for Indian Supplies and Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1882.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," (this for Beef must be a distinct separate envelope), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, etc. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., and Oceola reen, New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, May 23, 1882, for furnishing for the Indian service about 800,000 pounds Bacon, 4,000,000 pounds Beef on the roof, 125,000 pounds Beans, 70,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,000,000 pounds Corn, 700,000 pounds Coffee, 8,000,000 pounds Flour, 40,000 pounds Rice, 300,000 pounds Hard Bread, 75,000 pounds Hominy, 9,000 pounds Lard, 1,650 barrels Mess Pork, 250,000 pounds Mice, 11,250 pounds Tea, 60,000 pounds Potatoes, 30,000 pounds Salt, 240,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 1,250,000 pounds Sugar, and 800,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen, and Cotton Goods, consisting in part of Ticking, 35,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 30,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 100,000 yards; Denims, 170,000 yards; Gingham, 50,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 25,000 yards; Cheviot, 4,000 yards; Brown Sheeting, 200,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 70,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 30,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 6,000 yards; Winsey, 3,000 yards; Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and about a list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, etc., and for about 675 Wagons required for the service in Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, and Wisconsin, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City. Also for such Wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes delivered at San Francisco.

Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to this Indian Office, in Washington, or Nos. 63 and 67 Wooster street, New York; William H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, San Francisco, and Yankton; the Postmaster at Sioux City, and to the Postmasters at the following-named places in Kansas: Arkansas City, Burlington, Caldwell, Dodge City, Emporia, Eureka, Great Bend, Howard, Hutchinson, Larned, McPherson, Marion, Medicine Lodge, Newton, Osage City, Sedan, Sterling, Topeka, Wellington, Wichita, and Winfield.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal.

H. PRICE, Commissioner.

Proposals for Wrapping Paper, Twine, Letter for Balances, and Marking and Rating Stamps.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 7th day of June, 1882, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing Wrapping Paper, Twine, Letter for Balances, and Marking and Rating Stamps, for the use of the Post-Offices in the United States, for the year from the 1st day of July, 1882.

Blanks for proposals and circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required, and giving full instructions as to manner of bidding and conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the "Blank Agency, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C."

T. O. HOWE,
Postmaster-General.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

State & Adams-sts.

Our warerooms are now filled with everything that is new, choice, useful, and desirable in the line of Household Furniture. Our line of Chamber Suits in Walnut, Ash, Cherry, Maple, Mahogany, Ebony, Cocobola, and Rosewood, has never been surpassed in richness of style and variety of design. Our line of Parlor Suits is equally varied and attractive. For Coverings we have the choicest patterns, from the latest importations, in almost endless variety—in short, every line is full, and our stock complete.

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ONLY

NEW STOCK

OF

FURNITURE

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CHICAGO.

HILDRETH & CO.

Old Stand, 221 and 223 State-st.

Formerly of HOLTON & HILDRETH.

Factory—86, 88, 90 and 92 West Randolph-st.

OIL STOVES.

THE LITTLE GIANT,

Manufactured by

WM. H. HESS,

100 Lake-st.,

Is the most powerful OIL STOVE in the market. Is absolutely NON-EXPLOSIVE, and the only one that CAN BE KEPT PERFECTLY CLEAN. Fully Warranted. Retailed by all stove-dealers, or at Headquarters, 100 Lake st. At Wholesale by Brintnall, Lamb & Co., 72, 74 & 76 Lake-st.; C. W. Fish, 151 Lake-st.; Gender & Preschke Mfg. Co., 29 & 31 Lake-st.; Heat Stove Works, 312 & 314 West Lake-st.

100 Lake-st.: Watson Foundry, 312 & 314 West Lake-st.

THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

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RAZORS

Just arrived. The new Spalding Razor. Full concave. English manufacture. Hamburg ground. Every one warranted.

A. G. SPALDING & BRO.,

108 Madison-st.

FINEST IRISH POTATOES

FOR SALE. Call on importers, Messrs. CAMPBELL, THOMPSON & SEWELL, 112 Washington-st.

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At low rates made promptly by

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Rooms 15 to 17, 90 La Salle-st.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

2-Ton Wagon Scale, $240; 4-Ton $350; "Little Detective," $1. Send for Price List.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

State & Washington-sts.

Dept. 31.

The following goods comprise the Best and Cheapest Offering OF

"Neckwear"

Ever shown here!

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Fisk, Clark & Flagg's

Satin-Lined

"Claudent"

AND

Puff Scarfs!

—NEW— AT

75c.

Real Value, $1.25 to $1.50.

"Band Bows"

FOR

One-Half Dollar,

Worth 75c.

The fashionable trade will find the above exceedingly attractive, and, together with our

CELEBRATED

$5.00

"Silk Umbrellas,"

—Fox's Paragon Frame,—

Excellent Purchases.

Bauer GRANDS, SQUARES, Pianos AND UPRIGHTS.

OVER 100 PIANOS to Rent and to Sell on easy Monthly Payments.

Julius Bauer & Co.,

182 & 184 Wabash-av.

Also 300 Parlor and Church Organs for sale below cost.

STEINWAYS

Are the only manufacturers who make every part of their Pianos, exterior and interior (including casting of the full iron frames), in their own factories.

Recently published statistics reveal the fact that 70 per cent of all American Pianos exported to the Art Centres of Europe are credited to Messrs. Steinway & Sons.

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24 Neu Rosen-str., Hamburg.
State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

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General Agents for the Northwest.

"THE CLARENDON" SHIRT,

With Patent Back.

FINE Stock and CUSTOM Work our Specialties.

EXTRA FINE NECKWEAR.

The "MYRTLE," our new Scarf.

Wide End Ties in great variety.

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Importer and Dealer in Optical, Mathematical and Surveying instruments, comprising Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Instruments, &c.

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Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision.

A Rare Opportunity.

A gentleman going to Europe with his family is desirous to lease his house and sell furniture, &c., complete. This is a chance seldom offered. House situated in one of the best locations of Chicago. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Good brick stable attached. None but principals need address E 74, Tribune office.

FRUITS.

Come and see us in our New Palace Fruit Store, 7 Clark-st. two doors from the old stand, Taylor's Fruit Store. 7 Clark-st., for ten years at No. 3 Clark-st. Telephone.

Spring Styles Men's Dress Silk Hats. Soft and Stiff Business Hats, finest qualities and lowest prices at BARNES' HAT STORE, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

WASHINGTON.

The Geneva Award Bill Passed to Please the New-Englanders.

Failure of the National Bank People to Secure a Hearing.

The Democrats Filibuster, and Absenteeism Prevents Any Action.

Passage of the Intermediate Federal Court Bill by the Senate.

Two Appropriation Bills Worthy of Gulliver Make Their Appearance.

A Pension Bill for a Round Hundred Millions and a River and Creek Bill for Fifteen Millions.

THE HOUSE.

PASSAGE OF THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—This morning Representative Thomas, of Illinois, succeeded in persuading the House to pass by unanimous consent his bill to appropriate $25,000 to build a road from Mound City to the National Cemetery near that place. This is a work which, it is said, is very much needed to be done. After the passage of some minor bills of no great public interest the House continued the consideration of the Geneva Award bill. Hammond, of Georgia, made a vigorous speech against the bill and in favor of the bill reported by the minority of the Judiciary Committee, to send the claimants to the Court of Claims. Chairman Reed had reserved only fifteen minutes for himself, and when he began to speak he remarked that he should not need to occupy all that time in order to fully answer the objections which had been raised against the bill reported by the majority of the Judiciary Committee. He found time to say all that was necessary in ten minutes. House, of Tennessee, then moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but this motion was defeated without a division. The bill reported by the minority of the committee was then defeated by a vote of 109 to 46, and

THE MAJORITY BILL WAS THEN PASSED

by a vote of 133 to 87. After the House had agreed to a conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, Crapo undertook to call up the bill to extend the charters of the National banks, and the Democrats under the lead of Randall immediately began to filibuster. Hiscock said the Democrats were extremely anxious to go on with the regular order, this being private-bill day. The regular order, however, as Randall and everybody else knew, had been suspended by a two-thirds vote of the House, and the National Bank-bill given the preference as a special order. The yeas and nays were then ordered on the motion to take up the Bank bill, which was carried by a vote of 116 to 16, when Randall immediately made the point that no quorum had voted. This was true. A quorum consists of 147, and on this vote 160 members were recorded as absent or not voting. A call of the House was then ordered, and 211 members answered to their names, showing 81 absentees. A second attempt to call up the bill by a yea-and-nay vote was successful, 104 members voting in the affirmative, and eight in the negative. Of course Randall again made the point that no quorum had voted, and

THE REST OF THE AFTERNOON

was wasted in an unavailing attempt to get a quorum, to adjourn, or to take a recess. The Democrats were perfectly willing to adjourn, their anxiety about private bills extending no farther than might serve their purpose to prevent the consideration of this important public measure. They have again put themselves squarely on the record against the passage of any measure to extend the National-bank charters, and this to avert what every business-man in the country dreads—a financial crash next fall. The whole policy of the Democrats in regard to this measure has been a cowardly, evasive, and insidious one. For a long time they fought successfully the attempt to make the bill a special order, the pretext being that they desired an opportunity for a fair discussion and to offer amendments, both of which things the Republicans were perfectly willing all the time to accord. Crapo went so far finally as to draft a resolution specifying what particular amendments the Democrats should be permitted to offer and have a vote. Upon and with that understanding the bill was made a special order by a vote of more than two to one, Randall himself voting with the majority, and yet the very first attempt that is made to bring forward and dispose of this special order, Randall leads in a filibustering to postpone action. For the failure to make up the bill today the majority, however, is

QUITE AS RESPONSIBLE

as the minority. On the first vote only fifteen additional votes were required to make a quorum, and on that vote forty-four Republicans were recorded as absent or not voting. Many of them were probably in the city, and a number of them were in and about the Capitol itself. Every Republican who reads the newspapers has known for the last fortnight that this bill would be taken up for consideration this week, and they had a right to anticipate that the minority would filibuster against its consideration. It was, therefore, their duty to be on hand. The forty-four Republicans who failed to put in an appearance today, and

THE PRESENCE OF ONLY FOURTEEN OF WHOM

would have enabled the House to proceed with the bill, were Bingham, Bowman, Butterworth, Calkins, Cornell, Crowley, Davis of Illinois, Dezendorf, Dunnell, Dwight, Farwell of Iowa, Fisher, Goodshalk, Hammond of New York, Harris of Massachusetts, Houk, Hazelton, Horr, Hubbs, Jacobs, Jadwin, Jones of New York, Jorgensen, Joyce, Kasson, Lewis, Lindsey, Marsh, McCook, McKinley, Orth, Pegues, Pettibone, Pound, Prescott, Russell, Shallenberger, Smith of New York, Updegraff of Ohio, Updegraff of Iowa, Ursor, Washburn, Wood of New York, and Young. Messrs. Dunnell and Kasson are absent by order of the House, conducting the Peruvian investigation in New York. Lindsey, Pettibone, Houk, and some others were absent on account of illness. A majority of the forty-four Republican absentees is absent without leave of the House. On this vote fourteen Democrats voted with the Republicans to take up the bill. They were Beach, Bliss, Hardy, Scoville, Abram S. Hewitt, Hardenbergh, Harris of New Jersey, Converse of Ohio, Dowd of North Carolina, Ellis of Louisiana, Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, Hore of West Virginia, Richardson of South Carolina, and Speer of Georgia. After the result of this vote was announced a call of the House was ordered, and 211 members responded to their names. This left

NINETY ABSENTEES,

of whom thirty-nine were Republicans and forty-one were Democrats and Greenbackers. The Republican absentees on this call were: Calkins, Candler, Cannon, Cornell, Crowley, Davis of Illinois, Dezendorf, Dunnell, Farwell of Iowa, Fisher, Godshalk, Hammond of New York, Harris of Massachusetts, Houk, Horr, Hubbs, Joyce of New Jersey, Jorgensen, Joyce, Kasson, Lewis, Marsh, McCook, McKinley, Orth, Page, Pettibone, Pound, Prescott, Russell, Shallenberger, Smith of New York, Townsend, Updegraff of Ohio, Updegraff of Iowa, Ward, Washburn, Wood of New York, and Young. Of the 101 members who voted in the affirmative on the second attempt to take up the bill six were Democrats and ninety-eight Republicans. On that vote, therefore, forty-nine Republicans, or five more than on the first motion, were recorded as absent or not voting. A good deal was said

IN THE LAST CONGRESS

about Democratic absenteeism, and a good deal might be said now about Republican absenteeism. The Republicans have barely one member more than a quorum of the House when all are present. They are responsible for the legislation of the House, and yet here on a great public question, of which there has been at least a fortnight's notice, nearly one-third of the Republican members are recorded as absent or not voting, and the remnant of the majority, reinforced by a dozen or more Democrats, is left at the mercy of the minority. On the whole, therefore, the Republicans should be held to as strict an accountability for the performance of today as are the Democrats. There is no excuse whatever for the gross neglect of public duty. Of the nearly fifty Republican absentees today, probably not more than ten at the outside were necessarily kept from their public duties. Had fifteen of them been where they belonged, the public business could have been proceeded with.

ROBESON'S JOB.

Harris, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, will make another effort on Monday, under a suspension of rules, to set a day for consideration of the bill appropriating $10,000,000 to build ten new war vessels. He says he anticipates the opposition of the Democrats again, who claim that they will not allow time to be used to consider the bill until the Secretary of the Treasury has answered the Hewitt resolution inquiring into the cost of various vessels made and repaired during the past ten years.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—A bill passed providing for the removal of the remains of the late Gen. Kilpatrick from Chili to the United States.

The conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the House resumed the consideration of the Geneva Award bill.

The substitute for the minority report was rejected—46 to 109. The bill then passed—yeas 125, nays 68.

The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Crapo endeavored to call up the National-Bank Charter bill, but failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote.

The call of committees having been concluded, Mr. Crapo called up the special order, but Mr. Randall, calling attention to the fact that private business had been neglected for three Fridays, raised the question of consideration in favor of the private calendar.

The Democratic side showed a disposition to filibuster, and the yeas and nays were ordered. Successive votes showed no quorum, the Democrats generally refusing to vote.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Robeson, after a report on forestry was referred, the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOR A COURT OF APPEALS TO AID THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Senate finally passed the Court-of-Appeals bill by a vote of 32 ayes to 18 noes, after another afternoon's debate. The discussion this afternoon was of no more general interest than it has been during the tedious days which have preceded it. Mr. Pugh, one of the few Democrats who supported the bill, read a speech in its favor. He said the measure had been carefully considered by the Judiciary Committee, and he believed that it would stand as a valuable improvement upon the existing system. It was useless to undertake, he said, to inquire into the reasons which caused the court to be overburdened, as had been proposed, as such an inquiry would not relieve the Supreme Court of what he called "the disabling accumulation of business." The condition of affairs was such that an immediate remedy was necessary, and that would only be secured by legislation. Differences of opinion as to the best means would exist, but he believed that the measure proposed was one upon which, with present information, little improvement could be made.

JUDGE DAVIS

made another speech in support of the bill, in which he answered some of the objections that had been made to it, and insisted that, inasmuch as the measure had been so carefully considered by the Judiciary Committee, it would be better for Senators to vote for it to cure an admitted evil than to vote for their own propositions, which they admitted had been but imperfectly considered. Some minor amendments as to practice were admitted. None of them, Judge Davis said, interfered with the spirit of the bill, and all of them were of a technical character. Yesterday an agreement had been made that a vote should be taken at 4 o'clock. Yet when that hour came there still was a disposition to talk, and Mr. George, who bids fair to rival the great constitutional lawyers of the South, was still on his feet for another speech, but the point was insisted that the agreement had been fairly made to vote, and that talk must stop and the voting begin.

THE BILL WAS PASSED

by a party vote, the Republicans voting for it generally. The following Democrats, however, voted for the bill: Bayard, Cockrell, Davis of Illinois, Harris, Jackson, Pugh, and Walker. Van Wyck, Republican, would have voted against the bill, but was paired with Mahone. Edmunds would have voted against the bill, but was paired with Garland. Groome would have voted for the bill but was paired with Gorman. Mr. Harris early in the day made an effort to take up the Contagious Disease bill, sometimes known as the Quarantine bill. He referred to the efforts which had been made to bring this up in the Senate, and thought it would not take long to consider it. Opposition was then made, and later in the day it was taken up to be objected to. Mr. Bayard insisted that the bill proposed to create too many new medical offices and enough interest in this public-health measure could not be secured to set aside other bills, the vote upon the motion to take it up being 24 yeas to 27 nays. After a long wrangle over the order of business, it was agreed, on motion of Mr. Plumb, to take up the Five-Per-Cent Land bill.

THIS HEALTH BILL

is the bill in which Dr. De Wolf, for the Board of Health, took so much interest. The measure will doubtless be brought up before the session ends, but there does not seem to be as much interest in it as the importance of the bill demands. This protracted wrangle toward the end of the day over the order of business may not have been intended to consume time so as to prevent any executive session, but it certainly had that effect, the Senate having already consented to adjourn over until Monday, and the usual hour of adjournment having come the motion to adjourn was easily carried; so the case of Mr. Worthington cannot be again considered until Monday.

THE WHISKY INTEREST.

The Senate committee to investigate the charges of blackmail and corruption in connection with the Bonded-Period bill has not yet held a meeting, but it is learned the members are making private inquiry, in order that, when the investigation begins, there may be something definite before the committee. The inquiries extend both to the charge of corruption in Washington and to the reports that distillers in different sections of the country have been assessed considerable sums ostensibly for the purpose of assisting in securing legislation here. The Senate Finance Committee today acted upon the Bonded-Period bill, but declined to accept the House bill which provides for unlimited extension of the bonded period. The essential difference between the House and Senate bill is that the Senate bill provides that the limit of the bonded period shall be five years and that the bonds shall be renewed annually.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Senate bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Mississippi at Memphis and across the Arkansas at Van Buren, were favorably reported. The latter, authorizing the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company to build the bridge, was passed.

The consideration of the Intermediate Appellate Court bill was resumed, the question being upon its passage.

Mr. Pugh referred to the recent declaration of Davis of Illinois, that if he had the power he would divide the Appointees equally between the two parties. Mr. Pugh construed this as an indication of that Senator's course in regard to the nominations when these came up for confirmation, and added that the minority were compelled to trust the President to select the Judges with reasonable impartiality.

Mr. Davis of Illinois, in replying to the objections made in the debate, reviewed the action of the Federal courts in awarding writs of mandamus and Supreme Court decisions concerning municipal corporations.

The discussion continued upon amendments of details, which were rejected except in two instances, when they were accepted by the friends of the measure without a vote.

THE BILL PASSED FINALLY—

yeas, 32; nays, 18—receiving the support of all the Republicans and Bayard, Cockrell, Jackson, Harris, Pugh, and Walker, Democrats.

YEAS.

Allison,	Hale,	McDill,
Bayard,	Harris,	McMillan,
Blair,	Harrison,	Miller (Cal.),
Cameron (Pa.),	Hawley,	Morrill,
Cameron (Wis.),	Hill (Colo.),	Pugh,
Chilcott,	Hoar,	Rollins,
Cockrell,	Ingalls,	Sawyer,
Conger,	Jackson,	Sherman,
Davis (Ill.),	Jones (Nev.),	Walker,
Dawes,	Kellogg,	Windom—32.
Frye,	Lapham,	

NAYS.

Beck,	George,	Mosgan,
Butler,	Grover,	Pendleton,
Call,	Hampton,	Slater,
Coke,	Johnston,	Vance,
Davis (W.Va.),	Jones (Fla.),	Vest,
Farley,	Maxey,	Voorhees—18.

PAIRED—NAY.

Gorman,	McPherson,	Williams,
Groome,	Ransom,	Camden.
Jonas (La.),	Saulsbury,	

PAIRED—YEA.

Aldrich,	Sewell,	Saunders,
Miller (N. Y.),	Logan,	Platt.
Mitchell,	Ferry,	

Garland, in favor of the bill, was paired with Edmunds (absent), in the negative.

THE BILL

creates nine intermediate courts, or one in each existing circuit, and eighteen new Circuit Judges, or two additional for each circuit, who are to be appointed by the President. The court of each circuit will then consist of the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to that circuit, three Circuit Judges, and two of the District Judges, the latter to be designated at each term for the succeeding term, and, if practicable, in rotation, and four of the Judges to constitute a quorum. Appellate jurisdiction is conferred upon the new court over decrees of the Circuit or District Courts, in cases involving more than $500, or where the Circuit or District Judge shall certify that the adjudication involves a question of general importance. The decisions of the Appellate Court on questions of fact are to be conclusive, but reviews upon points of law may be had upon writs of error to the Supreme Court when the matter in controversy exceeds $1,000, the present limitation being $5,000. In criminal cases a writ of error may be sued out if allowed by a Judge of the Appellate Court, but cannot be granted after an unsuccessful application to another Judge. If the Judges do not differ and the case is within their jurisdiction, their action is to be final, and a writ may be taken upon the question of jurisdiction, but not to review the whole case. Exceptional permission to appeal to the Supreme Court is also granted in questions involving a construction of the Constitution as to the validity of a treaty as a Federal law. The bill prescribes the clerical force of the new courts, and fixes the following as the places at which the first terms of the courts in the respective circuits shall be held: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The terms are to begin the first Tuesdays in May and November, beginning with November, 1882. It is also provided that the District or Circuit Judge who tried the cause shall not sit in the hearing upon the appeal.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT

on the Fortification Appropriation bill was agreed to. The item appropriating $5,000 to enable the Ordnance Department to loan old heavy artillery to the militia of the States for practice purposes was retained.

The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was also adopted.

The 5 per cent Land bill was made unfinished business.

Adjourned until Monday.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

THE USUAL DIVISION OF SWAG INDISCRIMINATELY TO GOOD AND BAD USES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The River and Harbor bill is completed, and will probably be reported to the House tomorrow. Among the appropriations proposed are the following:

Erie, Pa	$ 20,000
Ashtabula, O	30,000
Black River, Ohio	7,000
Cleveland	175,000
Harbor of refuge near Cincinnati	10,000
Fairport	10,000
Huron	2,500
Ice harbor at the mouth of Muskingum River	40,000
Port Clinton	6,000
Sandusky City	15,000
Toledo	50,000
Vermilion	3,000
Michigan City, Ind. (continuing operations at inner harbor)	20,000
Michigan City (outside harbor)	60,000
Calumet, Ill	20,000
Chicago	300,000
Waukegan	20,000
Quincy Bay	10,000
Au Sable, Mich	5,000
Ice harbor of refuge, Beli River, Mich.	5,000
Black Lake	4,000
Charlevoix, at entrance to Pine Lake	10,000
Cheboygan	10,000
Frankfort	10,000
Grand Haven	40,000
Harbor of refuge at Grand Marais	10,000
Lake Huron	50,000
Ludington	12,000
Manistee	10,000
Monroe	1,000
Muskegon	25,000
Marquette	16,000
Ontonagon	20,000
Pentwater	10,000
Harbor of refuge at Portage Lake	20,000
St. Joseph, Mich	12,000
Saugatuck	5,000
South Haven	7,000
Thunder Bay	15,000
White River	5,000
Ahnapee, Wis	12,000
Green Bay	20,000
Kenosha	8,000
Kewanee, Wis	12,000
Manitowoc	10,000
Menominee	15,000
Milwaukee	10,000
Harbor of refuge, Milwaukee Bay	100,000
Oconto	10,000
Port Washington	17,000
Racine	7,000
Superior Bay	35,000
Sheboygan	10,000
Harbor of refuge at entrance of Sturgeon Bay Canal	20,000
Two Rivers	15,000
Muscatine, Ia	2,500
Duluth, Minn	40,000
Grand Marais, Minn	20,000
Allegheny River, Pennsylvania	15,000
Elk River, West Virginia	2,000
Great Kanawha River	200,000
Guyandotte River	2,000
Red River, Louisiana	75,000
Arkansas River, Arkansas	20,000
Arkansas River, Arkansas and Texas	20,000
Black River, Arkansas and Missouri	3,500
Fourche Le Feure, Arkansas	4,000
Little Tennessee River, Tennessee	5,000
White River, above Buffalo Shoals, Arkansas	4,000
South Forked Deer River, Tennessee	1,000
Ouachita River, Arkansas and Louisiana	12,000
Saline River	4,000
White River, between Jacksonport and Buffalo Shoals	6,000
White and St. Francis Rivers	12,000
Big Hatchee River, Tennessee	3,000
Caney Fork River	4,000
Clinch River	3,000
Cumberland River, below Nashville	15,000
Cumberland River, above the mouth of the Jeellco, Kentucky	5,000
South Fork of Cumberland River	5,000
Duck River, Tennessee	5,000
French Broad River	5,000
Hiawassee River	1,500
Tennessee River, above Chattanooga	7,000
Tennessee River, below Chattanooga	250,000
Big Sandy River, Kentucky	25,000
Kentucky River	225,000
Treadwater River	3,500
Ohio River ($50,000 to be used for the improvement of Davis' Island Dam)	300,000
Sandusky River	4,000
Clinton River, Michigan	6,000
Detroit River	50,000
Grand River	10,000
Saginaw River	125,000
Chippewa River, Wisconsin	25,000
Fox and Wisconsin Rivers	200,000
St. Croix River below Taylor's Falls	10,000
Wabash River, Indiana and Illinois	70,000
White River, Indiana	20,000
Illinois River, Illinois	175,000
Continuing operations on reservoirs at headwaters of the Mississippi River	300,000
Improving the upper Mississippi River, operating snag-boat	25,000
Mississippi River, above the Falls of Saint Anthony	10,000
Mississippi River, from St. Paul to Des Moines Rapids	250,000
Des Moines rapids	30,000
Examinations and surveys at the South Pass of the Mississippi	10,000
Continuing the removal of obstructions from the Mississippi River	85,000
Missouri River	65,000
Arkansas River	35,000
Cucure River, Mo	5,000
Cascade River	10,000
Missouri River, from mouth to Sioux City, Ia	800,000
Missouri River from Sioux City to Fort Benton	100,000
Survey of Missouri River from mouth to Fort Benton	25,000
Yellowstone River	20,000
Red River of the North	10,000
Constructing dam at Goose Rapids, Red River of the North	30,000
Improving St. Anthony's Falls	25,000
Lower Clear Water River, Idaho	5,000
Examination and surveys, rivers and harbors, generally	75,000
Construction of harbors of refuge on Lake Pepin	20,000
New Buffalo, Mich	5,000
Ice harbor, Dubuque, Ia	20,000
Chippewa River at Yellow Banks	30,000
Frankfort Creek, Penn	10,000
Pensaukee Harbor, Wis	10,000
Humboldt Bay	40,000
Oakland	200,000
Wilmington	75,000
Coos Bay and Harbor, Oregon	30,000
Yaquina Bay, Oregon	60,000
Chihalis River, Oregon	5,000
Columbia River, Oregon	8,000
Sacramento and Feather Rivers, California	200,000
San Joaquin River	40,000
Canal around the cascades of Columbia River	265,000
Improving the Upper Columbia River	5,000
Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers	75,000
Upper Willamette	15,000
Cowlitz River, W. T	1,000
Skagit, Stillaquamish, and other rivers in Washington Territory	20,000
Mouth of Coquelle River	10,000
Expenses of the Board of Engineers to examine the mouth of the Columbia River	7,500

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE AMOUNTS

the bill appropriates $4,123,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the improvement of the Mississippi River from the head of the passes to Cairo, including the harbors of New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, and the rectification of Red and Atchafalaya Rivers at the mou

of. It provides, however, that no portion of this appropriation shall be expended to repair or build levees for the sole and exclusive purpose of reclaiming lands or preventing injuries to lands by overflows. The bill authorizes the commission to repair and build levees, if in their judgment it should be done as a part of their plan to afford ease and safety to the navigation and commerce of the river and to deepen the channel. It provides that whatever balance there may be on hand for the improvement of the mouth of Red River shall be expended by the Secretary of War according to the plans and under the supervision of the Mississippi River Commission. The authority granted to the Secretary of War under the act of 1866 relating to wrecks and sunken vessels is enlarged by the bill so that he may sell and dispose of sunken craft at his discretion before the raising and removal thereof. He is further authorized to expend the money appropriated by the act of March 3, 1879, for the construction of the harbor of refuge at Port Orford, Pacific Coast, if, in his opinion, it be deemed judicious to do so.

THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT

appropriated by the bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors (exclusive of the amount appropriated for the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers) is about $10,500,000.

A HUNDRED MILLIONS.

THE LARGEST APPROPRIATION BILL FOR TWENTY YEARS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Pension Appropriation bill is completed. It appropriates $100,000,000, the exact amount recommended in the estimates. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is $80,000,000, and it is estimated a further appropriation of $20,000,000 will be necessary to complete the service of that period. The new bill appropriates for army pensions as follows: Invalids, $74,000,000; widows, children, and dependent relatives, $20,000,000; survivors and widows of the War of 1812, $3,640,000; in all $97,640,000; for navy pensions, invalids, $900,000; widows, children, and dependent relatives, $600,000; in all $1,800,000. It provides that the appropriations for navy pensions be paid from the income of the navy pension fund so far as it may be sufficient for the purpose. Additional items are: For fees and expenses of examining surgeons, $275,000; for pay and allowances of pension agents for salary, fees for preparing vouchers, rent, fuel, lights, and postage on letters to executive department and to pensioners, $375,000; for contingent expenses of pension agents, $10,000.

THE BANKS.

REORGANIZATION.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Quite a large number of National banks are being chartered by the Controller of the Currency, and, notwithstanding the pending Crapo bill to extend charters to National banks whose charters will soon expire, a large number of these National banks are going into voluntary liquidation, giving up their present charters, and reorganizing under the present law, with substantially the same controlling members of the associations. Nearly all these companies are located in the West and Northwest. The work is done in the office of the Controller of the Currency with remarkable rapidity, and within twenty-four hours after that officer receives the essential details of a new organization the charter is in transit to the corporators. Of course the Controller is originally advised of the proposed organization before the company proceeds directly to take the legal steps required by law.

NEW DESIGNS AND VIGNETS,

or partially new designs, were some time ago ordered for the new National bank-note issue, and the engraved plates made therefrom are nearly completed, so that the plate-printing can be commenced in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in about ten days. Within a month the new issue in the possession of the new banks. The five-dollar note will be engraved wholly from new designs upon the face as well as the back of the plates. The ten-dollar note face is partly engraved from new designs; the back of the note is from entirely new designs. The twenty-dollar note face is partially from new designs, and the back is entirely new. The notes are very beautiful, and are intended to be quite distinct in appearance from the old or present National-bank notes.

A PICNIC.

THE GRANDDAUGHTER OF LAFAYETTE VISITS YORKTOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Marquise de Chambrun and her family of four children, together with a party of escort, all under the care of Col. Peyton, returned from their visit to Yorktown today. In spite of the inclement weather they expressed themselves greatly pleased with the visit. The party, which numbered about forty, were taken to Baltimore on a special car, and thence down the Chesapeake to West Point, and thence to Yorktown, where the battlefield of revolutionary times and the fortifications of McClellan in the Civil War were inspected, and a dinner given the visitors at the Moore House, where Cornwallis surrendered to Washington.

IT WAS AN INTERESTING SIGHT

to see the granddaughter of Lafayette on scenes made memorable by the valor of her ancestor, and to see her children playing around the redoubts made famous by the military operations of their illustrious grandfather, and subsequently the scene of extensive preparation by McClellan. The party was made up of a number of Congressmen and their families and other distinguished persons from Washington and Baltimore. No formal program of exercises was attempted, but the time was happily spent in social pleasure and the study of the history of the spots visited.

MINING CLAIMS.

DEPARTMENTAL DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—In the case of the Big Flat Gravel-Mining Company vs. the Big Flat Gold-Mining Company, and the Montaineer Mining Company, of Humboldt, California, the Secretary of the Interior reverses the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, following the departmental decision of Jan. 8, 1881, in the case of the Ivanpah vs. the Lizzie Bullock claims—that the party who has filed with a Register application for a patent, accompanied by a plat of survey duly approved by the Surveyor-General, cannot be deprived of his rights to proceed by protest from parties who have not filed an application, but allege an intention so to do, and who further allege the survey of the applicant fails to show conflicts with the survey claimed to have been first approved, and which are still in the hands of the protestants, and thereafter proposed to be filed with the regular application. If in such a case the party who has the second party to follow his legal remedy by the filing of an adverse claim and the institution of suit in court to determine the question of possessory right.

IN THE CASE OF THE DE WITT MINING CLAIMS OF SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

the Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, holding it is competent for a party to unite in one application for a patent on several separate contiguous surveys, and post upon each and record the notice required thereby, without requiring a connected plat to be posted on the ground showing all the claims applied for. He also reverses the Commissioner's rulings, and holds that lands already patented as agricultural could not be patented to a mineral claimant, even although such claimant has purchased the land, concedes its mineral character, and attempts to reconvey it by deed to the United States, but does not surrender up the original patent for cancellation. He directs that such deed be not accepted, and the patent on the mining claims shall expressly reserve any title that may have been conveyed by the outstanding patent.

HENNEPIN CANAL.

EFFORTS TO SECURE AN APPROPRIATION.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The representatives of the Hennepin Canal are preparing to push the enterprise before Congress when the River and Harbor bill is reached in the House. An amendment will be offered to appropriate the requisit amount of money for beginning the work, and it is believed that the influence of the combined vote of the members from the Northwestern States will carry it through. Should this fail it will be pushed through as an independent measure after the return of Senator Logan. It is the intention to secure his services, and, with the cooperation of Gen. Henderson and others, to go before the Senate Committee on Commerce and make an argument in favor of the project. It is claimed that the vote of members from Illinois, except Singleton, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, and Indiana will be solid for it. The advocates of the enterprise are working among members from the Middle States, who exhibit a singular apathy on the subject, although Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade have very generally passed resolutions favoring the canal. Mr. Hiscock, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is understood to be unfavorable to the canal, although the sole interest of his district has made favorable expression on the matter, and Mr. Scoville, the member from Buffalo, is also opposed to it, although the Board of Trade of that city has indorsed it.

THE ASSASIN.

CONCLUSION OF THE ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE FULL BENCH OF JUDGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Mr. Davidge remade his argument for the prosecution in the Guiteau case this morning, again addressing himself to the question of jurisdiction. It would be said to be simply monstrous to assert that the head of a nation could be murdered here at the very seat of Government, and because he happened to die elsewhere the sovereignty of this great Nation should be powerless. It is now the duty of the court to declare, in plain and unmistakable terms, the meaning of the statute of the United States, and vindicate the sovereignty of this Nation reposed in their keeping. Davidge closed by combatting the points of Mr. Reed regarding the testimony of experts and of Mrs. Dunmire, and was followed by Mr. Reed, who emphasized the part he had taken in the opening address, and closed his argument with an appeal to not send Guiteau to the gallows if a grave doubt should be found to exist regarding the jurisdiction of the court which tried him.

The court adjourned till Monday, taking the matter under advisement.

GUITEAU VISITED.

The Ohio brewers visited the jail to see Guiteau today, and saw him in his cell. He was very mad because the Warden did not permit him to hold a reception, and sell his photographs and autographs. He usually objects to seeing Ohio people, seeming to have an aversion to them.

JAMES Q. SMITH.

SUDDEN DEATH OF ONE OF THE CONTESTANTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—James Q. Smith, a contestant for the seat of Representative Charles M. Shelly, Fourth Alabama District, died tonight of pneumonia, after an illness of less than forty-eight hours.

NOTES.

TELLER'S INDIAN POLICY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Mr. Teller has decided upon a policy which, if enforced, will do much to prevent Indian troubles. He has determined upon disarming all bands of roaming Indians found off their reservations with arms, and the military will be instructed to disarm such bands. Persons familiar with the Indian service attribute most of the trouble which arises to the fact that the Indians can obtain arms, and that the regulations of the Government in that respect are often disregarded. Sutlers can always be found who furnish the Indians with weapons.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE HILLYER, OF NEVADA,

notice of which was received at the Department of Justice yesterday from the Governor, who also communicated the fact to the Senators and Representatives, does away with the necessity of the bill providing for a new Judge for the Judicial District of Nevada. Those who were candidates for the new Judgeship are now candidates for the successorship of Judge Hillyer. There are at least half a dozen in the field, though only three have any kind of strong backing. Gen. George M. Sabin, of Eureka, is being pushed by Senator Jones, while Senator Fair urges the appointment of Judge Rising, of Story County, Nevada. M. C. Tilden, of Virginia City, has the next strongest indorsement. All indications point to the appointment of Gen. Sabin, as the thing known as Senatorial courtesy would require the appointment of a person named by the Administration Senator from that or any other State. The appointment will be made next week.

FISH PROPAGATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Fish Commission today is shipping 4,000,000 of young shad and herring to various points in the South. There is a great demand for these fish from all sections. The commission will distribute this season about 75,000,000 shad and 250,000,000 herring. The fish-production in the Potomac has quadrupled under the commission.

CRITICISED.

Secretary Frelinghuysen's course in continuing the Spanish Claims Commission is keenly criticised. Blaine refused to permit it to consider the remaining claims, because of the decision of Count Lowenhaupt, in the Buzzi case, that the commission had power to ignore the certificates of naturalization issued by claimants, and thus nullify the action of United States courts. Now Frelinghuysen refuses to let the commission die a natural death, but continues its existence eight months, and turns over the remaining cases to it.

BEN HILL

is very low at Eureka Springs. His daughter has gone to join him.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The bill appropriating $25,000 to construct a road at Mound City to the National Cemetery has passed the House.

THE FORGERY.

The *Star* has a dispatch from Cumberland, Md., saying that John I. Davenport, of New York, was there yesterday in connection with the Morey letter, and had a secret conference with Postmaster Johnston, and one or two arrests there are expected.

THE CABINET

considered the Sergt. Mason case without result. The President is not quite ready to act. At the next meeting it is expected the Tariff Commission will be appointed. Pennsylvania Congressmen recommend Hon. W. D. Oliver, Jr., of Pittsburg. The President has many applications and recommendations for appointment.

WILLIAM BROCKWAY AND CHARLES SMITH

have been indicted for stealing from the Treasury Department plate, dies, etc., from which were printed the spurious bonds thrown upon the market.

PATENTEES.

The following are officers and employés of the War Department reported as personally interested in inventions and patents: Guns and projectiles, Col. Dyer, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.; Capt. A. L. Varney, Capt. J. G. Butler, officers, and A. G. Sinclair, employé.

RUMORS.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Political gossips have had a rare old time during the last few days, which are evidently without much foundation and interesting simply on account of the prominence of the parties involved. One rumor says today that Secretary Folger is to resign his position as Secretary of the Treasury to make a vigorous effort for the nomination for Governor of New York, and that Dick Crowley, Representative from that State, is to be appointed in Mr. Folger's stead. Further rumors send Mr. Frelinguysen to the Court of St. James to succeed Mr. Lowell, and bring Roscoe Conkling again into public life as Secretary of State, to succeed Mr. Frelinghuysen.

R. PORTER LEE.

Bank Examiner Young Charges Him with Systematic Embezzlement—List of the Men Who Assisted in Wrecking the First National Bank of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—In the examination today of ex-President Lee, of the defunct First National Bank, Young, Bank Examiner, made a detailed statement which caused a sensation. The statement shows that W. B. Sprett, ex-County Treasurer, owes the bank $17,641; Zebulon J. Ferris, present Surrogate, $40,184; Herman J. Hall, commission merchant, $410,000; W. S. Bull & Co. (the company being R. Porter Lee), $35,000; F. G. Royce, $12,000; C. E. Walbridge, $16,387; C. H. Arthur, $36,310; C. C. Sears, $55,000; the Akron Cement Company, $15,000; H. Walbridge, $19,700; W. H. Johnson, $84,000. The Examiner concludes his statement thus:

"From the facts developed it is apparent that R. Porter Lee is and has been guilty of systematic embezzlement of the funds of this bank ever since he has had control of its management. He has been led into it by Herman J. Hall and other speculators and stock gamblers, who appealed to his cupidity and desire to get rich suddenly. They got the largest share of the bank's money, and only Monday last, April 10, Lee saw the collapse was at hand. On that day he transferred to Hall 578 shares of stock. This bank discounted for Hall eleven pieces of paper amounting to $150,000 without security, although Hall had already $220,000 in loans here, and paid his own notes not yet due and payable, direct and indirect, for $154,875. Of course these illegal transactions will not help him shift his responsibility; but the fact that he did these things shows very plainly that he realized his position, the impending ruin of the association of which he was the head, and his accountability to the Government and to the creditors of this bank, whose money he had recklessly squandered."

WISCONSIN.

Lieut.-Gov. Fifield—New Corporations—Astronomical Experiments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 12.—Lieut.-Gov. Fifield, who has been acting Governor during the past fortnight because of Gov. Rusk's absence in the East and at the Tennessee reunion in St. Louis, has returned to his home in Ashland. Gov. Rusk is expected here tomorrow night.

Articles of association were filed today with the Secretary of State of the Northwest Sleigh Company, at Milwaukee, capital stock $25,000, and the Bebb & Thomas Metal Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, capital stock $50,000.

Prof. E. S. Holden, Director of the Washburn Observatory, has been making arrangements to test the practicability of the late Prof. Watson's solar observatory to this State. Agents of the university have purchased a six-inch telescope, and Langley, of Pittsburg, has lent his reflector to be used in making experiments. The object of Prof. Watson in building the observatory was to prove the existence of the supposed planet Vulcan, which he claimed to have seen during a total eclipse. Owing to its proximity to the sun it cannot now be seen. The above instruments, together with the special arrangements of the solar observatory, have been designed to obviate this difficulty. Before the end of June the success or failure of the solar observatory will be known to science.

ILLINOIS SHERIFFS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 12.—The Sheriffs of various counties in Illinois are assembling here to consider the revision of the criminal laws so far as they relate to the duties of Sheriffs. Fifteen or twenty are now here, including Mann, of Cook County. Their meetings will be held in the office of Sheriff Ator.

POLITICAL.

Assembly in Chicago of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee.

The State Convention Fixed for the 28th of June at Springfield.

The Campaign in the Fifth Judicial District of Illinois.

Judge McCulloch Likely to Succeed Judge Craig on the Supreme Bench.

Program of the Wisconsin Prohibitionists as Outlined by One of Their Number.

Milwaukee's Police Force Reorganized—A Row Over the Changes by the Chief.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois to Be Held June 28—Meeting of the Central Committee.

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday noon in the gentlemen's parlor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, held an open session for half an hour, went into executive session for an hour, and fixed upon the time and place of holding the State Convention and upon the ratio of representation therein, and adjourned at half-past 1 o'clock. Take it altogether, it was the shortest and most harmonious session a Republican Central Committee of Illinois ever held. There was nothing of the love-feast experience-meeting character about it, even in the suggestions of the visitors, and instead of using up a whole day, as has heretofore been the rule, the business was all done in an hour and a half, and the committee adjourned to meet the evening before the convention at Springfield.

The attendance included all but six of the members of the committee, and even some of them were represented by proxies, and a number of prominent Republicans from the city and country, who were at the hotel, and were invited in to give the committee the benefit of whatever suggestions they might have to make. The committee members present were A. M. ("Long") Jones, Chairman; George Schneider, Treasurer; Dan Shepard, Secretary; John W. Bunn, Springfield; W. R. Calhoun, Clinton; M. B. Thompson, Urbana; John H. Clough, George B. Swift, and H. R. Thomas, Chicago; M. B. Castle, Sandwich; L. B. Ray, Morris; E. A. Wilcox, Minonk; H. F. McAllister, Oquawka; E. J. Pearce, Whitehall; John S. Nicholson, Beardstown; James H. Clark, Mattoon; H. Van Seiler, Paris. The absentees were Robert Bell, Mount Carmel; George T. Williams, Chicago, who was represented by Irus Coy; H. L. Taylor, Streator; J. M. Beardsley, Rock Island; Frank Hitchcock, Peoria; Jonathan Merriam, Springfield, who seemed to have made up long enough with Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington, to send the latter as his substitute; State Senator John R. Tanner, Louisville; W. P. Bradshaw, Edwardsville, who was represented by Mr. S. P. Slade, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dan Hogan, Mound City, who was represented by Mr. Charles T. Strattan, Mount Vernon, candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; and T. W. Scott, Fairfield. The following well-known Republicans were present as visitors: State Auditor Swigart, Secretary-of-State Demeng, Gen. Smith B. Atkins of Freeport, Maj. Albert Woodcock of Ogle County, the Hon. David McCulloch of Peoria, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District; P. M. Wilcox, "the Mendota Carpenter"; Gen. John I. Rinaker of Carlinville, Senator Evans of Aurora, Samuel H. Jones, of Lake Forest, Col. Mason Crooker of Mendota, ex-Gov. Beveridge and Prof. Kistler of Evanston, and Senator Adams, O. S. Cook, Randall H. White, County-Clerk Kohlsaat, W. K. Sullivan, Captain Benze, and William H. Harper, all of Chicago.

"Long" Jones called the meeting to order, and stated that its object was to fix the time and place for holding the next State Convention. The committee was then

ANXIOUS TO HEAR BRIEF SUGGESTIONS

from any of the visitors, and he hoped none of them would be modest about making them. He was aware that none of them had any reputation in that line anyhow.

This little bit of facetiousness seemed to put everybody in good humor, and the suggestions which had been invited began to come in.

Ex-Gov. Beveridge favored holding the convention in Springfield, if it couldn't be held in Chicago, in the latter part of June.

Gen. Rinaker said his people were in favor of a late convention and a short canvass. He thought that this was not founded upon good reputable. He was inclined that the sober second thought would be found to be in favor of an early convention. There were many things that were likely to arise, notwithstanding it was an off year, which it might require a long time to settle.

Mr. George Schneider favored an early convention, to be held in Springfield.

Mr. Jno. Strattan, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mr. Slade, the present incumbent, also favored an early convention.

Secretary Demeng said that the battle would have to be fought by the candidates, and their wishes should be consulted. He was willing to leave the question of time to them. He thought there was no place like Springfield.

Auditor Swigart concurred in this.

Judge McCulloch, though a Supreme Court Judge, did not think his people had any decided preference, but would be willing to concur with the wishes of the majority.

Gen. Atkins favored following the precedents of an early convention at Springfield.

Irus Coy, of the Town of Lake, said that this year the party would have to depend on the personal magnetism of its candidates, and it would be advisable, therefore, to put them as early in the field as possible.

Prof. Kistler, of Evanston, said they were apparently all of one opinion. They must have an early convention to get those to work who would bring out the people. He favored Chicago.

Several other gentlemen expressed themselves in favor of an early convention at Springfield.

The expressions of opinion being all one way, the committee apparently thought they had sufficiently felt the public pulse, and accordingly took a recess for ten minutes. The visitors seemingly construed this into an intimation that the committee were ready to go into executive session, and, after making a dive into a box of "Long" Jones' cigars, took their departure.

The committee at its private session voted unanimously to hold the convention at

SPRINGFIELD WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28,

as predicted in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and fixed the ratio of representation at one delegate for every 400 votes cast for Garfield, and one extra for every fraction of 200 and over.

A sub-committee, consisting of "Long" Jones, Dan Shepard, and John W. Bunn were appointed to draft and publish the call for the convention, and to make all the other necessary arrangements. The committee were further instructed to call Cook County by the seven present Senatorial Districts, as formerly. The reason for this was two-fold. In the first place, the new apportionment, which gives Cook County ten Senitorial districts, will not go into effect until July 1. If, by any possibility, the Legislature should be in extra session June 28, the curious anomaly would be presented of a Senate including seven members from Cook County and a State convention including delegates from ten Senatorial districts. The second reason for calling Cook County by seven instead of ten districts was simply this: No vote has yet been cast in ten, and it would be more or less in the nature of guesswork to figure out where the old vote in the old seven districts belonged in the new ten. For the sake of simplicity and convenience, therefore, and for the reason that the new apportionment will not become a law until July 1, it was decided to call Cook County by the old seven Senatorial districts.

THE COOK COUNTY DELEGATION,

allowing a margin for the few extra ones that may be gained by fractions of 200 and over, will be from 137 to 140, and the whole number of delegates in the convention will be in the neighborhood of 750, as against 685 in the State Convention of 1880. There were really two propositions before the committee—one to award one delegate for every 400 votes cast for Garfield and one for every fraction of 200 and over, and the second to apportion one delegate to every 500 votes and one extra for every fraction of 250 and over. The second proposition was strongly opposed by the country members generally, and the representatives of the smaller counties in particular, who saw very plainly that the smaller the faction the better for them. The country prevailed, and the apportionment was made accordingly.

JUDGE M'CULLOCH.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee cordially indorses the nomination of Judge David McCulloch, of the Fifth Judicial District, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

It was now half-past 1 o'clock, the business was all done and out of the way, and the committee accordingly adjourned to meet at the Leland, Springfield, on the evening of June 27—the day before the convention.

The Situation in the Fifth Judicial District of Illinois—Flattering Prospects of Judge McCulloch's Election to the Supreme Bench.

Among the prominent Republicans at the Grand Pacific yesterday were the Hon. David McCulloch, of Peoria, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District, and the representatives of several of the counties composing that district. A TRIBUNE reporter, in the course of conversation with several of the latter, succeeded in learning the present situation of affairs in the district in relation to Judge McCulloch's prospects at the coming election, which is to be held on the 5th of June. The interest in this election extends far outside of the district itself, and a review of the situation will not be out of place at this time.

Judge McCulloch, it will be remembered, was nominated a few days ago at the Republican Judicial Convention which met at Galva, Henry County. His opponent is Judge Craig, the present incumbent, who has announced himself as an Independent candidate, though everybody in the district and out of it knows his affiliations with the Democracy. The Democrats, under the circumstances, haven't held any convention, and will not, but will quietly vote for Judge Craig, as they have done heretofore when the Independent dodge was played, and many caught thereby. The chances this time are that nobody will be fooled. The Republicans have concluded that it doesn't pay to allow the Democrats to pack the Supreme Court, year after year by straight Democratic nominations wherever they are in the majority, and by resorting to the trick of putting up an alleged Independent and real Democrat where they are hopelessly in the minority, as they are in the Fifth Judicial District. The feeling that they have heretofore been fooled, and that it is about time to infuse a little fresh Republican blood into the Supreme Court is very strong among the Republicans in the district, and will probably operate as much as any other one cause to call out a large vote. The Republicans labor somewhat under the disadvantage that their heavy vote is in the country, and that of the Democrats in the larger towns, and that it is always more difficult to call out the country than the city vote. The issues at stake, however, are being clearly presented to the Republicans throughout the district, and the lively way in which the campaign has opened, and in which it will be prosecuted up to the day of election, shows that no efforts will be spared to poll every Republican vote. The campaign is not of the mass-meeting stump-speech order, but more quiet, business-like, and effective. Several county conventions have already been held, and another will be held before the 5th of June, and these afford the working Republicans an excellent opportunity of comparing notes and taking measures to arouse the Republican masses.

Another sentiment, which has already begun to tell, is that there never was a better time to heal the old breach between Knox and Peoria Counties. Judge Craig lives in the former and Judge McCulloch in the latter, but the bad feeling which has existed for some years between the Republicans of the two counties is said to be fast disappearing. Knox and Peoria have been put together under the new apportionment into the same old Congressional district along with Stark and Fulton. Congressman Lewis, who comes from Knox, has just secured an appropriation of $225,000 for the new Government building at Peoria, and the Peorians are correspondingly happy. What is more, they are said to feel that they cannot longer afford to keep up the old fight, and are represented as even disposed to let bygones be bygones along already. Then, again, as Congressman Lewis would undoubtedly like a reëlection this fall, it is assumed by those who think they know that he will show his friendliness for Peoria by using another year in other words, he will use his active influence at home in the interest of Judge McCulloch's election. With these favorable elements entering into the contest, and the consideration that the Republicans of the district will not willingly let the first election after the new apportionment go against them, and thereby give the Democratic party the prestige of another victory, and the great things they will do in November, the chances are that a splendid Republican vote will be gotten out, and that Judge Craig will resume his private law practice shortly after June 5.

A General Belief that Marshall, the Pennsylvania Kicker, Will Accept the Place on Cameron's Slate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 12.—There is no doubt tonight that Thomas M. Marshall will accept the nomination for Congressman-at-Large. He said today that as he would represent the State it would be about the same as a Senatorship, and, if he accepted and was elected, he intimated that Cameron would be sorry for it when the Senatorial struggle came in 1885. Marshall's friends are urging him to accept and use the office as a stepping-stone to the Senatorship in 1885. Stalwarts and all shades of Republicans are urging Marshall to accept except a few. Marshall and Maj. Brown had a conference today, and it is said Brown urged Marshall to accept. Marshall is as aggressive in his talk about Cameron as he ever was, and several leading Philadelphia Independents have sent him word they will support him, and that the Independent Convention will indorse him. The general belief is that Marshall will accept.

Pennsylvania Gossip.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Don Cameron said tonight that he felt better than he had for some time. He thinks he won a victory at Harrisburg. He admits that he had to stoop. But he thinks he "stooped to conquer," and succeeded. The only men he wanted nominated—Beaver for Governor and Rawle for Supreme Judge—were nominated. As to the rest of the ticket he affects profound indifference. However, he rather flatters himself that he named all the candidates, including his standing candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Greer was the man stated for Secretary of Internal Affairs; and Tom Marshall, who was apparently nominated by the convention, was really nominated, Cameron's lieutenants say, by sub-Boss "Chris" Magee, of Allegheny, who ingeniously and secretly "worked up a boom" for a gallant old Independent, as a salve to the wounds of his defeated nephew, Brown, who wanted the place assigned Rawle. The lieutenants aforesaid are rather proud of the way in which "Chris" managed to overcame the old gentleman's reluctance to run, based on an old promise to his dead wife never to run for office. They are prouder, though, of the position of Rawle in the teeth of the organized opposition of the Stalwarts of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. "It has always been said," remarked one of them tonight, "that Cameron was despised upon the strikers in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and that with them he beat down the honest farmers of the country counties. This time he beat down the city strikers with the country Stalwarts. He had ten times the votes that the kickers had. They admire the clever way in which Wolfe was reduced and abandoned. They enjoyed the huge joke of putting reform resolves in a machine-turned platform, in fact, they are well satisfied with the Cameron convention, the ticket, and themselves. They laugh at Mitchell's announcement that the machine is still alive, and will next meet the Stalwarts at the polls. They think, as one of them said, "If Mitchell succeeds in nominating a ticket and holding it up before the State, it will be swept down stream so rapidly that he will never know what becomes of it."

They have placed three Independents—Beaver, Rawle, and Marshall—on the regular ticket, and incorporated the reform resolutions in the platform on which the candidates stand. No Independent can, no sensible Independent will, ask anything more. They see that they don't fear any Democrat who is likely to be nominated. Judge Trunkey would be formidable, but the other eligibles cannot stand as before "the Christian soldier, James A. Beaver, leaning on his eloquent crutches."

In this connection it may be stated that influential Democrats in Pennsylvania, who recognize the fact that the eloquence of the crutches will control the soldier vote, are looking up the record of "Fighting Dick" Coulter, now a member of the Board of Managers of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers, who was shot in the late War a dozen times, and carries nearly as many balls now in his body. They would consider him the strongest man that can be opposed to Beaver were it not for a suspicion that he was a Know-Nothing. If they find he was not, Gen. Coulter will probably be nominated. He lacks Beaver's eloquence, but he has more wounds.

Shoestring Chalmers Proposes to Try It Again.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 11.—James R. Chalmers, who was recently compelled to vacate his seat in Congress for John R. Lynch, Republican, has announced himself this evening through the public press as an independent candidate for Congress from the Second District. The following are extracts from Gen. Chalmers' address to the public: "But believing that the Lamar Democrats, who controlled the last Legislature and who control the organization of the party in Mississippi, have departed from the true Democratic faith, and believing further that they have attempted to throw me overboard as a Jonah to the Republican whale, I shall oppose them in the next election. The Republicans seized upon with the same boldness and determination to sustain their party that they counted in Hayes and seated Kellogg in the Senate, and the Democratic leaders, against the protest of a few bold spirits, submitted in each case with the same timorous policy and the same meek thankfulness for their individual safety. I propose to appeal from these leaders to the people, and I shall try that appeal before the voters of the Second Congressional District of Mississippi. If accepted as their candidate I shall stand on my record as a platform on the currency question. I shall continue to advocate the standard silver dollar and oppose National banks on the tariff question. believe a tariff for revenue with only incidental protection is true in principle and would be best for the South, but inasmuch as many believe a continuance of a protective tariff for a few years more will develop manufactures in the South, I am willing to see the experiment tried, as I believe a continuance of our present high tariff for a few years will pay off our National debt and destroy the National banks. But the question which I regard as far above and beyond all other political questions in importance to us is the protection of the Mississippi Valley from overflow, and for the patriotic and manly message of President Arthur on this subject I shall support his Administration on all questions where he is not antagonistic to the views herein expressed. Sentimental politics are well enough in places, but I am opposed to sacrificing our material interests either to sentiment or name. The position of President Arthur certainly stands in striking contrast with the action of the Lamar Legislature, which ran from their post while the flood was at its hight, as if they were afraid they would be called on to do something for the overflowed districts, and sent Commissioners to Washington to beg aid from Congress while refusing even to pay their expenses.

"Upon the question of local State Government I have learned from experience in Washington that all parties assert their doctrine when it suits their own interests upon the question of a full vote, a free ballot, and a fair count. All parties in Mississippi are openly committed to it. It was Democratic doctrine under Hancock, and if any attempt is made to violate it the United States Supervisors, properly instructed, can and will detect and expose it."

A Rumpus in Milwaukee Over the Reorganization of the Police Force.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 12.—The new police force was made up and sworn in today. It embraces eighty-seven men under the Chief. Forty-five are Germans, twenty-nine are Irish, and thirteen are Americans. Chief Wason has kept good his word to exclude politics from the department, and he is in hot water with the Bourbon leaders on this account. Among the old men dismissed the proportion of Germans was pretty large, and the *Seebote*, Deuster's German Democratic organ, makes this ill-natured attack: "Nine good German policemen were selected for dismissal. Until the time for marching to the Clerk's office this morning they were entirely ignorant of their fate, and were therefore correspondingly surprised to be suddenly thrown out of office. They had done nothing out of the way, either in office or out. This was, however, not sufficient recommendation to the new Chief, for the latter appears to dislike the Germans, else why did he dismiss nine good, able German policemen and select in their stead four Germans and six non-Germans, mostly Irish? He needs, of course, give no account of his actions to anybody, but the German population of Milwaukee will nevertheless also in future be dismissed only Germans and by among the number of new men the names of several old, tried, and true German policemen who had been strongly recommended are sought for in vain. Must not this incline us to the view that the new Chief is starting a reformer of his department on a very peculiar basis?" This fling of Congressman Deuster's organ at the new administration shows that Chief Wason has got into the most harmonious condition. The fact is, the Chief seems to have studiously avoided all considerations of nationality, religion, and politics. It is possible that the *Seebote's* attack is inspired by some personal grievance. It is known that Michael Kraus failed to get a certain man appointed in whose behalf he had called upon Mr. Wason. It has also come to the knowledge of the reporters that the Chief has been told by "leading and intelligent Germans" for the police force. There has been great difficulty in finding suitable men in some of the wards, but the Germans certainly have no reason to complain, the First Lieutenant and over half the force being of that nationality.

Program of the Wisconsin Prohibitionists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 12.—The Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Prohibitory Amendment Association will hold a session in Madison on the 6th of June to discuss the political situation. A general conference of temperance people will be held the following morning to discuss the propriety of holding a State convention or a three days' temperance camp-meeting at Lakeside, opposit this city, on Third Lake, commencing Aug. 4. Chairman Giles, of the Prohibition party, informed a TRIBUNE reporter tonight that his people would very probably make no Congressional nominations, but a vigorous attempt will be made to capture enough members of the Legislature to hold the balance of power next winter. Where they will not run Republican candidates they will make Independent nominations. Giles says the Prohibition party has fire in its eye this year.

Honk as an Independent Congressional Candidate in Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 12.—Prominent Democrats here say that, in the event of the nomination of William Rule for Congress from this district this summer, L. C. Houk, the present Representative, will run as an independent candidate, assisted by the Democrats, who will make no nomination.

The National Prohibition Alliance to Hold a Conference in Chicago.

COLUMBUS, O., May 12.—The Rev. H. A. Thompson, of Westerville, President of the National Prohibition Alliance, has prepared a call for a conference of the alliance at Chicago, Aug. 22, the day preceding the National Prohibition Convention.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

A Touching Tribute to His Memory Delivered by Oliver Wendell Holmes Before the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—The Massachusetts Historical Society passed resolutions on the death of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and at its meeting today was addressed by Oliver Wendell Holmes and the Rev. George E. Ellis on the life and work of the honored philosopher. Judge Hoar could not be present, but he sent a letter eulogizing his friend. Dr. Holmes' tribute was very touching and graceful. He spoke of him as a protest that outflanked the extremé left of liberalism, yet so calm and serene that its radicalism had the accent of the gospel of peace An iconoclast without a hammer, who took down our ideals from their pedestals so tenderly that it seemed like an act of worship. To sum up briefly: What would be the verdict of the future on his biography? He was a man of excellent common sense, with a genius so uncommon that he seemed like an exotic transplanted from some celestial economy. His character was so blameless, so beautiful, that it was rather a standard to judge others by than to find a place for on the scale of comparison. Looking at life with the profoundest sadness of its transitory existance, he was yet a cheerful optimist, almost too hopeful; peeping into every oradle to see if it did not hold a babe with the halo of a saint on its head. He opened to us a treasure house of literature, but what was far more, he enlarged the boundaries of thought for the few that followed him and the many that never knew, and do not know today, what hand it is that has opened their doors to them. He was a preacher who taught that the religion of humanity included both those of Palestine, not those alone, and taught it with such consecrated fervor as to the heads of some well-known men in different places in Southeastern Dakota. This will likely refer to those who are supposed to be connected with land frauds rather than any who may be concerned with the fraudulent scrip. The United States Attorney has in his possession about $15,000 of fraudulent Santa Fé and Louisiana scrip, but no one in South Dakota has lost anything except Asa F. Thelen, who bought $1,000 worth, which was detected in the land office here.

A CLOUDED MIND.

Miss Virginia C. Perry, a Well-Known Literary Lady of Louisville, Ky., Adjudged Insane.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—Virginia C. Perry, who is well known not only to citizens here but to many throughout the country, was, in the Circuit Court today, adjudged to be a lunatic and ordered to the asylum at Anchorage. In years past Miss Perry was a correspondent of the old *Democrat and Journal*, and was the author of many articles that were copied throughout this country, and more than one of her articles found their way into foreign papers. She was at one time a teacher in one of the public schools, and a suit for damages brought against her for cruel treatment of one of her pupils caused considerable excitement at the time. She is a sister of Lieut.

...er. Over a year ago there was a row be... his husband and neighbors, in which the ...'s character was brought into question. ...ng the particulars the papers offended ...d she sued them for $10,000. Her defeat ...s generally expected.

CANADA.

...visions of the Northwest Territory.

...ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...WA, May 12.—The order passed in Council ...the Northwest Territory into four di... ...namely: Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Al... ...nd Athabaska, as follows:

...boia—The District of Assiniboia, about ...quare miles in extent, to be bounded on ...h by the international boundary line, ...ty-ninth parallel: on the east by the ... boundary of Manitoba; on the nort... ...ninth correction line of the Dominion ...stem of survey into townships, when it ...the fifty-second parallel of latitude; on ...t by the line dividing the tenth and ...s ranges of townships numbered from ...initial meridian of the Dominion lands ...aforesaid.

...tchewan—The District of Saskatchewan, ...14,000 square miles in extent, to be ...d on the south by the Districts of Assini... ...d Manitoba; on the east by Lake Winni... ...Nelson River flowing therefrom into ...'s Bay; on the north by the eighteenth ...on line of the Dominion lands system; ...ne west by the line of that system divid... ...tenth and eleventh ranges of townships ...red from the fourth initial meridian.

...s—The District of Alberta, about 100,000 ...miles in extent, to be bounded on the ...by the international boundary; on the ...the District of Assiniboia; on the west ...Province of British Columbia; and on the ...by the eighteenth correction line before ...ed, which is near the fifty-fifth parallel ...de.

...aska—The District of Athabaska, about ...square miles in extent, to be bounded on the ...th by the District of Alberta; on the ...the line between the tenth and eleventh ...of Dominion lands townships before ...ed until in proceeding northward that ...ersects the Athabaska River, then by ...er and the Athabaska Lake and Slave ...to the intersection of the last with the ...e boundary of the district, which is the ...econd correction line of the Dominion ...ownship system, and is very nearly on ...ieth parallel of north latitude; westward ...Province of British Columbia.

...rt of the Bureau of Industries.

...ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...TTAWA, May 12.—The Bureau of Industries, ...ished by act of the Ontario Legislature ...sion, has published its report. The cond... ...f the crop is much less favorable than it ...month ago. The night frosts and east ...ave done it serious injury, especially on ...undrained lands. The clover has been ...vably damaged by winter exposure and ...rosts. The same discouraging reports ...om all quarters, and under the most ...le circumstances it will not be more ...f a crop. The supply of wheat in farm... ...s small. The good prices of last fall ...nearly the whole surplus of the country ...market. The ground was workable ...early stage of the season, ...e great bulk of plowing and ...is finished, but vegetation is very ...the soils upon which wheat has been ...are black loam and springy in charac... ...well-cultivated lands and on pine and ...e ridges the crop is good. The presence ...Hessian fly has been noticed in several ...It is thought that, should warm weather ...in, with genial rains, a fair harvest may ...reaped. Live stock are generally in ...condition. "Pinkeye" has been very ...y in the lumbering districts of the ...any horses dying of it. A common of... ...brood-mares was to cause them to lose ...ils.

...ked to Build a Bridge Over Red River.

...ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...WA, Ont., May 12.—The deputation now ...the interest of the numerous settlers in ...n Manitoba hope to prevail on the ...on Government to assist the Town of ...in building a new and more substantial ...over Red River at the boundary, to re... ...the one carried away by the spring ...The original structure, which ...was erected by the enterprise of ...ople of Emerson, and exclusively ...expense of that town, while the ...of South and Southwestern Manitoba ...the benefits of it. It is reputation ...show that the undertaking is something ...an one of a local object, and therefore ...ing of assistance from the public to the ...of the $25,000 which they will ...The experience of the present season ...wn that a bridge with stone piers, such ...ailway and traffic bridge at Winnipeg, ...sufficient protection is furnished by ...struction of ice-breakers, is well able to ...the pressure of outgoing ice.

...hinese Question Comes Up in Parliament.

...WA, May 12.—In the Commons tonight ...n Macdonald add no complaints had ...the Government concerning the ex... ...nt of Chinese on white labor in British ...ia. In fact, white labor is so scarce that ...difficulty is to be found. It was further ...ified time it would be necessary to hire ...labor. Whenever any practical diffi... ...rose it would be within the powers of the ...ture to take some action such as has ...ken in the United States, but so far the ...ment saw no necessity for such action. ...white and Chinese laborers could get all ...r they wanted on the railways.

Worthless Mining Stock.

...ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...TREAL, May 12.—Judge Matthieu has given ...on canceling a transfer of $6,000 mining ...the notorious Plume Mine in exchange ...ce of real estate on Courville street. ...lighthall was the original owner of the ...ate, and M. Chaetier proprietor of the ...ss mining stock. Each party gets his ...k again, the Judge holding the stock to ...r value, as it was not an incorporated ...

...gal Right to Sit in Parliament.

...ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...TREAL, May 12.—Mr. Dackett, the member ...anges, failed to appear in court to as... ...a claim against him for $60,000 for ...n the Provincial Parliament for a num... ...knowing that he had really no legal ...do so. He will be tried next term.

The Quebec Cabinet.

...ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...EC, May 12.—A resolution has been intro... ...the Legislature limiting the number of ...Ministers to six, at a salary of $4,000 ...sides their indemnity as members of the ...The Premier to receive an additional ...$1,000 per annum.

The New Papal Delegate.

...ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...WA, May 12.—The new Papal Delegate for ...recently appointed by the Pope will ar... ...June next. His duties will be similar to ...erformed by the late Bishop Conroy.

Running Trains on Sunday.

...ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...WA, May 13.—Another batch of petitions ...n presented to Parliament praying that ...be passed to prevent the running of trains ...day.

Horse-Cars to Run on Sundays.

...ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...RONTO, Ont., May 12.—A petition is in circu... ...here asking the street railway company ...heir cars on Sundays.

...eria and Scarlet-Fever Raging in Toronto.

...ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...RONTO, Ont., May 12.—Diphtheria and scar... ...r have broke out all over the eastern ...of the city.

...E OHIO SUNDAY LAW.

First Conviction at Cleveland.

...ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...VELAND, O., May 12.—J. H. Braun was to... ...und guilty in the Police Court of violat... ...Smith law. He had a trial by jury, who ...in a verdict of guilty after being out ...ive minutes. He will be sentenced to... ...morning. This is the third trial under ...w here, and the first conviction.

OKLAHOMA PILGRIMS.

...ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...PEKA, Kas., May 12.—A dispatch to the ...e of this city from the little Town of ...ell, on the Kansas border, states that ...ngne is now in camp at that point with ...Oklahoma colonists; that the colony ...olled by a large delegation from Sedg... ...nty. A delegation of thirty wagons ...ersons is now en route for Hunnewell, ...mmanded of Col. Lowry. The Parsons ...s have a printing-press and newspaper ...n them, designing to begin the publi... ...a paper upon their arrival upon the ...a town-site. The colonists are well ...with provisions, and have good horses ...y cattle with them.

If Nearly Dead

...ing some highly puffed-up stuff, with ...monials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have ...of kidney or urinary troubles, Bright's ...disease, or liver complaint. These are ...not resist the curative power of Hop ...besides it is the best family medicine

NEW YORK.

Cooper Institute the Scene of Wild Confusion and Disorder.

The Occasion Was the Irish Meeting to Denounce Assasination.

O'Donovan Rossa's Adherents Kept in Check by Brawny Policemen.

Speeches and Resolutions Condemning the Murders at Phenix Park, Dublin.

Anxious Creditors Inquiring as to the Whereabouts of Clark, Bothwell, and Others.

Arrival of a Consignment of Faure Batteries Charged with Electricity—Failures for the Week.

THE DUBLIN HORROR.

THE MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The raw and inclement night had little effect in keeping the Irish citizens away from Cooper Institute, where the mass-meeting was held for the purpose of expressing opinion on the recent assasinations in Ireland and the new coercion policy of Gladstone's Government. The spacious hall was filled to its utmost capacity, the lobby in the rear even being thronged. It was quite evident to the most casual observer that the authorities had taken steps to prevent any disturbance such as it was believed this morning might occur, owing to the expressed determination of the Fenian element of the Irish agitators to infuse their revolutionary doctrines into the gathering, and nullify, if possible, the action to be taken by the Land-League leaders, who were

THE PROMOTERS OF THIS MEETING.

In all parts of the hall—the lobby, the aisles, in the doorways, and at the entrances—were stationed policemen, while in the centre of the auditorium, where sat O'Donavan-Rossa and a number of his followers, were six officers. This dynamite disciple of Irish agitation sat in the early evening with his slouched hat pulled over his eyes and as silent as a statue, and when the proceedings began, remained unmoved and with no evident purpose to carry out his warlike propensities. It was quite apparent, however, during the progress of the meeting that the recalcitrant element, which is not in close harmony with the leagueites, had been plentifully sprinkled throughout the hall, and, from their frequent interruptions of the speakers and expression of revolutionary sentiments, were desirous of stirring up disorder, but in every instance the better judgment prevailed, and the meeting happily was concluded without trouble.

THE AUDIENCE

was almost entirely composed of men, not more than a dozen females being noticeable. It was restless at the outset, the hour of beginning the proceedings being delayed somewhat, but when the platform was filled and Mrs. Parnell walked to a seat at the left of the speaker's stand, there was a sudden and prolonged burst of applause, to which the distinguished lady bowed in acknowledgment. Among the leading Irish citizens who were on the platform and were designated as Vice-Presidents were William B. Wallace, M. D. Gallagher, the Hon. William A. Butler, James Hattigan, the Hon. John R. Brady, Maurice J. Power, the Hon. Henry G. Gildersleeve, the Hon. James Fitzgerald, Joseph J. McAvoy, Col. James G. Mooney, A. E. Costello, E. A. McDermott, Stephen J. Meany, George Cauldfield, the Hon. James Daly, Alexander Hegerty, James Reopath, the Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Michael Creajahn, John Grimin, and many others.

THE HON. WILLIAM R. GRACE,

Mayor of this city, presided. He was presented to the audience in due form, and opened the meeting with a short speech, which was warmly applauded. When he last had the honor, he said, of addressing a meeting in this hall it was for the purpose of protesting against the imprisonment of American citizens [applause]. Tonight it was for the purpose of protesting against a great crime. To espouse the cause of Ireland is no longer a prison offense. All had heard with pleasure of the release of Parnell [applause], but we had hardly recovered from surprise at the act of the English Government when the news of the assasination of Lord Frederick Cavendish was received.

At this point

A DISTURBANCE

occurred in the back part of the hall, and hisses were heard and shouts of "Put him out!" When order was restored the speaker said he had felt that a great blow had been struck at the Irish cause by this atrocious act in Dublin, until today all had supposed that the policy of conciliation would go on uninterrupted. A bill had, however, been introduced in Parliament which they were here gathered to denounce. While the meeting would denounce assassination, it would also denounce coercion. First, the meeting was to clear the Irish people of all sympathy with the recent horrible act, and, second, to oppose Gladstone's present course of repression. These were the objects for which the gathering had been called.

Mr. Grace then requested the Secretary, Mr. James Hattigan, to read the resolutions, which was done without any particular evidence of approval or disapprobation. No motion to adopt the resolutions was made, however, and when the reading was finished the list of Vice-Presidents was read and the formal speech-making began.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

declare that assassination was a crime calling for the strongest condemnation of all friends of Ireland, and that Gladstone's promise of conciliation is proved by the last act of his Government to be vain and empty, and that his determination to adopt a policy still more coercive than the one he has claimed to abandon is impolitic and unwise, and justifies a resort to every legitimate means for frustrating the purposes of English tyranny and securing the realization of self-government for Ireland.

THE HON. RICHARD O'GORMAN

was first presented by the Chairman and received with loud applause. He confessed he did not think it necessary that Irishmen should meet publicly to show their detestation of an act of murder "most foul and unnatural."

"Hushing!" shouted the spectator.

"Most foul and unnatural," continued Mr. O'Gorman, not noticing the interruption, "before it took place in Ireland."

"Why couldn't they hang you?" shouted one of the audience, whereupon there were mingled cries and hisses, which continued some minutes. The speaker thanked God that he stood there to repudiate the idea that the knives that drank the blood of these officials were ever wielded by Irishmen. [Applause.] Irishmen may have done acts which drew tears from the eyes of those who loved them most, but

DELIBERATE, COLD-BLOODED ASSASSINATION

they would not resort to. There is no evidence or pretext to charge this terrible and dangerous act upon the Irish people. Coercion may be adopted, but what is coercion? It is like battening the hatches of a leaky ship. It may keep down the flames for a while, but they will burst out with redoubled fury sooner or later. The name of Gladstone, he said, stood high, but he should think of the trust imposed in his hands. He knew how Ireland had been stung to madness. No one could make the future of Ireland one of happiness. Would he now cross the path of a people with coercion? ["No!" "No!" from the audience.]

"In such a force," said the speaker,

"ENGLAND IS GREATER THAN IRELAND.

You are overmatched. Ireland cannot at this moment meet England in a contest of brute force. The way to meet England is the way it has been met by Parnell—against force wit and intellect."

"And dynamite!" shouted a spectator, whereupon there was continued uproar for some minutes.

"Thirty-two years ago," the speaker continued, "I would have been glad to enter into a hand-to-hand contest with England. But now we are not able to win the fight."

"We are!" "We are!" "Dynamite!" again came from the audience.

"Ireland," continued Mr. O'Gorman, "must be quiet, obey orders, and take command of the leaders she has chosen. [Applause.]

IRELAND HAS THE SYMPATHIES OF MANKIND,

and she will hold them if she continues in the proper course. We have the sympathy of America, for Americans wish the Irish cause to succeed. When all this storm is over the objective point of Ireland will be one step higher, and she will have home-rule and make her own laws."

Mr. O'Gorman passed on to consider the policy which the agitation by Parnell was giving the British Government, and by a happy illustration drew the point that if the Parliament could not keep the Parnellites in order, it could not keep the Parnellites keep Parliament in order, and thus the work in Dublin. The only discussed the keeping of arms in the houses of Irish people, believing that if it was continued

SAD RESULTS AND DISASTROUS COLLISIONS

might occur. The present hour in Ireland was one of darkness and danger, but all should remember it was ever the darkest hour before dawn.

When O'Gorman had finished speaking a scene of disorder ensued through the endeavors of Major P. E. Horgan to second the resolutions. Much opposition was manifested against hearing this gentleman, who announced that he wished to offer a short amendment. He was asked to the stage, but, owing to the confusion and manifest determination that he should not be heard, he retired, and William B. Wallace, President of the Irish National Land League, took the platform. He announced that there would be fair play in the meeting, and that the amendment would come up in the proper order. The speaker then passed on to a consideration of the subject for which the meeting had been called. No one, he said, could look upon

THE PERSECUTIONS PRACTICED UPON THE IRISH PEOPLE

without justly feeling the instincts of revenge. But, despite all these things, for seven centuries the Irish people had prayed for deliverance. Parnell, Davitt, and Dillon had wakened the slumbering people of Ireland to their rights. These champions of the Irish people have marshaled the Irish forces, and, just as they had victory in their hands, a trick and a device of the enemy, not of any faction of the Irish people, had snatched it from them. There was one paramount duty for Irishmen to observe in this cause, and that was to stand by Parnell and his associates and strengthen their hands for the fight that is only beginning. The league was enrolled not for a year, but for a lifetime, and until

THE FREEDOM OF IRELAND

is secured. England might just as well clutch the moon as repress the aspirations of the Irish people. That will flourish when England breaks in pieces. No landlord could have planned a better scheme to strangle Ireland than the assasination of Cavendish. It was the work of the enemy.

"Put the amendment!" shouted a voice, and "Put the amendment!" broke in from a remote corner of the room, which was followed by mingled hisses, laughter, cat-calls, and other evidences of desire to drive the speaker from the stand. But as soon as quiet was restored, Mr. Wallace continued calmly, counseling Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, and other leaders to go on with their work and the people here would stand by them. The work they had begun must now be begun again. But they were equal to the task, and would succeed.

MR. JAMES REDPATH

next addressed the meeting. He had not, he said, originally approved the call, insisting that with condemnation for the assasination of Burke and Cavendish should be coupled condemnation of the murder of the unfortunate boys at Ballina. He professed to talk the truth, and he didn't care if all the English of the country hated him tomorrow. He would say God bless any unfortunate man in Russia. He loved the Nihilists, for they took a stand against oppression. What love had the Irish for England? They owed only hatred—bitter hatred—to that Government. Now, when it had seemed that the Irish people were making progress in their strife against England, a blow had been struck that would impede their cause. "The assasins of Mr. Cavendish—

I'LL CALL NO MAN LORD,"

said Mr. Redpath, "were Gladstone and Forster." [Applause and hisses.] The speaker then dwelt at some length upon the murders of Irish people by the Queen's police, all of which were as brutal assasinations as were those of Cavendish and Burke. While he sympathized with Cavendish, he must say that he was killed because he was caught in bad company. If there was ever a man who should not have met his death unshrived, and who had done much infamous mischief to the Irish people, that man was Burke. [Hisses.] The speaker denounced the assasination because it was assasination. He did not believe, however, that there is no political crime worthy the shedding of blood. He was not wholly pleased with the resolutions, and believed that more emphatic declarations should be employed in relation to Gladstone's policy. It was no time to be meatymouthed.

MRS. PARNELL, MOTHER OF CHARLES STEWART PARNELL,

was received with vociferous applause. When she arose to speak she said she felt she could scarcely say anything that would add to the remarks of the distinguished speakers. She was not afraid of assasination, but if her assasination would help the cause of Ireland she was willing to be sacrificed. Mr. Parnell was convinced that the murder in Dublin was a Government plot, and that her son had also been picked out by the conspirators. She believed there was great hope for Ireland's future, and spoke at some length on the present Coercion bill, likening it to the bill for the government of the natives of Jamaica. "England," she said, "is going to pieces, and we have only to wait for its downfall."

MAJ. HORGAN

now got the floor again for the purpose of presenting his amendment to the resolution. This was the first time in his life he had ever heard resolutions read and no second made for their adoption. He denounced the murders by English officials in Ireland. "We are here tonight to denounce assasins," he went on to say, when his voice was drowned by cries of "No!" "No!" and confusion. When order was restored he read

THE AMENDMENT,

as follows:

Resolved, That, while it may be deemed a matter of expediency to express regret for the slaying of Cavendish and Burke, we, the Irish exiles of New York, in mass-meeting assembled, express our greater regret that England should still continue her old practice of murdering our people in Ireland by buckshot, by bayonet, and starvation, and it is deemed more becoming that we, representatives of the Irish race in this great metropolis of America, should express our sympathy with Gladstone's murdered victims of eviction than by pandering to the wishes of the Lord Nortbs of today, who are worthy descendants of the butchers of the Wyoming and Cherry Valley massacres in our own fair land, and Drogheda and Wexford in the land of our birth.

This, Maj. Horgan said, was

NO TIME TO OFFER SYMPATHY

and condolence for the English Government. Who ever heard of a meeting in England to express sympathy for the friends of murdered Irish and Ireland?

Before Horgan had finished the audience was again in uproar, and Mr. Wallace slipped forward, and by a few well-chosen words brought order again. The amendment was then put to vote and adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

CLARK & BOTHWELL.

ANXIOUS INQUIRIES FROM VICTIMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—There were many inquiries made at the office of W. S. Clark and John R. Bothwell, at No. 2 Nassau street, today by anxious stockholders in the Stormont Mine as to the whereabouts of Mr. Clark. John S. Matthews, Assistant Secretary, could only say that Mr. Clark called at the office this morning and said he would return in a few hours. A circular has been issued and sent to each of the stockholders of the Stormont Mine stating that an investigation has been made of the financial condition of the mine, and that its present liabilities amount to about $50,000, most of which is due for miners' wages and supplies, and said that this sum must be raised before the 17th of May, when the property will be sold. The circular calls upon them to subscribe 25 cents for each of their shares.

JOHN BOTHWELL.

John R. Bothwell is well known in Chicago and the West. He spent his childhood in Dubuque, Ia., and entered the army from that city during the War. He served with credit in the Army of the Potomac as an attaché of Gen. Grant's headquarters. At the close of the Rebellion he spent some months in New York City, under the care of a physician, who treated him without avail, for deafness. He then entered the regular army as a recruit to Denver, with a Lieutenant's commission, but, acting in the Quartermaster's department. Later he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He had married a daughter of the late Thomas J. Turner, a distinguished lawyer and politician of Northern Illinois, but the union proved an unhappy one and they separated. In 1870, for alleged irregularities in his accounts, Bothwell was tried by court-martial and dismissed the army. After a short experience in country journalism in Iowa, in December, 1871, he appeared in Chicago an applicant for work on the daily papers. He finally secured employment as a reporter on the Chicago *Times*, and there distinguished himself as the author of a series of articles entitled

"WALKS AMONG THE CHURCHES,"

These papers developed a capacity which secured for Bothwell an editorial position on the paper at once. He was afflicted with a mania for gambling, however, which soon destroyed his usefulness. To cover his losses he borrowed money from every one within his reach, and soon became notorious as an accomplished "borrower," and was discharged from the paper. In 1873 for a short term he was the editor of the Chicago *Morning Courier*. He then left the city, and after "knocking about" in St. Louis, Baltimore, and several other cities, landed in New York, and began soliciting advertisements. For a time he secured an interest in a literary weekly called the *Round Table*. Then he went into Wall street, and, with his instinct for gambling, which had been carefully cultivated all along, he soon made money. He formed a partnership with Prof. Clark, of Amherst College, under the style of "Clark & Bothwell," fitted up a fine suite of offices at 2 Nassau street, and for the past two years has been rewarded as a solid man. The story of his collapse will, however, surprise no one acquainted with his history.

HARWOOD & BECKWITH.

THEIR FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Sheriff today took possession of the store of Harwood & Beckwith, wholesale dealers in toys, at No. 22 Warren street, on an attachment obtained by G. R. Johnson for about $1,900. Reports have been current in the trade for the past two weeks regarding the affairs of the firm, but they were so conflicting that not even their creditors could learn the exact state in which matters stood. Mr. W. R. Beckwith, the junior partner, has not been seen since Friday, the 6th inst., by his partner or by his creditors, and it was currently reported that he had left the city. Mr. William A. Harwood, of the firm, said he had not seen Mr. Beckwith since Friday week, and it was supposed he had gone to Chicago.

THE BOOKS SHOWED A LARGE DEFICIENCY,

and were so complicated that no definit statement could be arrived at. There had been notes given which had not been entered on the books, amounting to $35,000 or $40,000. They had been issued by Mr. Beckwith and had been used by different parties. The firm had been ruined by Mr. Beckwith, and will probably have to go into liquidation. The present firm of Harwood & Beckwith was started about four months ago, the general partners being William B. Harwood and W. R. Beckwith, and William A. Harwood being the special partner for $10,000. They succeeded to the business of William A. Harwood & Son, which

HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

They were the sole agents for the sale of the toys manufactured by the C. W. Crandall Company, of Montrose, Pa., which closed their factory two weeks ago on account of the complications arising from Harwood & Beckwith's affairs. In April a fire occurred in the building occupied by Harwood & Beckwith, causing a large loss, and the insurance money was about $26,000, and it is said that Mr. Beckwith obtained half of the insurance money from the companies. He did the active business of the firm here, while Mr. W. B. Harwood was in Europe attending to the business there. It is said by creditors that, so far as they could learn,

NO BILLS IN OPEN ACCOUNTS HAD BEEN PAID

since the new firm started, but notes had been met in some instances. It was a question with them whether the firm was liable for the amount of the notes issued by Beckwith, and which did not appear on the books, and it was thought that legal proceedings would be brought to test the matter, as it was their opinion that the firm ought to be solvent as far as the legitimate debts were concerned. Mr. Beckwith had very influential friends who backed him. He was formerly the manager of the Hub Publishing Company, and for three years afterward was interested in the Orange Judd Company.

H. TRACY ARNOLD & CO.

THEY ALSO LAY DOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The failure of H. Tracy Arnold & Co., well-known brokers in mining stocks, at No. 57 Broadway, was announced at the New York Mining Stock Exchange today. The firm had succeeded in "cornering" the stock of the Moose Mining Company. It called borrowed stock on Thursday, and all stock bought on buyers' options. It sent notice to the Chairman of the Mining Stock Exchange that all unfilled contracts should be bought in under the rule. The men caught short of the stock protested against the purchases of the Chairman, which were begun immediately after the delivery hour. In consequence of the

REFUSAL OF DEBTORS TO DELIVER THE STOCK

according to their contracts, the firm was obliged to suspend today. It is said by friends of Arnold & Co. that, in addition to the refusal of the borrowers to return stocks, some of the persons who had borrowed money on the stocks sold without due notice, and that this forced sale depressed the price to a point which prevented the borrowing of money in this country.

BOTTLED ELECTRICITY.

ARRIVAL OF A CONSIGNMENT FROM PARIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Agents of the Light & Force Company of New York, an organization for the introduction of the Faure storage battery, arrived here this morning in the French steamship Labrador. They bring with them eighty large accumulators or storage batteries, weighing 125 pounds each, and capable, when charged, of giving out power at the rate of one horse-power for one hour, or at any slower rate that may be required—one-tenth of a horse-power for ten hours, for instance. They also bring sixty-five smaller accumulators, weighing forty pounds and capable of giving out one-third of a horse-power for one hour. All these batteries were

CHARGED IN PARIS

ten days before the Labrador left Havre, and have not been recharged since. On the voyage over six Edison lamps have been lighted from the current in thirty of the large batteries coupled together, the light being, by judge from the specimens seen on board the Labrador this morning, of a steadier character than it is possible to get from a dynamo machine. On the way from Havre to-pendulum clocks made of electricity in the batteries has been apparent.

FAILURES.

THE WEEKLY LIST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say: "There were 118 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the past week—an increase of twenty-two over the preceding week, and twenty-three more than the corresponding week last year. The Middle States had 26, an increase of 4; New England States 25, a decrease of 1; Southern States 27, an increase of 11; Western States 29, an increase of 5; California and Pacific States 11, an increase of 3; Canada 19, an increase of 2.

IN THE PRINCIPDL TRADES

there were: General traders, 22; grocers, 19; liquors, 11; hardware, 5; hats, 5; tobacco and cigars, 4; fancy goods, 4; clothing, 3; produce and provisions, 3; furniture, 3; butchers, 3; crockery and glassware, 3; shoes, 2; dry goods, 2; jewelery, 2; gents' furnishing, 2; drugs, 1; coal, 1; millinery, 1. Among the failures of general interest reported were Charles Seitz, brewer, and Redlich & Schmister, wholesale tobacco, New York; Robert Fletcher, flour, and Leopold & Co., hats, Philadelphia; Ripley Bros., paper manufacturers, Boston; Ferdinand Beer, cotton buyer, New Orleans. In St. Louis, the assignment of the Buddenberg Furniture Company has been followed by the temporary embarrassment of John H. Vornbrock, furniture, who proposes to his creditors to form a stock company to carry on the business.

SARAH BURR'S WILL.

SOME PECULIAR TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Surrogate Rollins today gave another hearing in the case of the contested will of Sarah Burr, who left over $3,000,000 to charitable institutuons. The court tables were laden with mock jewelry and battered and aged household utensils used by the deceased testatrix. James McCabe, one of her servants, was the only witness examined, his testimony going to show the strange personal habits of the woman, especially as to her singular uncleanliness. He testified that he had been servant to the deceased for four years prior to her death. Miss Burr dined in the kitchen and remained there of winter evenings. The table was miserably served, the coffee being made in an old pot and served with a battered spoon. The milk was poured from an old pitcher. Her dress was extremely mean and shabby, and she usually wore an old calico gown. When the witness went on to describe the personal habits of the deceased as to bodily cleanliness, some ladies who were present were requested to withdraw from the room, and a good deal of the testimony after this retirement was unfit for publication. Witness said that, though there was a bath-room in the house, he never knew Miss Burr to use it during the four years he was in her service.

JERSEY CATTLE.

COMPLETION OF THE SALE OF THE OXFORD PARK HERD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Prices were again high and competition was spirited for the last of the Oxford Park herd of Jersey cattle from the farm of T. S. Cooper and William B. Maddux, at Reading, Hamilton County, Ohio, sold at the American Institute building. A large buyer was Col. H. S. Russell, of Boston, Mass., whose farm and herd are at Milton, Mass. He purchased the fine cow Young Garenne at the highest price of the day, and next to the highest of the entire sale. After some lively bidding she was knocked down for $3,700, and her bull calf, Young Garenne's Duke, 3 months old, by Cicero 226,

WAS IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD SOLD

to J. H. Walker, of Worcester, Mass., for $1,810.

Col. Russell also purchased Young Garenne's daughter, Young Garenne 3d, for $1,875, and the young cow Coomassies, a sister, for $1,075.

S. M. Schoomaker, of Baltimore, Md., the purchaser of Princess 2d on Wednesday for $4,800, today bought the young cow Oxford Kate for $3,550.

Ex-Mayor Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, bought Silverstreak, a heifer not 2 years old, and of the highest breeding, for $2,000, and the cow Victorine of Oxford for $2,550.

J. F. Maxfield, of Bloomfield, N. J., purchased the bull calf Minnies' Duke of Darlington, 6 weeks old, for $1,000.

The next important auction of cattle will be the combined sale of Jerseys and Guernseys, the property of Col. Richard M. Hoe, of West Farms, and Herbert Mead, of Lake Waccabuc, N. Y., at the American Institute building on Tuesday, May 23.

AMONG THE CATTLE SOLD

were the following:

Holly of Oxford, 14,950, cow, J. A. Mercier, New Orleans, La., $275.

Helen of Oxford, 14,955, cow, dropped March 18, 1879, H. D. & S. S. Tripp, Peoria, Ill., $405.

Young Rosette, 14,961, cow, R. A. Fisher, Montgomery, N. Y., $400.

Hilda 2, 14,967, heifer, D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass., $650.

Caty, 3,644, cow, Col. H. D. Russell, $800.

Musey 2d, 14,965, heifer, Col. H. S. Russell, $910.

Countess Fawkes, 14,958, cow, dropped April 17, Victorine of Oxford, 13,647, ex-Mayor Henry L. Pierce, Boston, $2,525.

Dairy Maid 2d, heifer, D. A. Givens, Cynthiana, Ky., $230.

Lady Horton 4th, 14,940, heifer, F. T. Walton, New York, $530.

Cetewayo's Bouquet, 149,78, heifer, R. Jackson, New York, $450.

Young Garenne, 13,641, cow, Col. H. S. Russell, $3,700.

Young Garenne's Duke, 6,983, bull, J. H. Walker, Worcester, Mass., $1,810.

Oxford Kate, 13,646, cow, S. M. Schoomaker, Baltimore, Md., $3,550.

Silver Streak, heifer, otherwise known as Alabama 2d, 15,488, ex-Mayor Henry L. Pierce, Boston, Mass., $2,050.

Coomassie's sister, 14,945, Col. H. S. Russell, $1,075.

Young Garenne 3d, 13,848, heifer, Col. H. S. Russell, $1,825.

Lady Mabel of Linden, 13,634, heifer, Col. H. S. Russell, $875.

Lady Mary of East View, heifer, F. T. Walton, $1,625.

Chlo, unregistered, cow, C. N. Mitchell, Dayton, O., $70.

Chlo 2d, unregistered, heifer, D. A. Givens, Cynthiana, Ky., $55.

Total for fifty-one head of registered cattle, $38,855; average, $761.86; total for the entire herd of 250 head, $108,400; average for the whole, $433.60.

M'CORMICK'S BAGGAGE.

TWENTY YEARS' LITIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—One day in 1862 Cyrus H. McCormick went to the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia to take a train for Chicago. He had a large quantity of valuable baggage with him, and before purchasing his ticket he went to see that the baggage was properly cared for. He was told that he would have to get his ticket before his baggage could be put upon the train. Having got his ticket he returned to the baggage-car and found that his property had been put on the train. He was then called upon to pay $8.25 for extra baggage, which he refused to pay, and demanded the return of his property, saying he would not go by the Pennsylvania Railroad. As the train was about to start

HIS PROPERTY COULD NOT BE TAKEN OFF,

and it was carried through to Chicago, where it was destroyed in a fire which consumed the railroad depot. He sued the railroad company for damages, and in 1869 obtained in the Supreme Court a verdict for $10,000. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals and the judgment was there reversed. The case came on for second trial in 1877, and Judge Donohue then directed a verdict for McCormick. The judgment entered upon this verdict was reversed by the Court of Appeals. A verdict for six cents damages was directed by Judge Daniels on the third trial, but the fourth trial, which took place before Judge Bassett and a jury in the Supreme Court, was ended today with a verdict for $13,248.54 damages. It is probable that the case will go once more to the Court of Appeals.

A FORGED CHECK.

ITS FINAL DETECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A forged check was received at the National Park Bank yesterday. It was purported to be drawn by the Cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland on the National Bank of Commerce in this city, and passed through the Iowa National Bank of Des Moines, from where it was sent to the Park Bank for collection. The Commercial National Bank pronounced it not only a forgery as to the signature of Mr. Powell, the Cashier of the Cleveland Bank, but also as to the color and style of the printing. Another check came today and was

ALSO A FORGERY.

It was drawn in favor of one Charles S. Brooks, and bears his indorsement on the back. The amount is $6,583, which check purports to have been registered. The paper is the usual patent-tinted bank check paper, but the printing is rather clumsily done in black ink instead of blue, as used by the Cleveland bank. It is thought that the check is one of many that are drawn in the West by skillful operators. The check received by the Park Bank is very carefully executed, but the signature and other signatures have the appearance of having been written by the same hand. The officials of the Bank of Commerce pronounced the forgery a bad one.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

THE TREASURER OF A SAVINGS BANK.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Edmund W. Kingsland, Treasurer of the Provident Institution for Savings, in Jersey City, shot himself this morning, by accident or design, in the Trustees' room of the bank. A run has begun on the bank, which is surrounded by anxious depositors. Kingsland is trustee for a large number of estates in Jersey City and vicinity. His wound is not considered mortal. There are over 13,000 accounts, and the total due depositors is more than $5,000,000. The assets are $7,791,833, consisting of bonds and mortgages, $3,000,000; United States bonds, $3,000,000; cash on hand and in banks, $150,000; call loans, $385,000, etc. The Trustees of the bank made a careful examination of the securities and found everything intact. There is due depositors about $5,300,000. The bank has a surplus of about $400,000. It was decided to open the bank tomorrow and pay and receive deposits as usual.

ITEMS.

THE COCHET CLAIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *World* prints a Philadelphia special to the effect that Shipherd paid only $1 to Dr. Franklin Stewart, of that city, for one-fifteenth part of the great "Cochet claim."

BIG THING FOR CHICAGO.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *Spirit of the Times*, commenting upon the large number of entries (222) for the opening meeting at the Chicago Driving Park, says: "Superlative expressions are fully justified in speaking of this result, it being the largest number of entries ever made for any trotting meeting in the world, and still more remarkable for the character of the nominations and nominees. It is another splendid triumph for the Chicago turfmen."

ACCIDENT TO AN OCEAN STEAMER.

The steamship Labrador brings news that the steamer Catalonia, hence for Liverpool, broke her shaft in midocean and is proceeding to Queenstown under sail. She has sixty passengers and the mails.

A HEAVY GALE

has blown along the North Atlantic coast today. The bluff at Long Branch was badly damaged. The Sound is storm-swept, and all harbors filled with vessels seeking refuge. Some small crafts are reported ashore, but no lives lost. Some canal-boats were swamped at Chester, Pa., and one man drowned.

THE SHIPHERD INQUIRY.

The Congressional Committee held a short session this morning. Shipherd was expected to testify, but did not appear, and the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

The Congressional Committee decided to have Shipherd appear before a full committee at Washington next week.

A DISAGREEING JURY.

The jury disagreed in the case of Edward M. Riley, ex-Treasurer of the Town of Harrison, N. J., tried on the charge of embezzlement.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Albert Hirsch was arrested charged with forging the names of Williams & Deming, bankers, of Shreveport, to a check for $4,000.

POOL.

In the pool tourn

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Charles E. Ford's Comic Opera Company. "Patience." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of M. B. Curtis. "Sam'l of Posen." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Roland Reed. "Cheek." Afternoon evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of Jay Rial's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

White-Stocking Base-Ball Park.
Michigan avenue, opposit Washington street. Game between the Chicago and Cleveland Clubs at 3:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

LOCAL rains, followed by clearing weather and stationary or higher temperature, for the Upper Lake region today.

THE argument in the Guiteau case was closed in the District Supreme Court at Washington yesterday, Mr. Davidge finishing for the Government. The case was taken under advisement, the court adjourning until Monday next.

ACCORDING to the report for May by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture the average condition of winter wheat for April was higher than for many years past, and the average throughout the country is 100.

TWO ENORMOUS appropriations, the Pension and the River and Harbor bills, have passed through the committees, and will probably be reported in the House today. The Pension bill appropriates the vast sum of $100,000,000 to carry out the Arrears-of-Pensions act, and the River and Harbor bill provides for the distribution of $15,000,000, largely on the grab plan, which invariably forms a part of this regular annual bonanza.

THE murderer of Aaron Goodfellow, Patsey Devine, found guilty at the end of two separate trials, was executed at Clinton, Ill., yesterday. To the very last moment the condemned man protested his innocence of the murder, and asserted that if he had been given a chance he could have found the man who killed Aaron Goodfellow. He had led a life of continuous crime for seven years, and the evidence given at his two trials left no room for doubt that he was concerned in the murder.

IN view of the damage inflicted upon manufacturing and industrial interests at Cincinnati through the organization of strikes by the labor unions it is not surprising that the employers of that city should seriously consider the inauguration of a movement looking to an aggressive warfare against the unions. Steps are being taken toward the formation among the employers in all branches of work of a league whose members shall be pledged to employ non-union workmen, expecting thereby to break down the unions and protect the manufacturing interests of the city against future strikes.

KANSAS seems to be enjoying a genuine boom in the matter of winter-wheat prospects. In our dispatches this morning will be found reports from forty-two towns, representing the principal wheat-growing regions of the State, and the statements are almost without exception of the most favorable character. Harvest will begin the first week in June, and the farmers confidently expect to gather the biggest crop of winter wheat ever produced in the State. The outlook for corn is also good. In less favored localities the heavy rains and cold weather have greatly injured the spring-wheat and corn prospects. From fifty points in the Northwest the general tenor of the reports is favorable, though in many places in Minnesota and Dakota an excess of rain has delayed seeding.

THE original Geneva award was for $15,500,000. It was paid to the United States Sept. 9, 1873. It drew compound interest until March 31, 1877. The total accretions of interest were $3,300,000, bringing the sum up to $18,869,000. There was distributed under the act of June 23, 1874, to actual losers, the sum of $9,316,120. There was covered into the Treasury March 31, 1877, the sum of $9,552,800. Interest ceased at that date. It it should be computed at 4 per cent and added to the unexpended balance, the aggregate would be $11,800,000. But it is a rule of law that the Government shall not be charged interest when it is not drawing interest on a trust fund, and the Geneva-award claimants will be satisfied for the present if they can take out of the Treasury the sum covered into it in 1877. There is no public demand outside of New England for a distribution of the balance. Yet the bill passed yesterday has been made a pressing question by the pertinacity of its advocates in the House. The Republicans resisted, filibustering through one long day and night in order to secure the special order which gave the bill precedence over other public business. It was not a measure requiring such an exhibition of firmness, and if members had understood it then as well as they will before it gets through the Senate they would never have agreed to make it a party measure. It will do good in the Maine elections possibly, but $9,000,000 is a large sum to pay for the fidelity of Maine.

THE Democrats foolishly filibustered against the consideration of the bill extending National-bank charters yesterday. They consumed the day, and accomplished nothing. They had no excuse except the stubbornness of Randall in insisting upon taking up private bills. The Democrats are alarmed at the amount of work done by the House this week. The Democratic House never made such a record. Something must be done to stop it, or the party of obstruction will be ruined. Randall will not dare to attack the National banks openly, but he will do it covertly whenever he gets the chance. If in so doing he can dictate to the majority what business it shall take up, and postpone the consideration of important measures so that midsummer may find Congress here with its work undone, he will be perfectly happy. The impudence of his attempts at dictation is as offensive as his motives are transparent. The Republicans would be unworthy of their places if they submitted to it for a moment. Filibustering against the National-banking system as such cannot hurt them; it must, if persisted in, overwhelm their opponents.

A NEW question has come up before the British Colonial Office for settlement, and that is the disgusting system of slavery practiced in Hong Kong. It is admitted by those who defend and those who oppose the system that Chinese fathers and guardians constantly sell their children, for money and by formal deed, into slavery—the boys to be servants and the girls to be prostitutes in the worst houses in that country. The Chief Justice of the colony, Sir John Smale, declares that it is the worst form of slavery, and that its only sanction is Chinese opinion, which holds, first, that the parental right is absolute and transferable for money; second, that the person so transferred can be lawfully compelled to obedience by pain; and, third, that it is infamous for a slave to enfranchise himself or herself without paying back the whole of the purchase money, though they are legally free. Such is the terrorism of the Chinese domestic system. These slaves, knowing they are free, dare not enfranchise themselves. Worse than all, the perplexities of the system are so great that the authorities of Hong Kong do not know how to suppress it. The facts in the case are none the less interesting as indicating the disgusting habits of a people who would pour over here in droves if Eastern sentimentalists could have their own way.

AMERICAN BOYS.

Where and how are American boys being educated? THE TRIBUNE has shown conclusively that they are not being educated as mechanics, and the famous Walton report, to which the attention of the readers of THE TRIBUNE has often been drawn, shows that the public-school system of education cultivates the memory almost exclusively, allowing the reason to slumber, and hence turns its pupils out upon the world devoid of practical ideas. But the picture has a much darker side than this even. Brother Tellow, Superintendent of the St. Mary's Training-School for Waifs, says: "Never in the history of this city has infant wretchedness stalked forth in such multiplied and such humiliating forms. It is hard to suppress the conviction that even Pagan Rome, in the corrupt age of Augustus, did not witness a more rapid and frightful declension in morals than that which can today be found in this our own city." Brother Tellow says that during the year 1881 his institution cared for 313 boys made waifs by the following causes: "Forty-two were orphans, ninety half-orphans, and forty-five truants; fifty-one had been deserted by their fathers, and twenty by their mothers; forty-six had worthless, drunken parents, who were too poor to support them, and twenty-four were placed by their parents to board." The most graphic description ever given of a waif came from the lips of John Morrissey. He said of himself:

> I was at the age of 7 years thrown a waif upon the streets of Dublin. I slept in alleys and under sidewalks. I disputed with other waifs the possession of a crust. We fought like young savages for the garbage that fell from the basket of the scullion. The strongest won and satisfied the cravings of hunger; the weakest starved. I had no idea that anything was to be gained by other means than brute force. Hence my code of moral and political ethics—the strongest man is the best man. I became a pugilist.

The substantial citizen who passes the filthy guttersnipe with contempt should reflect that ten or a dozen years later he will meet him, a full-grown man, at the polls, still clothed in rags perhaps, but his peer in all the rights of citizenship. It was the spawn of the dark holes of the streets of New York, the waifs, the savages of the John Morrissey type, that made Tweedism possible, that made robbery in the name of law possible, that made taxation the equivalent of confiscation in that city. He is a fool who sees no danger in the existence of a barbarous class in our midst. The poison is already shown in the failure of justice. These waifs, grown to man's estate, but destitute of education and moral principle, wielding the power of the ballot, desecrate the jury-room with their vile presence, and tug at the skirts of Sheriffs, prosecuting officers, and Judges—and notorious criminals escape punishment! So grievous has the abuse become that Judge Lynch has opened his summary, awful court in almost every State of the Union.

To say that this class menaces liberty and threatens our form of government with destruction is to put it mildly. In every case of the failure of justice liberty is already, in part, subverted, for when crime goes unpunished the law, in that particular instance, is a dead letter on the statute-book; and when lynching becomes the rule and the faithful execution of the law the exception the Government will be practically dead and violence will reign. Then the army will be invoked to shoot down savages in every city as it was invoked in Pittsburg and other cities in 1877.

What are we doing to avert this danger which threatens our institutions? With the exception of here and there a weak effort on the part of a few humanitarians, as in the training-school referred to, we are leaving hundreds of thousands of waifs to develop into savages, and, what is worse, savages with the power to tax civilized people! We have a system of public schools into which such children as choose may enter to a certain limit, remain as long as they please, and depart when they please. But there are thousands of children in every large city who could not enter if they would, and who are not compelled to receive the civilizing benefits of education, and who hence join the army of waifs and study the art of savagery, and, as has been intimated by Brother Tellow, they go to swell the ranks of a populace as corrupt and depraved as that which in Rome cried out for "bread and circuses" and sacked the city while it was burning.

In these schools, which are utterly inadequate to teach *all* the children of a proper age to attend them, "there has been," according to the Walton report, "a slavish adherence to text-books, and no room given for freedom and originality of thought." The report adds: "The memory is cultivated and the reason allowed to slumber. When the pupils are given a simple question out of the regular course they are like a ship at sea without rudder or compass." What could be more humiliating than this confession of the utter inefficiency of the schools of one of the oldest and richest counties of Massachusetts!

It goes without saying that the pupil leaves the public school almost as helpless, practically, as he entered it. He has not the remotest hint of knowledge of any handicraft. He is as ignorant of a saw, a file, or a chisel as of Greek. Neither his eye nor his hand has been educated at all, and yet he must live either by using his hands and his eyes or by his wits. What wonder that nine-tenths of the boys leave the public school before the age of 14 years! With the constant hammering of abstract propositions into the memory, and as constant repression of the reasoning faculties, school-life becomes mere drudgery. And what becomes of the boy when he emerges upon the stage of life? If he offers himself as an apprentice to a trade he is rejected. He becomes an errand-boy or an under clerk, if he is himself honest and comes of honest parentage; if his parents are drunken and worthless, he joins the army of waifs and becomes a street savage.

The public school should be made a training-school for instruction in the actual business of life. It should no longer deal in fictions, but in facts and their application. The child's reason should be trained as well as his memory cultivated.

The kindergarten of St. Louis takes 6,000 children, aged 4 to 7 years, largely from the streets and from homes of poverty, and at once appeals to their reason, and appeals successfully. In fact, the kindergarten teaches more real facts and their intelligent application to infants in a course of three years than are imparted to the pupil in the regular public-school course for the remainder of his term.

What is required is that the kindergarten be made part of the public-school system everywhere, that its methods be continued, and manual schools for training in the elements of the practical arts be provided for all pupils of the proper age to enter them. Let the kindergarten system be projected forward and the manual-training system reflected backward, thus covering the whole course of instruction, rendering it practical, and a long step toward solving the educational problem will have been taken.

THE NEW IRISH FORCE ACT.

The British Government's new project for the repression of crime in Ireland is not to be considered apart from the conditions which have led up to it. It is admitted by those who propose it to be an extraordinary measure, and if it stood alone it would be altogether incompatible with the principles of constitutional government, of which the English profess to be so proud. The War of the Rebellion in the United States forced our Government to emergency measures which would have been properly condemned in time of peace; but the English Government is called upon to deal with a situation in Ireland which is more perplexing than a condition of open revolt. It is dealing with secret societies and hired assasins, who must enjoy the protection of the community to a large extent in order to baffle detection and keep up outrage and murder. The conditions were made a great deal worse than before by the assassination of Cavendish and Burke at the very time the Government was proffering a policy of concession, and the measure of repression now proposed by Harcourt, the Home Secretary, will be excused in England by people who condemned the policy of coercion pursued by Forster, even though this later measure is more severe than the Forster Coercion law was. The change in public sentiment is fairly denoted by the fact that the Government's proposal has received in its preliminary stages the unanimous support of Parliament outside of twenty-two Home-Rule votes.

It is not the murder of Phœnix Park alone which has induced the Government to propose extreme measures for the repression of crime in Ireland. The evident indorsement of that murder by the secret societies has made it clear that the Government has a formidable organization to deal with. Within a few hours after the assasination of Cavendish and Burke a manifesto, dated May 8, was issued in Dublin by the "Executive of the Irish Republican Brotherhood," addressed to the Irish people, "and particularly the Irish Republican Brotherhood and kindred organizations," in which the murders were defended and more of the same kind threatened. In this document Parnell and his policy are expressly repudiated and denounced, the conciliation that had been tendered by the Government is rejected with contempt, and the expressions of sympathy denounced as humiliating and injurious to Ireland. "Let us ask the people of Ireland," continues the manifesto, "are there no classes of people to be considered except farmers, and of what availl will it be to Ireland if a selfish class [farmers] is firmly rooted in the soil and becomes thoroughly loyal to England?" This is a notice to the English Government that even if it shall carry out the reforms demanded by the Land League, and even though it shall prepare the way to enable the 400,000 farmers of Ireland to acquire actual ownership of their lands, there will still be a band of agitators, a desperate faction of roughs and loafers, who will continue to spread discontent and resort to outrage and murder under the false colors of Irish Nationalism.

What was the British Government to answer to such a defiance as this? It could not be treated as an idle threat. The viciousness and power of these Nihilists have been attested by too many deeds of blood to admit of any doubt of their intent or their ability to carry out their threats. The British Government was thus confronted with the assurance that it would be futile to proceed with any of the reforms proposed for the relief of Irish farmers and the conciliation of the Irish people until measures had been adopted for the repression of the outlaws. The new Force bill is the answer to the Midnight Brotherhood proclamation. It contemplates extreme measures—too extreme in American eyes; but English Liberals will ask what others remained to be tried when notice had been publicly served that no system of land reform, though emancipating 400,000 farmers of Ireland from oppression, would satisfy. Now the Government proposes to resort to measures scarcely less severe than the terms of martial law. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is to be vested with something like absolute power. He is to be given the discretion to designate districts where special courts may try offenders against law and order without juries. He may issue warrants authorizing the entry of houses by day or night in search for arms. People found prowling about at night who are unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves are to be arrested summarily. The Alien act is to be revived, and foreigners who are regarded as dangerous may be expelled from the country, etc.

Parnell, Dillon, and their associates protest against the adoption of this measure. This is natural. But at the same time the secret societies have repudiated them and their principles; they regard even Davitt as a renegade. They have served notice upon the English Government that they will be satisfied with no condition except one of dissension and outrage. Why should the Land League and its leaders seek to protect such miscreants as these? If the Gladstone Government will make an earnest and determined effort to settle the arrears of rent question in such manner as will enable the Irish tenants to take advantage of the Land act, and further prepare the way for purchase of the land by the tenants upon terms that are practicable, then Parnell and his associates should rather support the Government in its efforts to rid Ireland of the murderers and the secret bands of conspirators who are the worst enemies of the Irish farmers, and who interpose the knife and shotgun upon every occasion when there is a prospect for emancipation.

PASSAGE OF THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The Geneva Award bill passed the House yesterday by a vote of 132 to 66. The large majority does not represent the deliberate judgment of the House, nor will it be conclusive as to the merits of the claims. Many Republicans took the majority report of the Judiciary Committee on trust and voted in favor of its recommendations because Reed, of Maine, advocated them. Reed is a good lawyer and a persuasive speaker. He has many friends on the Republican side. He can usually carry the party with him wherever he sees fit to go. It was partly in compliment to him that so large a vote was cast for the bill.

All New England was in favor of the bill. The war-premium men abound in New England, where the vesselowners of the country chiefly resided at the breaking out of the Rebellion. New England is strenuous about converting the Chinese at the expense of the people of California, but when it comes to a question of dollars and cents at home New England is not harassed by an inconvenient morality. The Pharisees are no better than the Sadducees in the decision of a question of spoils.

The popular prejudices against insurance companies had something to do with the vote of the House. The attorney who has to plead the cause of insurance or any other corporations before a popular body has not any easy task. Anything that can be justly kept from an insurance company is thought to be so much clear gain for the public, and when an attempt is made, as in this case, to assert a naked legal title to a large sum of money to which the companies have not the shadow of a moral right the case is hopeless. The insurance companies have a good case at law for the recovery of this money. Their legal title is so good that the war-premium men do not dare to refer it to a court. They admitted as much when they said, during the debate in the House, that this was not a matter that the courts could be trusted to decide according to existing laws. A new law is required, as they say, to decide it. But for all that the insurance companies have no better right to any portion of this fund than they have to the Japanese indemnity. The insurance companies made immense sums of money during the War out of the extra premiums. They were requested to submit proof of losses to the Court of Alabama Claims showing what, if any, actual damages they had sustained. Two or three of the companies responded, and their claims were adjusted. None of them went into bankruptcy; on the contrary, they declared large dividends during the War in consequence of the war premiums they received. They were fully reimbursed at the time. It is audacious for them to demand a second reimbursement now.

But if the case of the insurance companies is weak, that of the war-premium men and the sufferers by the exculpated cruisers is still weaker. The advocates of the claims of the last two classes are obliged to assume an illogical position. To get a standing in Congress they are compelled to say the claims of the United States against Great Britain were public in their nature; that the award was made to the United States as a Nation, and that it is not required of us to recognize the insurance companies in the distribution of the award, although they were expressly included in the convention. But if we are not compelled to follow the intentions of Great Britain as to individual claimants, what becomes of the plea that the United States is morally bound to distribute the remainder of the award at all? The whole argument for the war-premium men and the exculpated-cruiser claimants, as well as that for insurance companies, falls to the ground. The advocates of this bill destroy the Philistines, but they pull the temple down about their ears in so doing. Mr. Willits, of Michigan, who made an able legal argument in behalf of the insurance companies, justly said that if this money did not belong to them it did not belong to anybody. He should have taken one more step and said that it did not belong to them. It belongs to the United States, and it should stay in the Treasury, where it now is.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF THE GOLDBUGS

The spasm of gold exports from this country caused by short crops, which up to this time are estimated to amount in all to about $4,500,000, has given the goldites of New York a pretext for renewing the pressure for the suspension of silver coinage and the withdrawal of silver certificates. They jump at the conclusion that it is the retention of about $100,000,000 of silver for monetary use in this country which is responsible for the temporary reversal of exchanges, and ignore the influence of a sadly deficient crop in 1881, increasing extravagance in imports, and the high tariff which shuts off all exports except specie and agricultural products. The New York *Tribune* describes the situation in the following sensational style:

> Yesterday $2,500,000 in gold went to Europe. On Tuesday $100,000 went, and on Saturday $2,000,000. Within four business days a sum has gone which, poured into the market in emergency, has more than once averted terrible disaster. Gone, this reserve is no longer at the command of the Treasury or the business world. It can be called back, if need arises, only after two weeks' delay. In one day, lack of needed resources may break any bank, and render widespread disaster inevitable. How much more will go? No one can tell. The one thing certain is that there is a leak, with small chance of stopping it for the next three months, until new crops come forward. How has it come to pass? That can be answered: it is because, instead of sending unused silver abroad, getting $100,000,000 in gold for it, and putting the gold into use, we have bought up the silver, stored it in the Treasury, and put into use paper promises to pay silver with such conditions that the Treasury can be forced to redeem them in gold. This sort of thing has been going on for years, and, as long as we had large crops so that gold came to us, the evil consequences were not much felt. It was a waste of resources to pile up so much idle silver in the Treasury vaults, but that seemed to be the worst. Now one year of short crops takes gold away, and there is trembling. If we had $100,000,000 more of gold, instead of the idle silver, nobody would care whether some of it went abroad or not.

In order to prevent the general smash-up thus recklessly predicted it is proposed to suspend silver coinage and withdraw silver certificates. Let us see what that plan would accomplish.

The Government now buys about $84,000,000 a year of the silver product of this country for monetary use. If the coinage of silver were suspended that amount would be sent to England for sale as bullion or to be consumed in the arts, and would sell for about $20,000,000 at the present bullion value. The exports of this country for last year amounted in round figures to $900,000,000, and this year they may be $800,000,000. Does the New York *Tribune* wish intelligent people to believe that the addition to this enormous export of $20,000,000 of values in the exportation of silver beyond what is now exported will serve to save the country from the "demnition bowwows" which it forecasts for the loss of gold? That sort of argument will not stand the light of reason.

But there is another view to be taken of the matter. If America shall begin to dump the entire product of its silver mines upon London at the same time it shall announce the suspension of a further use of silver as money, the effect will be to break down the price of silver bullion in the English market. If silver is now worth as bullion, say, 85 cents on the dollar in Liverpool, the goldite proposition would undoubtedly force it down to 80 or 75 to start with, and then to 70. Such a decline would close down all the leaner ore silver mines in the West, and the decline in value would continue; the more prolific mines would soon find it unprofitable to keep up their production. The stock of $100,000,000 of silver money now in use would likewise be depreciated in proportion, and produce a disturbance in the relative values of gold and silver money. If another short crop should be experienced under those conditions, banks and financial institutions would begin to totter and a general stringency would probably be inevitable. And all this is to be risked for the preposterous hope of governing exchanges between the United States and Europe by the addition of $20,000,000 to a line of exports aggregating from $800,000,000 to $900,000,000 a year.

The fact is that the slight and temporary drain of gold from this country is the result of conditions entirely foreign to the use or the disuse of silver as money, and the wonder is that it has not set in earlier. But fortunately there is a prospect that an abundant crop and active foreign demand will arrest the outflow before it shall become alarming. The United States took about $150,000,000 gold from England and France without forcing those countries into bankruptcy; surely the loss of $4,500,000 of that amount does not warrant grave apprehensions, and certainly furnishes no proper occasion for an attack on the American double standard.

THE ENGLISH SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

Mr. Gladstone's recent declaration that "we are in the midst of a social revolution" has been justified by the rapid rush of events of the past few weeks which have attended the progress of the Irish question. That question has swept around a circle of exciting phases from coercion to conciliation, and back to coercion again of the most stringent sort and almost as absolute as military law.

When the present session of Parliament opened there were numerous reforms presented by the Government in the form of bills which it was supposed would be acted upon. There was a bill for the reform of county government, a bankruptcy bill, and the rules of procedure, all of which have been abandoned, and even the budget, which is usually the event of a session, especially one of Gladstone's budgets, has attracted scarcely any attention. Everything has been postponed to make room for the Irish question. It has as completely absorbed the attention of Parliament and the public as our War of the Rebellion absorbed the attention of Congress and the people. The London *Spectator* says:

> Nobody speaks about any other question. Nobody is passionately excited about any other. Nobody takes the trouble to formulate views, or make calculations, or publish pamphlets upon any other. Public men attack and defend foreign policy, or the closure, or the "tone of her Majesty's Government upon religion": but they do it in a perfunctory manner, saying the usual things on either side, and broadly charging or broadly repelling accusations they only half believe, or hardly care to answer. Their hearts only grow warm and their audiences only truly responsive when they speak of Ireland. They know instinctively that it is by their success in Ireland that Government and Opposition will alike be judged, that the issues at stake there are of historic magnitude, that the "settlement of Ireland," and no other thing, is the burden that must be taken up.

It is apparent from this that the social revolution has commenced, and that the English Government has been forced to recognize it and to defer all other business until it is settled, and there are so many different phases in its whirl and so many disappointments in trying to settle them that a man of less patience and courage than Gladstone might well hesitate over any plan of settlement except that of absolute, overwhelming force. What was at first an agrarian question has grown to involve leading political principles—the tenure of property, the social organization of Ireland—and now crops up in addition to all these the territorial integrity of the Kingdom and a bitter feud between the Nationals and the Land League, involving still further effort of a despairing kind to keep order in a society which is not only hostile to the Government but divides against itself even to the extremity of threatening assassination.

To sum it up, the Irish question has invaded Parliament and demanded settlement in terms that cannot be refused. It has thrust itself upon the Government in a compulsory form and in a variety of ways that will test Gladstone's executive ability, courage, and patience, as well as that of his Cabinet. It must address itself to the work or step aside. There is no other alternative. Neither the Land act nor the Coercion bill has accomplished its purpose yet, for the one must be amended and the place of the other, temporarily abandoned, is now filled with another infinitly more severe. The whole way is beset with obstacles. Whatever may be done, it is almost morally certain that the two great parties will not agree, and that the third party will not agree with either of them, and the question is now still further involved by the mischievous secret conspiracies of the United Brotherhood, or Nationals, or Fenians, or whatever they may please to call themselves. To restore order is evidently the first necessity, and this must be done in the midst of most extraordinary complications. The new Coercion bill—we may term it such—is already denounced by the Land-Leaguers, with whom the Government was but yesterday cooperating in a friendly way. The United Brotherhood, against whom it is probably specially aimed, of course denounce it. Both are in opposition to the Government and to each other. When order is restored, so that legislation can proceed upon the Land bill with reference to amending the arrears and purchase clauses, this legislation will also be beset with obstacles. There is not a Premier in Europe who stands confronted with such difficulties as Gladstone after the noble effort he has made to solve this perplexing question in a manner that will not only be final, but that will satisfy the country his solution is the wisest and most practical that could have been made. The present bill for the repression of crime in Ireland can settle nothing. It is the result of the anger and passions of the hour—natural enough, to be sure—but when these shall have passed away the old, old question will come up again, and must be met. If the present Coercion bill can be so enforced as to wipe out that pestiferous secret association of hoodlums known as the United Brotherhood, who have no regard for the rights of Irish farmers or the Land bill itself, the question will be greatly simplified.

JUDGE DAVIS', Court-of-Appeals bill was passed by the Senate yesterday after a bitter and wholly unexpected opposition by a vote of 32 to 18. Judge Davis' management of this bill has done much to endear him to the galleries and the Republican Senators on the floor. The contemptuous silence with which he has met the offensive partisan harangues of Morgan, Jones, Call, and other Southern expounders of the Constitution was the only appropriate reply that could be made to them. Morgan, who has a wonderful gift of tongue, and is more of a man than either of the Florida Senators, has lowered himself in public estimation by his course during this debate. When he said, with reference to the 5 per cent bill, that several Senators desired to elaborate their views upon it, Senator Allison said he had no doubt that if Morgan desired to elaborate his views the bill would consume many days, but otherwise it need not. Senator Voorhees added, when Morgan later on dropped something to the effect that he had claimed the attention of the Chair with all his lung power but had not received it: "We all know the lung powers of the Senator from Alabama are remarkable." If Morgan, Jones, Call, and other Southern orators persist in consuming the time of the Senate in windy declamation, the previous question will sooner or later have to be enforced in that body, as it has been in the House. The Court-of-Appeals bill was finally passed with but two important amendments—one giving unlimited appeal as to matters of law in patent and copyright cases and permitting the Judges to certify up matters of fact in these cases only; the other excluding from the hearing of a case in an Appellate Court a Judge who has decided it in the court below. Judge Davis accepted both these amendments. A bill is now pending in the Senate with a favorable report of the Judiciary Committee extending the provisions of the amendment last named to Justices of the Supreme Court.

THE WEAR AND WASTE OF GOLD COIN.

A paper was recently read before the Bankers' Institute in London by Mr. John Biddulph Martin on the gold coinage of England. Mr. Martin's investigation has been thorough, and its results have been of great interest and to a large extent surprising. In addition to ordinary means of obtaining information he sent written inquiries to all the banks in the Kingdom, to some fourteen railway companies, fifty post-offices, and to a large number of wages-paying firms, to ascertain the experience of each as to the actual condition of the gold currency of England. He obtained from these various sources 1,092 returns, and, aggregating and compiling all the information thus gathered, he obtains the following results: 1. That the gold coins of dates prior to 1840 are now very scarce, but that of subsequent years the amount in circulation is fairly proportionate to the amounts coined. 2. That most of the gold in circulation is more or less of light weight. Upon the total number of coins in each year since 1817 estimated to be in circulation at this time Mr. Martin concludes that the deficiency in weight is 84,230,790 grains, and the mean loss of weight per coin through wear and tear 0.4325 grains. He estimates the loss on light gold at £11 12s per 1,000 sovereigns, but says that the post-office finds it to be actually £12 10s on light half-sovereigns; the loss is much greater, ranging in actual experience from £12 6s to £22 10s on £1,000 worth. Reducing these figures to Federal money, and computing a sovereign to be equal to $5, the loss on light $5 gold coins is equal to $58 on each $5,000; but that the actual loss, as ascertained by the post-office, is $63.50. On the smaller or $2.50 coins, the loss ranges from $106.50 to $112.75 per $5,000 worth.

According to Mr. Martin's showing the actual condition of the gold coins of Great Britain is not very assuring. As these coins get so light that they will not pass as currency, they must be sold at a discount, and are eventually taken to the mint, where they are purchased at their value, by weight, as bullion. The total loss, except that on the portion which is taken at the post-office, falls on the public. The loss at the post-office from light coin is estimated at $30,000 a year. The bulk of the loss, Mr. Martin says, falls upon the bankers, who, trying to avoid paying for the recoinage, are laden with coin which they cannot use, and he thus explains a practice which can hardly be said to be strictly honest. He says:

> Every now and then bankers in London send large amounts of the worn gold currency which collects in their hands down to provincial centres of business, where they sell it to local bankers against ten or fifteen day drafts on London. These bankers put out the coin among their wage-paying customers, and the London banker loses entirely interest on the money rather than incur the loss of sending the coin into the Bank of England to be clipped.

Mr. Martin proposes several plans to correct this serious wrong. One of these plans is that the Government should assume the cost of making the gold currency what it ought to be in weight and of keeping it there. There are no means by which the amount of this coin in circulation can be ascertained, and therefore the extent of the loss is not known. In 1868 the mint authorities estimated the gold coin in the hands of the people at $2,800,000. This is, of course, exclusive of what is in the Bank of England and other depositories. This sum is insignificant.

The same gentleman states that the average life of a sovereign is 17.9 years and of the half-sovereign 11.6 years, and he suggests that an allowance be made by the Government of one grain in every sovereign 20 years old and one-half of a grain for each half-sovereign 10 years old. Another plan to save the coin proposed by Mr. Martin is that one-pound ($5) notes be issued by the Government, and thus reduce the necessity for the use of gold coin by the general public altogether—these notes, of course, to be legal tender like the other notes of the national bank. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, from whose synopsis of Mr. Martin's paper we gather these facts, strongly urges his suggestions upon the consideration of the Government.

The gold coinage of the United States is not likely to fall into the bad condition in which that of England is represented to be. In fact it is subject to very little wear and tear from popular use, and, we might add, it is hardly in circulation at all. The currency of the country is the paper money issued by the Government, the bank-notes, and the small silver. There are are silver dollars and one and two dollar greenbacks and fractional silver coin. The gold coin is to be had when it is wanted, but it does not generally circulate. If money is needed for hoarding, the gold coin, and generally $20 (double eagles), are put away, and this hoarding, it is estimated, has absorbed some $200,000,000 of gold coin. The rest is in the banks or the Treasury, and very little of it is in general circulation. The paper, being equivalent to gold for all purposes, is preferred. Gold being transferred principally in large sums, it is weighed and not counted; so whatever loss it may have sustained by wear is not detected, and no loss is sustained; and so long as the currency in popular and general use is paper and silver the depreciation of American gold by wear and tear is not likely to be serious.

WHILE nearly all the European journals have regarded the appointment of M. de Giers as the Foreign Minister of Russia as a guaranty of an improved prospect of peace in Europe, the *Pall Mall Gazette* does not see anything in the mere appointment itself that has any special bearing in that direction, since M. De Giers has now become in name what he has long been in reality. It believes that the real securities for peace are the inclination of Alexander III. to keep the peace and the absence of any contingency that would make the masses of the people uncontrollable. That the Czar is peaceably inclined is shown by the reduction of the army and the settlement of all outstanding difficulties. The *Gazette* believes that the only possible contingencies that would inaugurate a national movement for war are an Austrian invasion of Servia or Montenegro, an Austrian advance to Salonica, or a Turkish attempt to reoccupy the Balkans. As any one of these three contingencies may occur at any unexpected time, and as the second is sure to occur sooner or later, the acquirition in this direction are not very flattering.

THE color of Col. D. B. Handerson's Republicanism is being extensively discussed by the papers now that he has been elected Secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. He was probably a Grant man originally, but he headed the Iowa delegation to the Chicago Convention, and made a strong speech in opposition to the third term there. The Des Moines *Register* says of him:

> In politics he is a Republican—an Iowa Republican, a Republican in a State where the party has been kept strong by good management, and by tolerating none of the weakening and demoralizing agencies of weakness and division known as bosses. He will be in National as he has been in State politics, for the party and not for men. This will be a good change at Washington, and it is a change that Iowa, fittest of all States, has shown by its past that it is best qualified to graft on the party nationally. Faction will find no sympathy with Col. Henderson, and he will be wholly and with all of his great force for the party, a position that all the Republicans of the country must soon occupy if, having any party at all, it is going to do us any good in 1884.

THE political situation in Kentucky does not grow any more favorable for the Bourbons. There is a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with the continuance of Capt. Henry on the ticket, and thousands of Democrats will not vote at all or will vote for Col. Jacob, the anti-Bourbon candidate. The Louisville *Democrat*, without doubt, voices the sentiment of many in its party when it says:

> There are hundreds of Democratic voters in nearly every county who are willing either not to vote or to vote against their party just to teach it a needed lesson. Here in Jefferson County it is a low estimate to say there are 1,000 Democratic voters who will either not vote or vote against Capt. Henry if he persists in being a candidate.

TYPHUS fever has assumed an epidemic form in New York City, and the sanitary authorities have not as yet been able to prevent its spread. Yesterday seven genuine cases of the disease were discovered in different sections of the city. The sufferers were removed to Riverside Hospital, which at present contains an unusually large number of patients.

THE Boston *Herald* thinks it very evident that the opposition of the Democratic Senators to Mr. Davis' bill establishing Federal Courts of Appeals is due principally to the old delusion, which they have been fondly hugging ever since Buchanan's time, that the next President will be a Democrat, and that then they can have the naming of the new Judges.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these:
"Don't come again."

—*Young Man Who Saw Her Father.*

The Empress Augusta of Germany is having a magnificent bronze statuand made for Count Von Moltke, but anybody who has seen the Count's picture will readily excuse the Emperor for not being jealous.

In the course of a recent lecture Mrs. Mary Livermore asked: "What artist would choose a corseted female for a model?" Mrs. Livermore should write to Mr. Tilden or some other person who knows about such matters.

Walt Whitman characterizes Emerson, in the *Critic*, as "a just man, poised on himself, all-loving, all-inclosing, and sane and clear as the sun." In case Mr. Schurz ever becomes sober on himself he will doubtless prefer to stand.

The London *Daily News*, referring to the killing of Jesse James by the Ford boys, says that "It is a queer state of society to be convenient with telephones, banks, lectures, railways, and culture. If the editor of the *News* thinks that anything is too queer to be coexistent with the average telephone he is mistaken.

A London paper says that Tennyson "likes drowsy, brown autumn hillsides, somnolent sheep, and deep, dark inland lakes, not easily accessible or too near." Mr. Tennyson is right. No family circle is complete without a brown autumn hillside and a somnolent sheep or two. Doughnuts and beer are also very beautiful.

"Do you dance?"

"No. I drooped on myself two seasons ago," was the response, in a strong, manly voice.

Veronica McGuire looked up at George W. Simpson

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you dance?"
I dropped on myself two seasons ago," was the
e, in a strong, manly voice.
Miss McGuire looked up at George W. Simp-
expression of wonder and surprise in her
tty eyes. Very beautiful was this girl, as
d in the dim, half-light of the conservatory,
ir flesh and rounded curves of her arms and
re seeming more than humanly beautiful.
e rose-laden air of the place seemed only fit
the wine-red lips of so wonderfully fair a

SOMEY you do not dance, Mr. Simpson," said
n, after a momentary pause. "because it is
he one thing in which I may truthfully lay
being proficient. As you have no doubt di-
before this, I am a wretched hand at cover-
an original idea never seeming to find birth
mpty head of mine."
e looked fondly down upon her bang. "I am
ou are rather inclined to deprecate your own
," he said, throwing just a shade of tender-
o the rich tones of his pure voice. "You
ely, and you certainly show well."
passably, my dear Mr. Simpson," was the
reply: "you really must not flatter me too
ecause I am vain enough already. But, by
have you heard 'Over the Garden Wall'

was the reply in tones that were tremulous
citation. "I never heard the tune, but I have
sion to go over the wall once or twice."
a beautiful thing," said Veronica. "There is
sadness, and yet joy, about the music that
one completely away. Do you not find it so
nes?"
" replied George, "it is pretty darn weird to
a wall on a dark night and dive down into
that you don't know anything about."
are just too funny!" exclaimed the girl, looking
steadily. As she did so his eyes met hers, and
color flooded her cheeks, making them more
y beautiful than ever. Turning quickly, she
ith averted face and downcast eyes, and for a
e no word was spoken. Finally George
to Veronica's side and took the little hand
e toying with a rose into his broad palm. She
start, or seek to withdraw it.
s here it might be stated that Chicago girls are
ted not to shy.)
e held the dimpled prisoner for a moment.
n raised it to his lips.
Simpson" exclaimed the girl, "you do not
know what you are doing. Remember, sir."
I know all about it," said George. "I know
u are rich and uneducated, and that you can
ope to soar in the empyrean highths of intens-
ed knowledge where I reside permanently.
love, for your father's check-book will over-
l this. I appreciate fully the sacrifice I am mak-
you must not seek to dissuade me."
do you then love me so dearly, George?" the
ed.
ainly, my darling. Without your love life
be nothing but a four flush to me. All my
e is centered in my love for you. Can you
nately cast that love aside, darling?"
nswer she raised her pure, sweet face to his,
ed a large three-for-fifty-cents kiss on his in-
Wabash avenue lips.—*From "How He Got by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

y Villard, President of the North Pa-
ilroad Company, has filed a plan for the
n of a $200,000 dwelling at Madison ave-
d Fifteenth street, New York.

ov. Stanford, of California, proposes
d a million dollars on his Vina vineyard
State. He thinks that better grapes
raised and better wine made in Califor-
n anywhere else in the world.

W. Mackay is said to be thinking of
the Nevada mines and of retiring to
ancisco. The latest idea in regard to the
ck embraces the proposed expenditure
00 for the mere work of pumping.

ussian Prince Kristoff, who was sen-
a few months ago in Berlin to two years'
onment for defrauding a jeweler, has just
ardoned by the German Emperor, on con-
of his at once leaving Prussia and never
ing.

Bartol once invited Mr. Emerson to dine
m to meet Father Taylor. The philoso-
mitated, saying: "Father Taylor is a
better on the Common than in a parlor."
was finally persuaded. As he left the
for his train Dr. Bartol said to Father
: "That is a sweet spirit." "Yes, yes,"
aylor; "should he go to hell it would
the climate, and the emigration would
way." Father Taylor also said of him:
e laid my ear close to his heart and never
d any jar in the machinery. He is sound
en than anybody else I have known."

FOREIGN.

Messrs. Parnell, O'Kelly, and Davitt Leave London for Paris.

The New Coercion Bill Received with Horror by the Irish.

Further Extracts from Thursday Night's Debate on the Government's Program.

Attempt to Blow Up the Mansion House in London with a Machine.

The Man Nungle, Who Talked So Impressively, Proven an Idle Boaster.

The Egyptian Crisis—Iroquois Hurt—Burning of the Berlin Hygienic Exposition.

THE IRISH.

FIRST IMPRESSION MADE ON THE BRITISH PUBLIC BY THE NEW BILL.

Special Cable.

LONDON, May 12.—Smalley's special says: The debate on the introduction of the new Coercion bill took place at too late an hour to allow much criticism of the details of the bill but its general principles are everywhere approved, except by the Parnellite journals. It was recognized that further legislation had become inevitable after the Phœnix Park murders, and the bill is as vigorous and thoroughgoing a measure as could be devised to meet the object in view, but

THERE IS SOME MISGIVING

as to whether or not its extraordinary stringency will not increase popular sentiment against the law. The bill seems calculated to combat every difficulty except that arising from disinclination to give evidence, and without sufficient evidence of criminality Judges will not be found more willing to convict than juries. The administration of the act is to be left entirely in the hands of Lord Spencer. There is no doubt that, notwithstanding the opposition threatened by the Irish members, the measure

WILL PASS IN ALMOST ITS ORIGINAL FORM,

and it will depend upon the temper and firmness with which its provisions are enforced whether or not it will prove to be an effectual check to the reign of terror in Ireland. The Irish members are raising a great outcry at the sudden abandonment of the policy of conciliation, and are determined, in defiance of

THE COMPACT OF KILMAINHAM,

to revive their old tactics of obstruction, so that it is expected that six weeks at least will be occupied in passing the bill. The understanding recently established between Gladstone and the liberated members is completely at an end, and nothing is now looked forward to in Parliamentary circles but a repetition of the dismal, irritating wrangles which characterized the debates of last season.

THE APPOINTMENT OF COL. BRACKENBURY as Inspector-General of Irish Constabulary creates a good impression, because it is thought to foreshadow reorganization of the singularly ineffective force of police, and the formation of a detective department on the English system.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM THE DEBATE ON THE NEW COERCION BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Commons last night Dillon, speaking against the Repression bill, referred to Saturday's slaughter in Phœnix Park, and said: "For the first time Irish annals were stained with such an assassination. No Englishman felt the humiliation more than himself, but he declared it did not rest on Irish history, but on Forster. If the Government sent another man to Ireland to carry out a measure similar to that under which Forster acted, such an accursed act would again sully the page of history."

Healy said the bill aimed at giving hanging powers to three Judges on any evidence that could be trumped up.

Harcourt, replying to questions, stated that the extreme penalty on summary conviction by the Magistrates would be six months' imprisonment. As to whether the bill would be retrospective, he said any crime committed and which should be brought to justice would come under its operations.

Gwyn, Radical member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, said the bill virtually amounted to one clause—placing the lives, liberty, and property of the Irish people in the hands of Lord Spencer.

COMMENT ON THE BILL.

The *Times* says the Repression bill, taken altogether, covers the whole ground and grapples every part of the subject resolutely and boldly. The *Daily Telegraph* and *Standard* approves the bill. The *Daily News* postpones criticism.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, while accepting other parts of the bill, protests against the clauses concerning the rights of search, restriction of liberty of the press and public meetings, and the apprehension of nocturnal prowlers. It believes, however, the bill will be passed in much the same form as introduced, and says: "It brings us to the bottom of all severity can do at first. Its failure will be attributed to too lenient an administration. Meanwhile, it will be well if the prospectus of Dillon are unfulfilled. Fate seems preparing all that is worst for England and Ireland."

The *Freeman's Journal* declares the bill "one of the most tyrannical enactments of modern times, and it is perhaps the fiercest coercion act ever prepared for Ireland. The champions of liberty since the assasination of Saturday last have been helpless. It will be their duty to withstand the bill, though they may be defeated."

The *Globe* prints the following prominently: "The whole provisions of the new Coercion bill were recommended by Forster previous to his resignation of the Irish Chief Secretaryship."

Public feeling in Dublin is, that in the face of the recent improvement this extreme measure of repression is unjustifiable.

THREATS.

It is rumored that Harcourt has been threatened by the Fenians.

GLADSTONE STATED

this evening that he hoped to introduce the Arrears bill Monday.

AN IRISH REVOLUTION.

On the second reading of the Repression bill F. H. O'Donnel will move the prevalence of outrage and disaffection in Ireland is largely due to the unjust eviction of 40,000 people, who will be further exasperated by the new act of repression.

GLADSTONE TO RESIGN AN OFFICE.

The *News* says: "It is probable Gladstone will shortly resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer."

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

A canister was found at the Mansion House today, suspended by a brass hook to the railing in front of the building. Attached to it was a lighted fuse, which was extinguished by a policeman. The fuse was made of rag soaked with paraffine, and was inserted in a hole in the box. This box is believed to be full of gunpowder, of which it smells strongly. It is twelve inches long and six inches in diameter. The police around the Mansion House and other public buildings have been doubled, and many reserve policemen called out for extra duty.

THE POLICE.

DUBLIN, May 12.—The police and people are beginning to discredit the theory that Irish-Americans were imported to commit the murders of Cavendish and Burke. This leads further to the deduction that some riband lodge was implicated in the crime. The great hope is that the reward offered will induce some member to become informer.

One of the knives sold by an ironmonger of Dublin to some suspicious-looking persons on the day preceding the assassination was fully capable of inflicting the wounds sustained by the victims. The knife was purchased shortly before 1 o'clock p. m.

A discharged soldier named Allen, who arrived in Millstreet, County Cork, from Dublin last evening, was arrested on suspicion.

Naugle stated at Southport that the men who offered him money to assist in the murders were canalboatmen. He described them before the police notice was issued in Ireland, almost in the same terms.

Naugle was confronted with canalboatmen whom he had described as the men who had offered him £100 to assist in the assassinations. The police concluded the whole story was a falsification. Naugle's brother is undergoing servitude for shooting a landlord at Longford. Naugle was detained on suspicion of stealing cattle.

The police are confident that they have important additional information.

Joseph Corvin has been arrested at Belfast as the driver of the car which took the murderers to Phœnix Park.

Forrest Walker is also under arrest at Belfast.

Palmer, a volunteer detective in several important cases, and who writes over the signature of "Warbawk," in a communication to the *St. James Gazette* says he has reason to know the arrest of the assasins would be facilitated if the Government will guarantee not to surrender the informer in the event of his being claimed by the Russian or German police.

Arrests in connection with the assassinations continue. The latest are one Ryan, of Waterford, and a year back from the United States, and James McGrath, at Shrewsbury, England.

The detective force at Queenstown has been increased. Passengers from and for America are closely watched. Today a passenger was arrested whose movements were suspicious, but he was subsequently released.

Several English detectives sailed for New York.

THOMAS POWER O'CONNOR,

Member of Parliament, has arrived at Queenstown from the United States. He goes to Dublin.

COL. HENRY BRACKENBURG,

of the Royal Artillery, succeeds Col. Hillier as Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary.

EARL SPENCER,

replying to a deputation of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce and Belfast Corporation, after deploring the tragic end and eulogizing the personal attributes of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke, and assuring those present that the authorities would do their utmost to discover the assasins, said the Government would endeavor to deal liberally with questions which, like the arrears-of-rent, were retarding the restoration of order in Ireland. He earnestly appealed to all classes to support the Government. He read a letter written by Lady Frederick Cavendish, in which she says: "I would never grudge the sacrifice of my darling's life if it only leads to putting down the frightful spirit in Ireland. He himself would never have grudged it if thereby death could do more than life." In conclusion, Earl Spencer said: "England is determined to do justice to Ireland with a devotion equal to, though not surpassing, that so tragically cut short. Then from the darkest night there may rise a bright day."

PARNELL'S VIEWS BEFORE THE COERCION BILL WAS INTRODUCED.

Special Cable.

PARIS, May 12.—The *Herald* cable says: *La France* publishes an account of an interview its London correspondent held with Mr. Parnell before the new Repression act was introduced. In this interview Mr. Parnell distinctly imputes the assasination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke to the Fenians. "However, the responsibility," he is reported to have said textually, "must not be attributed to the whole association. It has numerous branches possessing great independence. It may be—indeed I am inclined to think it is—one of these branches composed of fanatics which prepared and carried out the assasination."

Further on Mr. Parnell makes the astounding statement that since the adoption of a conciliatory policy by the Government the Land League has withdrawn the "no-rent" manifesto, but have not thought it necessary to make public the fact by a new manifesto. "We have simply sent word around to our friends." He says "that

THE MOT D'ORDRE HAS BEEN CHANGED.

Moreover, it was being disregarded. Many of the farmers were paying their rent." Further on he says that he still believes that the English Government are well able to rule by moderation, and he concluded by declaring that he desires the formation of a British confederation with a supreme Parliament and local Parliaments for England, Ireland, and the other parties to the confederation. This interview has been read with no little amazement by the Irish Nationalists in Paris with whom I have spoken on the subject.

WHAT THE BOSTON CORRESPONDENT HEARD YESTERDAY.

BOSTON, May 12.—A cable from London to the *Herald:*

"Parnell, O'Kelly, and Davitt have gone to Paris to see Egan, Treasurer of the league. Paris gives color to the statement that a break is in progress between the Parnell and Rossa factions of the Irish sympathizers. Fears are entertained among the league members lest Parnell's and Davitt's conciliatory course should alienate the sympathy and cash of the Irish in America. They have gone to Paris to look over the situation with Egan.

"I hear, on undoubted authority, that Davitt will visit America on a league tour shortly after the introduction of the Arrears act, which, it is expected, will produce unprecedented sums in America for the Irish farmers.

"The rumor that Parnell sought the protection of the police is wholly unfounded. Other members of the league party ridicule the idea, and they admit that all of them get threatening letters daily, which are supposed to come from Fenian sources, but would rather run the chances of assasination than claim police protection. They regard the promise to introduce an arrears clause Monday as a triumph, and say they mean to fight the new Protection-for-Life-and-Property act with more venom than has yet been employed, even if every member is suspended.

"The next debate on the bill will be on Thursday."

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION.

Special Cable.

CAIRO, May 12.—The situation here is very serious. The Ministry, backed by the army, threaten to depose the Khedive, and in the event of armed intervention to expel the Europeans. The Khedive shows great firmness. The Ministry have convoked the Chamber of Notables illegally, but the President refuses to preside. He is supported by many of the members. Many well-informed Europeans are sending their families to Alexandria for safety. Fears are entertained that Arabi will coerce the Chamber or run a muck with the soldiers. There is no American Consul here at present. The American Government should take measures to protect its archives, now in charge of a dragoman, in the event of possible disturbance.

THE REPORTED EXECUTION

of the false prophet in the Soudan is untrue.

A SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 12.—It is reported that the relations between the Egyptian Ministry and the English and French Controllers-General are ruptured.

It is said that the Ministers intend to ask the Chamber of Notables to petition the Porte to remove the Khedive on the ground that he is incapable of governing.

SUNDAY.

CAIRO, May 12.—The Chamber of Notables will open a session on Sunday with the avowed object of deposing the family of Mehemet Ali, to which the present Khedive belongs.

MANY EUROPEANS

are leaving Cairo. The Ministry is preparing the forts on the northern coast.

TISSOT.

PARIS, May 12.—There is reason to believe that Tissot, the French Ambassador to England, has been instructed to propose to the English Government that an Anglo-French squadron be immediately dispatched to Alexanddria.

ACTION OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

LONDON, May 12.—The English and French ironclads will proceed immediately to Alexandria. The remainder of Europe will be represented by Austrian and Italian men-of-war.

THE NOTABLES

have unanimously refused to assemble unless legally convened. When Arabi Bey heard their decision, he exclaimed: "Then we shall have civil war."

A MILITARY DEMONSTRATION

is momentarily expected.

IN THE EVENT OF TURKISH INTERVENTION,

Arabi Bey intends to withdraw with the troops into the citadel of Cairo, taking the principal Turkish Pashas as hostages.

STONE PACHA

has resigned, not desiring to violate his oath of allegiance to the Khedive.

GERMANY.

A DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

Fire broke out today in the hall of the Hygienic Exhibition, near the Moabite district, Potsdam. The building, of wood, was soon burned to the ground. The exhibition was to have been opened Tuesday next, and many costly exhibits were already in place, all of which were destroyed. The flames spread to and swept away several timber yards adjoining. An explosion of gas in a café on the south side of the building caused the fire. The loss is estimated at several hundred thousand pounds. The Emperor William came from Potsdam and was on the ground during the hight of the conflagration. No lives are known to have been lost.

SARGENT.

BERLIN, May 12.—Sargent, the American Minister, has arrived.

BRITISH NEWS.

ACCIDENT TO AN AMERICAN RUNNER.

LONDON, May 12.—Iroquois has ruptured a blood-vessel, and it will probably be a long time before he is again seen on the course.

WEST INDIES.

A WRECK.

HAVANA, May 12.—The steamer Manila, plying between Spain and ports on the Spanish Main, has been lost off St. John, Porto Rico. No lives lost.

RUSSIA.

A FIRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, May, 12.—Thirty-six houses were burned at the Town of Oranienbaum.

CASUALTIES.

The Excursion Train of the Missouri Editors Run Into by a Runaway Engine—No One Seriously Injured.

PARSONS, Kas., May 12.—The excursion train of the Missouri Press Association while on the way to Galveston, Tex., over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, collided with a loose engine and caboose at half-past 3 o'clock this morning, five miles north of Oswego, Kas. In some unexplained manner the engine and caboose started alone up the track from Oswego while Conductor Fagan and the engineer were in the office at that point receiving orders, and when it reached the point of collision was flying along at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engineer of the excursion train seeing the approaching headlight slowed up his train and came nearly to a stop, and then he and his fireman jumped just in time to save themselves from death. Both engines were completely wrecked, and the tender of the excursion train telescoped the postal car, and the chief postal clerk was slightly injured. The passengers on the excursion train, numbering several hundred editors, their wives, daughters, and other persons, were greatly shaken up and much alarmed, but none were hurt. Had the excursion train not slowed up it is likely that there would have been a fearful loss of life. The excursion train was taken back to Parsons some hours after the collision, but will proceed again as soon as the track is clear.

A Warning Against Women Wielding an Ax.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., May 12.—Mrs. Filiebaum, an old lady living near Richvalley, was seriously injured last night by being struck on the head with an ax wielded by her granddaughter, who was chopping off the head of a chicken which the old lady was holding. It was purely accidental. It is thought that, by reason of Mrs. Filiebaum's advanced age, she will die.

A Young Boy Gored to Death by a Bull.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 12.—Ferdinand Brant, a German boy 17 years old, in the employ of Dudley Lyford, of Roscoe, was gored to death yesterday evening by a bull. He leaves an aged father and mother, who were depending upon his earnings for support.

FIRE RECORD.

The Custom-House Building at New Orleans Injured by the Burning of a Building Opposite It.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 12.—The burning of a three-story broom factory on Custom-House street, opposite the United States Custom-House, last night, caused damage to the latter building estimated at $80,000. On the east half of this front, including the Assistant Treasurer's office, the fire destroyed all the frames, sash, and glass of the openings, and the offices from the basement to the roof are exposed to the weather. The iron cornice is practically destroyed for nearly half the length of the Custom-House street front. The columns of the entrance and the pilasters have their outlines destroyed to such an extent as to make substitution necessary. The ground below is literally covered with fragments of crumbled granit calpped off the building by the heat and water.

Loescher Bros.' Tannery.

The tannery of Loescher Bros., located at the corner of Mendel and Armitage avenues, was almost totally destroyed by fire last evening, the blaze being discovered at 8:20 o'clock. An alarm was turned in from Box No. 467, but the roads in that district are in such a miserable condition that some time elapsed before the engine companies could get to the flames. The loss is estimated at $3,500 on building and machinery and $3,000 on the stock. There is a full insurance on the place, but none of the companies could be ascertained.

SOCIETIES.

Closing Session of the Illinois State Dental Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 12.—The closing session of the State Dental Society was held today. Decatur was chosen as the place for holding the next meeting. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. S. Stone, of Galesburg; Vice-President, Dr. Patrick, of Belleville; Secretary, Dr. Noyes, of Chicago; Treasurer, Dr. Talbot, of Chicago; Librarian, Dr. Townsend, of Pontiac; Executive Committee, Dr. Kitchen of Ottawa, Cnairman, Dr. Wais of Decatur, and Dr. McCoy of Pana. The society voted an appropriation of $100 for the use of the State Board of Dental Examiners. Dr. Patrick read an essay on "High Civilization Not the Cause of Tooth-Decay," and exhibited drawings and instruments for the purpose of demonstrating his method of regulating irregular teeth. During the afternoon a paper on quinine was read by Dr. C. R. Taylor, of Streator, and one on periodontitis by Dr. J. Campbell, of Bloomington. The discussion of these essays concluded the regular business, and the convention adjourned, nearly all of the members leaving for home tonight.

Organization at Indianapolis of a State Editorial Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—A number of editors and publishers met here today and completed the organization of a State Editorial Association. E. W. Halford, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, was made President, and W. M. Moses, of the Bloomfield *Democrat*, Secretary. The organization is for the purposes of business. The next meeting of the organization will be held July 22 in this city.

THE SALOONKEEPERS.

Their Ordinance to Prohibit the Sale of Liquor to Minors.

A well-attended meeting of the Saloonkeepers' Association was held yesterday afternoon at Quiney No. 9, President Berger in the chair.

A communication from the District Committee of the State Liquor-Dealers' Association in regard to the payment of dues was referred to the first meeting in June, to be acted upon together with a motion to levy an extra assessment on the members.

The following ordinance, the passage of which will be urged before the Council, was adopted:

1. Any person being a minor and in the habit of getting intoxicated, or who shall be intoxicated, and who shall purchase or in any manner obtain for his or her personal use any intoxicating liquor in any licensed saloon or grocery, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding $25 for the first offense, and in a sum not less than $25 nor more than $100 for any following offense.

2. Any person being a minor who shall play with dice, dominoes, cards, balls, or other articles used in gaming in any saloon, grocery, or place where intoxicating liquors are sold shall, upon conviction, be subjected to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each offense.

3. Any person being a minor who shall obtain from the proprietor of any saloon or grocery, or from his or her agent or servant, any intoxicating liquors for his or her personal use, under the false pretense of being of age, shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense in a sum not less than $50.

The resolution recommending the passage of this ordinance was supplemented by a resolution to the effect that every member of the association who should knowingly sell liquor to minors, or allow them to play pool or dice in his place, should be expelled from the association.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Nebraska Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 12.—The Legislature met this morning, and bills introduced were read the second time. The morning session was short and uninteresting. The resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday calling for an investigation of the charges of corruption of prominent members of the Legislature made by the Omaha *Herald* was declared out of order, thus spoiling what otherwise might have been an interesting sensation. Both Houses concluded their labors for the day at noon and adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The bills covering the separate points of the Governor's proclamation are all in, and not until then are considered in the Committee of the Whole will there be any considerable strife. Some discussion took place on the militia, and the evident purpose of many members is to create a squabble over this measure. The apportionment bills are all in the hands of the committee. Nothing will be done with them until next week. The bill which at present seems most in favor is that of Wheadon, of Lancaster, which places Sarpy County with the South Platte counties as far west as Saline, and Gage into the First District. Douglass and enough of the North Platte to make a proper division will constitute the Second, and the balance of the State the Third. Tonight the third house, presided over by the Squatter Governor, holds an ape session. A good deal of fun is expected at this burlesque session of the Legislature.

BISHOP FOSS.

He Is Now Lying Seriously Ill at His Home in St. Paul, Minn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 12.—Bishop C. D. Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is lying seriously ill at his home in this city. During last winter, while on his way to the Seventh Street Methodist Church, the Bishop stepped upon an insecure board in the sidewalk and slightly sprained his ankle. It did not seriously inconvenience him then, but on the 5th of February last, while at Litchfield, just before entering the church, the same ankle—the right one—received another severe injury, the Bishop stepping upon something which gave under his foot. Four weeks ago erysipelas set in and inflammation followed. Despite the most careful medical attendance, a low form of typhoid-fever followed, from which he is now suffering. The injured limb is much attenuated, and the Bishop is delirious a portion of the time, and, according to the physicians, is a very sick man. They hope, however, for the best, and he has the best of medical attendance.

THE NORTH POLE.

International Polar Stations—Relief Vessels to Be Sent to Lady Franklin Bay and Point Barrow—Scientific Purposes of the Stations.

New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The Chief Signal Officer of the army, Gen. Hazen, is arranging to send supply expeditions to the signal stations at Point Barrow and Lady Franklin Bay. The purposes of these expeditions is to bring all men who may have become disabled, and to convey the necessary supplies to the stations. The expeditions will also carry such magnetic and other scientific apparatus as may be necessary to take the observations agreed upon by the International Polar Conference. Lieut. Powell, of the Signal Service, will start in a few days for San Francisco, where he takes charge of the outfit of his party and proceeds to Point Barrow. Maj. Beebee proceeds to St. Johns, Newfoundland, and there makes preliminary arrangements for chartering a vessel to go to Lady Franklin Bay, it being expected that the ship will leave there about July 1. Maj. Beebee will next visit the Danish ports on the west coast of Greenland to see that the supply of clothing, dogs, and food is prepared in time to be taken aboard when the vessel reaches there on her way up.

If the vessel sailing from St. Johns be unable to reach Lady Franklin Bay because of the ice, she will cache certain parts of her stores at points agreed upon with Lieut. Greely, whose expedition was last year established at Lady Franklin Bay. These supplies, in addition to similar reserves, will be securely placed by Maj. Beebee on his upward voyage, so as to admit of the possibility of his retreat in case of any unforeseen emergency. To further insure the accomplishment of the purposes for which the stations were established, the signal service will send on these expeditions two additional observers who have been instructed for the work by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Persons having friends with either of these expeditions should send any mail or other packages to the care of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., but these must reach here not later than June 10. However, packages containing the latest news may be sent between the 10th and 20th of June, though some uncertainty attaches to that getting here at the latter date reaching its destination.

It will be remembered that the International Polar Stations were established for the purpose of making and recording meteorological and astronomical observations, besides the collection of all knowledge possible in the realms of zoology, botany, geology, etc. The meteorological branch includes the determination of temperature with altitude, and also the temperature of the snow, earth, and ice at different depths. The form of the snow crystals were to be recorded by careful drawings and the amount of boar-frost measured. Observations of isolation or solar radiation were to be made; also observations on spontaneous evaporation, the latter to be ascertained in winter by weighing cubes of ice and in summer by the evaporometers. Under the magnetical branch all three elements of terrestrial magnetism were to be observed and studied so as to accurately determine the ratio between the simultaneous changes of the horizon and those of vertical intensity. Observations were also to be made of earth currents in intimate connection with magnetic observations and the auroral phenomena. The hydrographic investigations were to include observations of the direction and strength of the ocean currents and the movements of the ice.

Deep sea soundings and observations were to be made upon the physical properties of sea water, such as the determination of the temperature, pressure, specific gravity, gaseous contents, etc. The altitude of the aurora was to be determined by means of measurements. Particular attention was to be made to determining the apparent position in altitude and azimuth of bright meteors and shooting stars and of definite portions of the aurora boreallis. There were also to be special observations relating to the whole polar problem, such as the flight of birds, presence of driftwood and from what direction it came, and other matters that might suggest themselves.

Careful attention was to be given to the collection of specimens of the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms. Special instructions regarding the meteorological, magnetic, tidal, pendulum and other observations, as recommended by the Hamburg International Polar Conference, were furnished by the signal service officer, and have been doubtless complied with.

Among the instructions issued by Gen. Hazen June 17, 1881, was the following:

"It is contemplated that the permanent station shall be visited in 1882 and in 1883 by a steam sealer or other vessel, by which supplies for and such additions to the present party as are deemed needful will be sent. In case such vessel is unable to reach Lady Franklin Bay in 1882 she will cache a portion of her supplies and all of her letters and dispatches at the most northerly point she attains on the east coast of Grinnell Land, and establish a small depot of supplies at Littleton Island. Notices of the locality of such depots will be left at one or all of the following places—viz.: Cape Hawks, Cape Sabine, and Cape Isabella."

In case no vessel reaches the permanent station in 1882 the vessel sent in 1883 will remain in Smith's Sound until there is danger of its closing by ice, and on leaving will land all her supplies and a party at Littleton Island, which party will be prepared for a winter's stay, and will be instructed to send sledge parties to the east side of Grinnell Land to meet this party. If not visited in 1882 Lieut. Greely will abandon his station, not later than Sept. 1, 1883, and will retreat southward by boat, following closely the east coast of Grinnell Land until the relieving vessel is met or Littleton Island is reached.

The New Arctic Project.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The bill introduced by Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, providing for another arctic expedition, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail for the expedition Master Lucien Young and a crew not exceeding thirty-three in number. Master Young, an officer well known in and out of the navy, desires to command an expedition to the arctic regions, and hopes that he will be permitted to do so. He has been led by a study of the history of such expeditions and of the phenomena of the arctic region to believe that there is, near the pole, an area where the climate is mild enough to support vegetation. He desires to take a vessel through Davis' Straits as far north as possible, and then, using it as a base of supplies, to proceed in a northeasterly direction, by means of depots of supplies established at intervals. In this direction he believes that he can, with sledges, penetrate further north than any explorer has gone before. It is understood that Secretary Chandler prefers to postpone further explorations until some tidings have been received from the missing English explorer and the expedition which is to go out to find him.

NOTICE.

By the death of Mr. G. F. Cline there will be no change in the firm of Salisbury & Cline, Mrs. Cline retaining her husband's interest.

WM. H. SALISBURY,
of the firm of Salisbury & Cline, 109 Madison st.

Why Not Tonight

apply Dr. Wing's remedy to painful corns, bunions. Cure is perfect. 92 Lake street.

For fine furniture at reasonable prices go to J. A. Colby & Co., 219 State street.

JENNIE CRAMER.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Celebrated Case at New Haven.

Continuation of Evidence for the State to Incriminate James Malley Jr.

Malley Identified as Having Been Riding with Jennie the Night Before Her Murder.

Efforts to Secure the Testimony of an Exceedingly Cautious Prosecuting Witness.

Jennie and a Man and Woman Seen at Savin's Rock on the Fatal Night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *Times'* New Haven special says: The testimony taken in the Malley case this morning was a continuance of that phase of the prosecution by which the State seeks to show that Jennie Cramer and James Malley Jr. were together Friday and Friday evening, the day and evening before the finding of the body. The cross-examination of Alvin P. Sanford lasted a few minutes, the witness still adhering to the statement that it was on the evening of Friday, Aug. 5, that

HE SAW JAMES MALLEY

standing by a horse and buggy in Temple street, near the side entrance to Redcliff's restaurant. Mr. Jones asked the witness if James Malley at any time or place asked him if he passed down Chapel street on Thursday evening.

"He did," was the answer.

"Did he ask you about coming down Chapel street on Wednesday evening?"

"I think not. He asked me if I did not testify at West Haven that I came down Thursday evening, and I told him that I was under the impression that I did not so testify."

HENRY C. ALLEN

testified as follows: "I lived in New Haven last August, at No. 12 Dwight street, my business being that of a cash-printer at No. 36 Chapel street. I did not know Jennie Cramer, but saw her several times; was told who she was and got to know her by sight. As I was passing up Chapel street, the night before Jennie's body was found, I saw her passing down Chapel street. I was riding on the rear end of a horse-car, standing on the left side on the platform, going up street. I saw her opposit the building corner Chapel and Temple streets, Redcliff's. She was in a light carriage with red running-gear, and the top was let down. She was with a gentleman whom I have seen on the streets and in the store several times."

Mr. Bush—What store?

"IN MALLEY'S STORE,

at the gentlemen's furnishing counter."

"When had you last seen him?"

"I was the day before, at the store, when I bought a necktie."

"Did you not testify at West Haven that if you had seen in jail this man you afterward met you would have testified with the same positiveness this second party was the one you saw with Jennie?"

"I don't know but I would testify so now."

"So you will not now say that the man you saw in the store and the one you saw in the carriage were the same?"

"I will not."

On the redirect the witness said: "When I was conducted by the cells at the jail I did not see any one that resembled the gentleman in the carriage. I stepped into the barber-shop. There was a gentleman in the chair, and when he turned his face toward me I saw that

HE LOOKED VERY MUCH LIKE THE PERSON

I saw that Friday in the carriage. After I saw him I could not refrain from crying."

This testimony and the subsequent cross-examination seemed so much to amuse James Malley that he could hardly refrain from bursting out laughing.

Blanche Douglass was also highly amused.

"You have testified that you bought a necktie of James Malley, and that he helped put it around your neck?"

"Yes, sir."

"You know it was James?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you think the man you saw in the barber-shop at the jail looked like the man you bought the tie of?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you swear now that this young man to whom I point—James Malley Jr.—is the one of whom you bought the necktie?"

James Malley was told to stand up. He arose and stood with one hand resting on the back of the chair in front of him, looking full at the witness.

"I THINK HE IS,"

was the response.

"Are you sure?"

"I am pretty sure

RAILROADS.

The High Joints Patch Up Their Pool and Leave Town.

Another Meeting to Be Held in New York May 24 to Execute the Contract.

The Pool Agreement as Amended —List of Pool and Non-Pool Roads.

Rumored Slashing of East-Bound Freight Rates by the Fast-Freight Lines.

A Move to Secure a Legislative Investigation of the Affairs of Certain New York Roads.

Argument of the Louisville Board of Trade Before Messrs. Thurman and Cooley.

The "High Joints" Adjourn to Meet in New York May 24 to Execute the Pool Contract as Amended During the Two-Days' Session at the Grand Pacific—The Roads in the Pool, and Those Which Are Still Outside.

The meeting of the High Joints at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city, which has been trying to perfect the proposed pooling agreement for the division of gross passenger earnings between the Western roads west of the western terminal of the Eastern trunk lines and east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River, came to a conclusion last evening without having accomplished anything of a decisive nature during its two-days' session. Another meeting will be held in New York May 24 to again tackle this subject and to make further efforts to establish the pool.

The sub-committee of General Passenger Agents, to which was referred the matter of reconsidering the agreement made in New York, and to recommend such changes as they should deem desirable and necessary to meet the competition of the roads which refuse to become parties to the arrangement, met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and discussed the pool contract in detail.

The Joint Executive Committee met at 11 o'clock, with Mr. John Newell again in the chair, and the sub-committee of General Passenger Agents, through its Secretary, Mr. O. W. Ruggles, submitted its report, recommending several changes in the pool contract, the consideration of which consumed all day.

After a lengthy discussion, the second section of the seventh article of the pool contract was amended to read as follows:

"That each line in interest shall have the right to maintain its standing as a through passenger route between common centres, and shall be allowed to earn under this contract its share of through receipts, based generally upon a division of through first and second class passenger business for 1881, and that such division shall be ordered and maintained by the Commissioner from the proper date."

The seventh article of the pool contract, as amended, reads:

"It is further the declared purpose of this agreement to give each company party hereto, as nearly as practicable, the actual carriage of a sufficient number of passengers to make good its percentage of revenue, rather than to make money settlements with each other, and therefore it is agreed:

"First—That should it appear now, or at any time during the existence of this agreement, that any line cannot secure the full percentages of revenue allotted to it at equal tariff fares with other parties hereto, and should there exist good and sufficient reasons why this should be the case, which cannot be foreseen that, by reason of longer routes or longer time, or unequal facilities offered by any party hereto, it could not secure its proportion of revenue at equal rates with the others, then the parties hereto may agree upon such differences in tariffs, either by increase or decrease from the regular established tariff, as will secure to all parties their allotted percentage of revenue; and in case of disagreement the Commissioner shall determine the difference in fares to be made, which decision shall be immediately put into effect, but shall be subject to revision by the board of Arbitration, whose decision shall be final.

"Second—It is understood that in any agreed differences in tariffs, as provided for in Sec. 1, Art. 7, whether by higher fares for increased speed and facilities, or by lower rates because of longer time and inferior facilities, the proportion of the actual fare so authorized to be charged shall be reported, subject to division. Each line in interest shall have the right to maintain its standing as a through passenger route between common centres, and shall be allowed to earn under this contract its share of through receipts, based generally upon a division of through first and second class business for 1881, and that such division shall be ordered and maintained by the Commissioner from the proper date hereof."

In regard to the ninth article, regarding the commissions against such lines as are not in the pool, a long discussion was had. This article reads as follows:

"That commissions, rebate, or other consideration in the nature of a commission shall be allowed or paid to any person for the purpose of influencing competitive traffic."

To avoid the refusal of several lines to become parties to the pooling arrrngement, the abolition of the payment of commissions will inflict great injury upon some of the pool lines, and it was proposed by them that the article regarding commissions shouldbe so altered as to allow them to pay commissions at such points where they come in competition with roads not in the pool, as long as the commissions do not exceed 1 per cent.

A majority of those represented at the meeting, however, did not think that the article regarding commissions should be altered. They contended that the outside roads would not be able to injure the pool lines by paying commissions, and it was finally agreed to allow the article to stand as before, with the exception that the Commissioner may, if he finds it necessary, take action to meet any competition made by non-pool lines.

A committee of three, composed of A. E. Ford, E. C. Townsend, and A. J. Smith, was appointed to report at the next meeting upon the question of a basis for percentages of new lines and new portions of old lines. This applies to such roads as were not in existence in 1881, the basis of which year are to be taken as the basis for the allotment of percentages, and such new lines as have been added to old lines since 1881. Among the latter are the Wabash, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and several others.

It was resolved that the Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee be requested to call a meeting in New York Wednesday, May 24, for the special purpose of executing the pool contract, and that all roads represented at this meeting, and such roads as may be willing to join in the execution of the contract, be invited to attend the meeting for that purpose. In the meantime, the roads which intend to join the pool are to file with Commissioner Fink a statement of their earnings for 1881, with such arguments as they desire to present therewith.

The pool contract was not signed by any other roads except those who signed it in New York two weeks ago, but the representatives of the Wabash, Pittsburg & Lake Erie, and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee stated that they intended to sign it at the next meeting in New York. The representatives of the Toledo Valley, and Indiana, Bloomington & Western stated that they had not yet fully decided what to do, but that the probability was that they would sign it.

The following roads have signed the agreement:

Michigan Central, Great Western, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, Grand Rapids & Indiana, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Canada Southern, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Dayton & Union, Vandalia, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, Lake Erie & Western, Chicago & Lake Erie, Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington (Division of Louisville & Nashville Railroad), St. Louis & Pacific, Cincinnati, Washington & Dayton, Detroit, Lansing & Northern, Baltimore & Ohio.

The following roads have refused to sign:

Ohio & Mississippi, Flint & Père Marquette, Cincinnati, Wabash & Western, Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, Cincinnati & Muskegon, Chicago & Alton, Marietta & Cincinnati, Ohio Valley, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, Grand Trunk.

The following roads have not been heard from, and evidently are not in favor of the pool:

Cincinnati, Hocking Valley & Toledo, Chicago & Atlantic, Illinois Central, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati, Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana, Illinois Central, Ohio Central, Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago, Toledo & Ann Arbor.

It will therefore be seen that only about one-half of the roads within the territory which is to control the freight districts are in favor of the pool. It is hard to see how these roads will be able to carry out the pooling agreement with so many roads left out, and which will compete against them.

Rumors that Certain Fast-Freight Lines Are Again Cutting East-Bound Freight-Rates—Nothing Done Yesterday to Adjust the East-Bound Freight Pool.

There is considerable excitement in shipping and railroad circles over reports that some of the Erie freight lines running east from this city have been cutting grain rates to interior points in Pennsylvania. It is claimed that the firm of Hancock, Beale & Co. has secured special rates from one of the Erie fast-freight lines. These fast-freight lines operate over the Grand Trunk, Fort Wayne, and Pan-Handle Roads, in connection with the Erie, and it is not known over which one of these roads the business is being shipped from this city. It is claimed that this violation of the tariff rates in favor of a particular firm works disastrously upon other firms, which cannot secure as favorable conditions, and the railroads also claim that they cannot stand this sort of competition very long at this time, when so little business is going forward. It is predicted that, unless all the roads adhere firmly to the present rates, there will be soon another freight war on east-bound business. Unless the roads leading east from Chicago will speedily agree upon a division of east-bound business from Chicago and establish fixed percentages for the various lines there must necessarily be another war, as the business is unusually light on all the roads, and a few of the lines get nearly all of what is going forward. If the business is proportionally divided among the various roads there will be no incentive for any of the lines to cut the rates, for if a road secures more than its allotted percentage the surplus will have to be turned over to those roads which have fallen behind.

It was believed that the General Managers and General Freight Agents of the various roads running east from this city would meet yesterday and try to agree upon percentages, and put the new east-bound pool from this city into effect. But, for some reason or other, the meeting was not held. The cause assigned by the railroads for the failure to meet and fix up this matter is that the meeting for arranging a passenger pool engaged the attention of the Managers until it was too late to tackle the east-bound freight-pool question, and that the Managers not residing in this city could not afford to remain here any longer. It is quite probable, however, that there was some other reason why the freight question was not taken up, and the most probable one was that some of the roads were not prepared to have the new pool put into effect.

The Nubian & Soudan Railway.

One of the most magnificent of the late Khedive Ismail's projects, the Nubian & Soudan Railway, is now assuming something like a substantial form. The original idea seems only to have been to run a line from Assouan, below the First Cataract, to Wady Halfa, at the Second Cataract, thus saving the transport of merchandise either way from Nile boat to camel, or vice versa, which at present takes place at both rapids. But already an extension 300 miles above Wady Halfa is contemplated by the scheme, and if that is carried out in all probability the line will be lengthened some day to Khartoum, the Capital of the Soudan, at the junction of the Blue and White Nile. "To some," says the London *Globe*, "this may seem a chimerical project; but there are few engineering difficulties in the way save at the Assouan end, which have been already pretty well overcome; and if it is ever carried to completion it cannot fail to affect most propitiously the future both of Nubia and the Soudan. It is to be a single line, of which seventy-five miles are finished; and, as it leaves Assouan, it passes through a portion of the Libyan desert, quarried out of which the Gizeh pyramids, near Cairo, and so many other Pharaonic works were made. The engineer, a Scotchman, has no European to assist him, and the whole army of his Arab and Nubian laborers are, anything but the ways of the English navvy. Nothing will induce him to use a wheelbarrow, and, as they work in gangs, with a taskmaster standing over them with whip in hand, supporting great masses on their backs or carrying away the débris in baskets, they forcibly recall to mind the habits and customs of the ancient Egyptians as depicted on the sculptures at Thebes and Karnak."

An Attempt in the New York Assembly to Secure a Legislative Investigation of Certain Roads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—An attempt was made in the Assembly to secure a legislative investigation of the affairs of the New York, Ontario & Western and the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railways. The resolution did not come to a vote and will be considered some day next week. It is charged in the preamble as the grounds for the investigation that the Directors of the Ontario & Western have been improperly using the funds of the road to aid in the construction of the West Shore Road; that it has purchased the Jersey City & Albany and the North River Railroads under the pretext of gaining connection with New York City, then abandoned the use of the then existing connecting lines; that to connect these lines with the main line, two tunnels must be constructed in the region of the Palisades, each over 1,700 feet long, and that a majority of the Ontario & Western, or part of them, had an interest in roads thus purchased; that the roads were sold for sums far in excess of their real values; that since the purchase these roads have been turned over to and it has been attempted to consolidate them with the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Road; that other moneys of the Ontario & Western have been transferred to the West Shore Road to the amount of $12,000,000, for which the Ontario & Western is to receive a like amount of stocks and bonds of the West Shore Road, having only a nominal interest therein; that Edward P. Williams, President of the Ontario & Western, and six Directors, are also President and Directors of the North River Construction Company, which is building the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Road, and that they are using the money of the Ontario & Western to build the new road. It is asserted by the friends of the West Shore Road that the proposed investigation is a move on the part of the owners of the Cranberry Creek & New York & Albany Railroad, a paper corporation, which has claimed certain rights along the west shore of the Hudson River for many years, and which now stands in the way of the Ontario & Western Company in its attempt to make terms with it. It is also hinted that the New York Central may be back of the resolution, while the creditors of the old New York & Northern Railroad, of which the Ontario & Western is the successor, assert that the investigation is sought to protect the little property that they still own in the road.

Election of Directors of the Connotton Valley Road.

CANTON, O., May 12.—The Connotton Valley Railway stockholders, after being in session three days, today elected the following Board of Directors: Francis Bartlett, Joseph B. Thomas, Albert N. Parlin, Sidney Bartlett, and John A. Beebe, of Boston; William J. Rotch and William Rotch, of New Bedford, Mass.; Cyrus Wakefield, of Wakefield, Mass.; Samuel Watts, of Thomaston, Me.; William O. Chapman, of Canton Mass.; William A. Lynch, E. D. Bishop, and W. W. Hungerford, of Canton, O.; Isaac H. Taylor, of Connotton, O.; and Samuel Allen, of Delroy, O. The board immediately organized by electing Francis Bartlett President and William Rotch Secretary. The purchase of the Straitsville Branch by the Connotton Company was ratified by the stockholders, subject to the action of the new board of Directors at an adjourned meeting, to be held in Boston next Monday. Final action in regard to the plan for the reorganization of the securities of the road was also deferred until this meeting, as the holders of about $250,000 of the $4,750,000 outstanding securities have not yet complied with the requirements of the plan proposed. If the above security-holders join in the movement the construction of the Straitsville extension will be pushed along at once. No action was taken as to the claims of the creditors of Charles G. Patterson, late General Manager of the road. W. W. Hungerford, late of the Texas & Pacific Railway, and recently appointed General Manager of the Connotton Valley Railway, is expected to arrive tomorrow, and will immediately take charge of the road. As far as can be learned the appointment of the other general officers has not been determined upon.

The Northern Pacific Surveying a Branch from Billings to Fort Benton.

BISMARCK, Dak., May 12.—A Billings, M. T., special to the *Tribune* says the Northern Pacific Railroad survey of a route from Billings to Fort Benton started today. It will proceed up the small Valley of Alkali Creek by the way of the west end of the Bull Mountains and the Judith Gap, passing through the Musselshell Valley and the rich Judith Basin. A branch will be explored to the McGinnis gold mines. A prospecting party start in the morning under commission from the Northern Pacific Railroad for the Clark's Forks Mines. They are fully equipped and will shortly render an account of the best route to that gold region and the National Park. The town of Billings continues to boom. The steamer Batchelor has nearly reached here, and the river is rising. Three saw-mills belonging to Herman Clark have arrived and have just been set in operation. Brick of excellent quality are made here, and stone is being quarried from the bluffs north of the town. The ditch to traverse Clark's Fork bottom will be immediately set under way, all the contracts having been concluded. The Ripon (Wis.) Colony set out three days ago for their future home in the centre of the bottom. They are thoroughly satisfied with the liberality shown by Mr. Clark and the town-site company. The character of the buildings, the planting of trees, and the general improvement of lots in this town show unmistakably the permanent character of the settlers. A long memorial has been forwarded East to induce the transfer of the post-office from Coulson to a more convenient location in Billings. Three companies of the Second Cavalry from Fort Custer, under Capt. Wheelon, are expected here daily to go into summer quarters in the South Park, by the river.

The Work of Widening the Narrow-Gage Road from Galena to Montford.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., May 12.—The work of widening out the narrow-gage railroad from Galena to Montford, and thence to Lanoaster, will be commenced in a few days and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The tunnel at Buncombe, ten miles out from Galena, was widened last winter. The seven bridges on Galena River have been completed for a standard gage track, and nearly all the cuts are already widened. Several forces of men are now at work widening the dumps. Assistant-Engineer Robinson is now in Galena to superintend the work of widening the gage, so that in two or three months at the farthest the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will have a through standard-gage line from Galena to Milwaukee and Chicago. The report has been industriously circulated in Galena for several weeks by those who did not know the facts that the road would not be widened till next year on account of the high price of labor, but Superintendent Pitch, who is in Galena today, says he is here to procure laborers and to make other arrangements to push the work with all possible dispatch.

Fixing the Ownership of Disputed Lands in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 12.—J. W. Carey, Solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, today returned from Des Moines, where he formally entered a petition for the conferring of the lands secured in the recent Sioux City & St. Paul suit to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company. Judge Love's decision gave each of the two companies involved in the suit an undivided one-half of the 189,000 acres in litigation. Mr. Carey's petition was for the appointment of a board of Commissioners to make a partition of the lands so granted. There were about 50,000 acres of the land still standing in the name of the State of Iowa, which had never been patented to either railroad company, but, as the State was made a party to the suit, the rights of all parties are fixed and settled by the decree.

Messrs. Thurman and Cooley at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—Judge Thurman and Judge Cooley, of the Advisory Commission of the trunk lines, had a conference today with the members of the Board of Trade. Addresses were made by John E. Greer and F. D. Carley, showing the influence of differential rates on Louisville's commerce. The statistics relating to the movement of grain, flour, cotton, tobacco, whisky, leather, and lumber were submitted. Tomorrow the Commissioners will meet the tobacco Board of Trade and attend the tobacco breaks. About one-half of the east-bound traffic originating in Louisville is tobacco.

Purchased by the Chesapeake & Ohio Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad yesterday bought and took charge of the Lexington branch of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad from Lagrange to Lexington, 68 miles, and made permanent running arrangements with the Louisville & Nashville from Lagrange to Louisville. The price paid and the terms made could not be learned.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Lake Shore brought in yesterday nine carloads of European emigrants, nearly all of whom are destined for points in the North and Northwest.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton Railroad for the first week in May, 1882, were $111,655, against $106,092 for the correspoading week last year—an increase of $5,563. The increase in gross earnings from Jan. 1, 1882, until May 8, inclusive, were $191,017.

The freight representatives of the Wabash and Lake Shore Roads held a conference yesterday with Commissioner Midgley to agree upon points between Chicago, Detroit, and Toledo from which through rates to Missouri River points shall be quoted, in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting day before yesterday.

Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Manager of the Chicago & Atlon Railroad, returned from New York yesterday. Mr. McMullin would not tell what the meeting of Directors of his road in New York was for, or whether it was for the purpose of absorbing some new property southwest from Kansas City. He said the meeting transacted no business of public interest.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul intends to build a new line between Chicago and Madison. It is the design to construct a line from Elginon the Chicago & Pacific Railroad to Madison, running north on the east side of Fox River and passing through the Village of Geneva Lake. A double track will be laid between here and Elgin. Work on the construction will not be commenced until July, 1883, but the road when commenced will be completed in three months.

Mr. R. R. Cable, Vice-President and General Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, returned yesterday from a tour of inspection over the lines of the latter road. Mr. Cable says he found the road in much better condition than he anticipated. Everything will be done, he says, to place the road in first-class condition, and work is also stated that there would be no changes at present among the officials of the road, as the present officials were all competent men and enjoyed the confidence of the new owners. The crop prospects along the line of the road, Mr. Cable says, are excellent, and a prosperous business during this summer is anticipated.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Southern Car Company was held at the general office of the company in Louisville last Wednesday. The annual report showed a very satisfactory condition of the property and resources of the company, was read to the meeting by the President, Mr. George M. Pullman, and was unanimously approved. The following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: George M. Pullman, A. M. Quarrier, R. B. Bullock, W. C. Hite, W. A. Harris, R. D. Stanford, Jr., Thomas Barnes, George E. Brown, and W. C. Hall. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected: George M. Pullman, President; George E. Brown, Vice-President; W. C. Hite, Second Vice-President; B. S. Weinsheimer, Secretary; Thomas H. Hays, General Superintendent.

SUICIDE.

A German Drinks Chloroform in a Glass of Beer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA PORTE, Ind., May 12.—Last night a German by the name of John Engelsberger entered the saloon of Robert Bauer and called for a glass of beer. Before drinking the beer he poured from a vial what he said was medicine for the ague. It proved to be chloroform, from the effects of which he died at 11:30 p. m. Deceased was about 50 years of age. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Desperate Attempt of a Delirium-Tremens Victim.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., May 12.—Thomas Gowan, while afflicted with a fit of delirium tremens, made a desperate attempt this noon to sever his jugular vein with a penknife. He slashed his throat frightfully, and his shirt in front was saturated with blood. The knife was taken from him after a struggle. He may recover.

Sickness and Despondency Produced by Drinking.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 12.—Fred Felix, a citizen of this town since 1856, suicided today. He held the muzzle of a navy revolver against the roof of his mouth, and the ball passed through the brain, causing instant death. The supposed cause was sickness and despondency produced by drinking. He was a man of unquestionable character, and had threatened the lives of several citizens.

A Disconsolate Bride.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 12.—Oscar A. Johnson, who was married about four weeks ago at Mineral Point, Wis., has been absent from home since Monday last, and his bride does not know his whereabouts. He received his month's pay Saturday last, and it is feared he has either committed suicide or run away with another woman. When he left work Saturday he told his fellow-workman that he should be absent Monday, but nothing has been seen of him since.

COLDWATER'S ALLEGED INCENDIARIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., May 12.—Five months ago today Horton J. Drake was arrested for setting fire to Armory Hall Building on the 21st of June last, and today the last of the testimony for either side was put in. During these five months the examination has occupied forty-five days, and about eighty witnesses have been sworn. The case was adjourned until the 31st inst. for argument. Both sides are very sanguine of a favorable result.

THE BRUSH ELECTRIC LIGHT.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 12.—The city has contracted for the Brush electric light, and the Elgin Tubular Iron Tower Company, of Elgin, Ill., will furnish six towers, 250 feet high, and a Detroit firm the engine, boilers, etc., for the works. It is claimed that the city will be illuminated by the light in ninety days.

MANUAL EDUCATION.

No Chance for a Boy to Acquire It in Chicago.

Several More Trades Where There Is No Opening for Them.

Probable Result of an Effort to Reintroduce the Apprentice System.

"How many apprentices have you got in your shop?" was the question propounded yesterday to the foreman of one of the leading

PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

"How many? None at all. There are no apprentices in our trade. Certainly I do not know of an apprentice at the plumbing business in Chicago or anywhere else in this locality."

"How do you keep up your supply of men? You require good, competent workmen in every branch?"

"Our workman are mostly of foreign birth or descent, although there are a good many Americans. Men who have learned their trade thoroughly in England or Germany according to the system prevailing in those countries are not as good for us as American workmen, even though the latter may not have worked as steadily at the trade for a term of years. The system here is so different from that in Europe that newcomers have almost to learn their trade over again. Our system of plumbing differs entirely from theirs. It is simpler and better. They use lead for gas-pipes and we use wrought iron, the same as for steam-pipes. The manner of making connections is much simpler here. We have a good many Swedes in our employ and other nationalities, including English, Irish, and Germans. A good plumber is sure of $3.50 or $4 per day, and can always find plenty of work. He loses no time by bad weather. The trade is in a flourishing condition."

"How do you expect it will be in future if you take no apprentices? What are you going to do when the present supply of men runs out, or if the immigration of more or less skilled workmen should cease?"

"There is no danger but what there will always be plenty of plumbers. The way men learn the trade is by beginning as helpers. The work, especially on new work, is heavy, and the mechanic must have a man to lift the pipes, etc. These helpers pick up the trade by degrees. They are generally stout, healthy young fellows of 17 or 18 when they begin, and in four or five years, if they are at all smart, they have pretty well learned their business. They get fair pay from the start; neither men nor boys will work in this country unless they get a present remuneration for their labor. I don't know what might be the effect if we were to try to introduce the apprenticeship system; but the union does not bother us at present, so I really could not say anything about that system because it does not exist here, and I have had no experience with it."

A HATTER—

one who formulates the glossy "high dice"—was found and questioned. He said that the silk hat manufacture was conducted by union men, the union being not only national, but international. Every man had to have a working-card, and the business was pretty close corporation. Wages were good, and the trade in fair condition. Most of the workmen were foreigners. [The reporter is pretty nearly tired searching for the American workman on this side of the Atlantic.] The Hatters' Union allows one apprentice to each shop, but as the number of men employed in each is small, not often exceeding four running generally, and as also the proportion is perhaps not unfair. Each local union determines for itself the number of apprentices, and the allowance spoken of stands good for Chicago and St. Louis, whatever the size of the shop. In New York the allowance is one apprentice to ten workmen, and one more where the number exceeds ten. If there is an apprentice on the roll whose employer has failed, died, or gone out of businesshe is provided for in some other shop, and no new one can be taken until this one is settled. The Hatters' Union appears to be a very fair arrangement for the present generation of journeymen hatters.

A MANUFACTURER OF FANCY FURNITURE, school-desks, and high-class cabinet work said that his firm had not been bothered by the unions of late. They had no apprentices, although they employed some boys at weekly wages. He was not familiar with the rules governing the business, but thought the wood-carvers had the best-organized union. As usual, in this case the bulk of the employés were foreigners.

IN THE BOOK-BINDERY BUSINESS

it appears that there is no union. One was started before the fire, but it died a natural death. This is surprising, as it is said that although Chicago is rapidly growing in importance as a publishing centre. A foreman in one of the largest binderies was asked the usual questions, and replied that the apprenticeship system was unknown in any branch of his business. He regretted the fact, as he believed that it would be advantageous both to the growing generation and the employers, and would tend greatly to increase the class of qualified workmen if such a system existed. He employs a good many boys, hires those who appear likely to be of service, promotes and pushes such as show themselves worthy of it, and gets rid intelligently, and ships the others at the first opportunity. He believed that an intelligent system of apprenticeship would do good all round.

A member of a large publishing firm, employing in the several branches of its business over 400 hands, spoke freely on the subject. He had noticed that the question was being debated, and it was one in which he took a lively interest. So far as he knew there was

NOT A SINGLE APPRENTICE EMPLOYED

in any branch of their business by his firm or any other in Chicago. In fact he very much doubted whether there could be found anywhere in the city, in any business whatsoever, a regularly indentured apprentice. His firm had none, although there were places in which twenty or thirty boys could be used to advantage, and thoroughly grounded in their trade. This gentlemen believed that it would be a splendid thing for the youth of the land if the road to becoming mechanics led through the apprenticeship gate only. He thought that if lads of from 15 to 21 were paid an gradually-increasing sum sufficient to cover their expenses for board and clothing, the extra money earned by them during the latter years of their apprenticeship being reserved until the expiration of their terms, it would tend to make steadier boys of them. In such case they would receive at the age of 21 a nice little sum, sufficient to give them a handsome start toward housekeeping. They could then marry and settle down a good shape with a trade at their command which would always insure them a good living.

In the various branches of

THE ENGRAVING BUSINESS

apprentices appear to be unknown. Boys are taken into the shops as they show any willingness to learn and adaptability for the work they are given a show. But in this, as in scores of other trades, there is no surety but that they will quit at any moment. There is no method of controlling them, either by their parents or their employers, and about the time they get to be 17 or 18 years old they realize their superiority to everybody else, and the boss is not equally discerning that they go elsewhere to convince the world at large of that great fact. The chances are in such case that they drift into other trades or become laborers, brakemen, street-car drivers, or something entirely foreign to their previous training, which goes to waste.

A long research among the trades employing comparatively few men in each shop, just the class where more apprentice in each would get a chance and would be of service, showed that the system had no existence in this city. Many employers regretted this fact, but said it was a natural result of the causes which have been already detailed, and knew anything of the trades' union rules on the subject, which, if they exist, have become obsolete for want of opportunity to put them in practice. Most of the employers and foremen spoken with, however, entertained the belief that if an attempt to introduce the apprenticeship system on any large scale should be made a vigorous "kick" on the part of the different unions would follow. The fear of such result, the inadequacy of the so-called Apprentice law of the State, and the apparent disinclination of boys to bind themselves to learn a trade naturally deters employers from making any move in this direction. The result is, of course, that foreign labor is rapidly supplanting that of Americans in almost every branch of trade, while many occupations have passed almost exclusively into the hands of foreign-born mechanics.

YESTERDAY'S "STAATS-ZEITUNG"

refers to the subject editorially as follows:

"THE TRIBUNE also says that there is the same difficulty in the way of the sons of German mechanics born in America learning trades as there is in the way of native-born Americans, and, unfortunately, it is correct in saying so. When it says that there is almost as great a disinclination among the sons of German parents to learn a respectable trade as among those of American parents, we are in the unfortunate position of having to confirm the statement.

"Figures more than words. So one illustration may take the place of many of the latter. The most important gold and silver ware manufactory in the West is here in Chicago. It now employs about eighty workmen. Two of these are native Americans, eight the sons of German parents born in America. All the rest were born in Europe. The establishment has never fought against taking apprentices, nor has any trades-union ever stood in its way. Yet in the twenty-six years of its existence not more than five apprentices have served out their time, and of these not one was the son of native-born American parents. The others all quit just as soon as they had learned enough to know how others ought to work.

"It is true, as a rule, that American-born children of mechanics who have emigrated from Europe have but little more inclination to steady mechanical labor than the children of American parents. If a strict and firm home education does not keep them within bounds they are all too soon affected by the American greed to earn money quickly without physical exertion. They, too, are proud of becoming cash-boys, shipping-clerks, counter-jumpers, or cheap-paid clerks.

"The fault is as much with the parents as with the children. When so many sons of worthy and industrious parents go to bumming, the reason is that the parents do not estimate their own position and means of earning a livelihood high enough to bring the boys to adopt it."

GATH.

Talk with a Man Who Knows All About the Tariff—A Few of the Numerous Flagrant Abuses of the High Protection System.

NEW YORK, May 10.—I met J. S. Moore, the well-known writer against the abuses of the tariff, on Sunday, and drew him aside to ask him what he thought about the Tariff Commission which Congress has resolved upon. Mr. Moore is a man of probably 55 years of age, an English Hebrew, I judge. He is thick-set, square-built, has black eyes and red face, and side whiskers, which are slowly turning gray. He speaks with a German accent, but with a good deal of nicety of speech. He has been in the New York Custom-House sixteen years, and was under Arthur all the time he was Collector, being a sort of statistician about the revenue. He also told me that he came to this country when he was 17 years old, and settled at a place called Monticello, in Mississippi, and had a store there. He said the people looked upon the negroes as the most degraded class, and next the Germans and Yankees. In 1849 he went to California and embarked in business with some of his relatives. He had a house in Bombay also, and became rich. He was in Bombay or England when the Rebellion broke out, and he then said: "That war will never end. Those Southern people hate the Northern people so intensely that they will fight twenty years"; and on that assumption Moore says that he made his investments, and was ruined. The North continued to hammer at the South, and he believes that the Irish question can only be solved in that same way. He says that conciliation does not do with the Celtic race, but that they require hard blows. He answered my questions about the Tariff Commission as follows:

"I think it is an honest measure, respectably intended, but I fear it will not result in any prompt benefit. There are several glaring abuses about the present tariff which might as well be corrected at once, and could be done if Congress was disposed to be perfectly just. The Commission has to report next December, and you know perfectly well that after they have reported they will not take up the tariff measure till the last thing in Congress, which will carry it over for a year, meantime subjecting the people to some of these flagrant outrages."

Here Mr. Moore remarked: "I have been a good deal upbraided by the extreme protectionists as a foreigner, an insidious enemy of theirs, and all that. I protest to you that I would rather lose my right arm than see the manufacturing industry of this country destroyed, or the manufacturing laborer thrown out of employment. Here I have made my home, and I have educated in a glass-house, like the custom-house, for half a generation, and no man has ever yet impugned my pecuniary integrity. I have only taken up the tariff matter as a man of sense, who was long a merchant, and with the purpose of benefiting the country, and not injuring it."

Turning around to a window behind us, Mr. Moore said:

"Why should not Congress, without waiting a year, reduce the duty on that window? It is made of plate-glass, on which the duty is 109 per cent. What an outrage! Plate-glass is not a luxury—it is a necessity of modern business. If I have a store at this door and you one at the next, and you have a plate-glass in your window and a common glass in mine, the diamonds, watches, and jewelry are as safe in my window will attract with the plate-glass window and draw but slight attention in the other. Yet 109 per cent is the duty on that glass! Do you know what the glass costs in Europe? It costs 18 pence a square foot, or 36 cents. They charge for it here more than $1 a square foot. For what purpose do they charge that? To protect a single factory at New Albany, Ind., the only place where that glass is made. Yet that one factory was an important means of losing the Democrats the State of Indiana at the last election. Mr. Hendricks, who took that State by a revenue reformer, went over to the tariff interest largely under the influence of that single factory.

"Take the item of spool-thread," continued Mr. Moore; "that certainly is not an article of luxury. It is used by the sewing-women all over the country, but the tariff upon it is 75 per cent." [I am not sure that these figures I give are always accurate when I quote Mr. Moore.] "The present tariff is divided into schedules, which are lettered in groups. Now, why should not Congress say that no item in Schedule A—which covers iron and steel, we may say—should pay a duty of more than 50 per cent? Is not that enough protection? Yet they have got it up to 90 per cent on many articles. Congress certainly has the wisdom and judgment to see that 50 per cent protection is all that is respectable, or that serves any honest purpose of revenue. Take articles in these very schedules with a tariff of 90 per cent, and as high as 120 per cent. If it is the expression of the country that exceptionally high duties shall be graduated, why do the name of prudence should not the present Congress by a few words limit the amount of protection it is possible for one to get? I am afraid that this commission, instead of meeting that issues, will be surrounded by a mass of little interests, and will give us as complicated a thing as we had before.

"To amend your tariff you do not want to open it up generally and let in the crowd, each one jangling for his particular protection. It must be the work of a broadminded and decisive man. The ablest tariff the Americans ever lived under was that of 1846, which gave ample revenue and great care. In my judgment only one man prepared it. It was so systematic and clear, and proceeded so equitably, that it could not have been put together by a committee of 20. It began at 100 per cent duty on imported ——; then it dropped to 40 per cent on iron, 20 per cent on woolens, 15 per cent on cotton goods, and 10 per cent and 5 per cent on raw material entering into the manufactures. The theory was that high luxuries should pay the most, competing manufactures pay the next, and raw material pay but very little. Under that tariff, which is said to have been made by Robert J. Walker, the country from 1846 to 1857 had its very highest prosperity, and raised too much revenue for the purposes of the Government.

"Did not the panic of 1857 ensue to some extent from the tariff?"

"The panic of 1857 arose from overtrading in imported goods, probably due to the ease with which they could be obtained. But it was very short-lived. Duties were then made still lower instead of higher, showing it was the prevailing belief that the low tariff was not the evil. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, now a Senator, and then a member of Congress, prepared in 1861 a tariff which, in a modified form, we have today. He said some time ago that tariff had been prepared on clear principles to tax luxuries as highest, much lower on raw goods, and raw materials but very little. It shows that he did not know his own tariff—that diamonds were higher taxed than blankets. There really ought not to be a specific duty on diamonds, because it cannot be collected, as they can be concealed anywhere on the person. Besides, they have a fixed value, like money, and you might as well tax gold and silver bullion. We may severally all show will attract with the plate-glass window and draw but slight attention in the other. Yet 109 per cent is the duty on that glass! Do you know what the glass costs in Europe? It costs 18 pence a square foot, or 36 cents. They charge for it here more than $1 a square foot. For what purpose do they charge that? To protect a single factory at New Albany, Ind., the only place where that glass is made. Yet that one factory was an important means of losing the Democrats the State of Indiana at the last election. Mr. Hendricks, who took that State by a revenue reformer, went over to the tariff interest largely under the influence of that single factory.

"Take the item of spool-thread," continued Mr. Moore; "that certainly is not an article of luxury. It is used by the sewing-women all over the country, but the tariff upon it is 75 per cent." [I am not sure that these figures I give are always accurate when I quote Mr. Moore.] "The present tariff is divided into schedules, which are lettered in groups. Now, why should not Congress say that no item in Schedule A—which covers iron and steel, we may say—should pay a duty of more than 50 per cent? Is not that enough protection? Yet they have got it up to 90 per cent on many articles. Congress certainly has the wisdom and judgment to see that 50 per cent protection is all that is respectable, or that serves any honest purpose of revenue. Take articles in these very schedules with a tariff of 90 per cent, and as high as 120 per cent. If it is the expression of the country that exceptionally high duties shall be graduated, why do the name of prudence should not the present Congress by a few words limit the amount of protection it is possible for one to get? I am afraid that this commission, instead of meeting that issues, will be surrounded by a mass of little interests, and will give us as complicated a thing as we had before.

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aged father in this city and two sisters last. His age was 41 years. The funeral will be held this afternoon at his late No. 490 West Jackson street, at 2 o'clock.

James Carpenter, at Garrett, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GEN, Ind., May 12.—Judge James Carpenter, able jurist, and attorney for the Baltimore Ohio Railway Company, died at Garrett this day, where he had gone on business. The services will be held at Garrett tomorrow afternoon. The remains will be brought here for interment. Judge Carpenter was ill but a short time before his death.

Sarah W. Brookens, at Mendota, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 12.—Mrs. Sarah W. Brookens has for several years been a sufferer from cancer, died early this morning. She leaves three grown children and a husband, who is deservedly adjudged insane. She was 58 years old and has for many years been a resident of this place and an effective worker in Christian temperance causes.

Hon. W. W. Kerr, at Decatur, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., May 12.—Last night Capt. W. Kerr, aged about 48 years, died after a long and painful illness. He was one of the best known and most reputable citizens of Decatur.

Judge of the United States District of Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—E. W. Hillyer, United States District Judge of Nevada, died at Carson City of softening of the brain.

Rev. John Anderson, at Waukesha, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 12.—John Anderson, the oldest and most respected citizens of the city this morning at his residence of typhoid, at the advanced age of 63. Mr. Anderson was widely known in Chicago.

RELIGIOUS.

Meetings of the Southern Baptist Convention at Greenville, S. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 12.—At a mass-meeting of the Baptist Convention last evening to consider mission work in New Orleans, Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Kentucky, appealed for contributions to lift the debt on the church, and received $1,000.

The session today the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions, recommending regular correspondence in the Chinese field was adopted.

Dr. Brown, of Georgia, urged the importance of missionary work.

The report of the Committee on the Mission to the Chinese in California, recommending the appropriations was adopted.

This afternoon session the Committee on Home Missions recommended increased appropriations.

The committee on Home Missions Board received the removal of the board from Marion, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga., and the report was made a special order for tomorrow.

At the last session of the convention was debated the consideration of foreign missions.

Tobacco and Liquor Topics Discussed in the Methodist Conference at Lebanon, Ill.

LEBANON, Ill., May 12.—The principal part of today was spent in the Methodist Conference in the consideration of reports from committees. The question of electing six additional delegates was discussed, but no action taken.

The committee on Temperance submitted a report which was adopted, as follows:

That the committee, to whom was referred a resolution on the use of tobacco, would report that while we deem the use of tobacco a most unclean habit, which grows out of the intemperate use of tobacco, yet we would recommend no legislation on the subject.

The paper referred, also, asserting that this General Conference take such action as will prevent the use of fermented wines in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, your committee reports non-concurrence, but would at the same time recommend to the people of every church to be careful to use the purest wines for this holy sacrament.

The verdict of the Alabama Conference, sustaining the Rev. A. J. Briggs in 1879, was today approved by the General Conference.

Conference of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are holding a meeting in this city for consultation as to the interests of the denomination. Present, Bishops Simpson, Foster, Peck, Warren, Wilcox, Hurst, Andrews, and Merrill. The sessions began today and are secret. This evening a public meeting in Central Church in the interests of foreign missions. Addresses were made by Bishops Simpson, Foster, Peck, and Warren.

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THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER

Resolvent

A New Blood Purifier Internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, with Energy Upon the Kidneys, Liver, Bowels, and Pores of the Skin,

Clearing, Absorbing, and Expelling Humors, Blotches, Pimples, Blackheads, Ulcerations, Cancerous, and Canker Humors,

HUMORS,

of most human ills, and curing when all other remedies, hospitals, and all other methods and physicians fail, Scrofula or King's Evil, Glandular Diseases, Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Milk Leg, Abscesses, Fever Sores, Fistulas, Blackheads, Worms, Boils, Blood Poisons, Bright's Disease, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Liver, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Constipation, Piles, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases of the Blood, Scaly

ERUPTIONS

in and Scalp—such as Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Itching Piles, and other disfiguring Skin and Blood Humors from a simple Pimple to Scrofula, when assisted by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures.

CUTICURA,

The unchangeable Medicinal Jelly, clears off all evidence of Blood Humors, eats out Skin and Flesh, instantly allays Itching Irritations, Softens, Soothes, and Heals. Put up in weight to suit all Itching Diseases.

CUTICURA SOAP,

Exquisite Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative, with delicious flower odors and healing properties. Contains in a modified form all the CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and is unequaled in the treatment of Skin and Scalp diseases, and for restoring, preserving, and beautifying the complexion and skin. The Universal Baby Soap.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only real curatives of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood.

CUTICURA Resolvent, $1.00 per bottle; CUTICURA, 50c per box; large boxes, $1.00; CUTICURA Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25c; Cuticura Medicated Shaving Soap, 15c. Sold everywhere.

Potter Drug and Chemical Depot, Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH

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HAZARD'S RADICAL CURE,

An American Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, Etc.,

for immediate relief and permanent cure of Catarrh, from a simple Head Cold to the Loss of Smell, Taste, Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Indorsed by Physicians, Chemists, Medical Journals throughout the world as a complete external and internal treatment.

The Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Powder, Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Weeks & Potter, Boston.

DR. SCOTT'S

ELECTRICITY,

Gentle, yet effective, united with Healing Balsam, render COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS one hundred times superior to all other plasters for every Pain, Weakness, and Inflammation. Price, 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

PRENTICE'S OLD HOUSE.

A Mansion Bought by Blood Prolific of Misfortune.

The Story of the Great Editor's Sorrows and Remorse.

Bloody Monday's Scenes—The Inside of the Know-Nothing Work.

Louisville Commercial, May 8.

"It's a strange house, sure enough, with its traditions and its memories. I remember when it was one of the finest places in town," said Mr. Henry Russell yesterday to a *Commercial* reporter. The place he alluded to was the old George D. Prentice house on the north side of Walnut street, just above Floyd, which had been sold by Marshal Bailey a few days ago. The purchaser was Mr. G. W. Conway, and the price paid for it was $6,500.

It is a house with a history. There is not perhaps in the whole city a place about which hangs more gruesome tales. It stands there near the centre of this busy workaday city, and has nothing in common with the dull, monotonous houses about it. For sixteen years it shaped the destinies of George D. Prentice. He crossed its threshold young, vigorous, in the noonday of his glory, and he left it shattered by disease and with his splendid intellect shaken, after enduring all the tortures of the damned. A strange place it is indeed.

To explain the influence of this most singular house upon the life and thought and actions of Prentice it will be necessary to go back a little beyond his first entrance within its ill-omened walls.

In the spring of 1830 there came to Kentucky from the North a man who, though 29 years of age, had gained a National reputation. A charming talker, a brilliant writer, and a man of transcendent powers of wit and humor. He came to write the life of Henry Clay, who then ruled Kentucky as the Plantagenets ruled England or the Bourbons of France. Presented thus to Kentucky more and more did difficulty in gaining their ear. One bright September morning he found himself in Louisville. Soon afterwards he started the *Journal*, and, driving every competitor from the field, soon ruled the literary world with all the capricious tyranny and iron firmness with which his idol, Clay, ruled the political world. It was

THE ERA OF PERSONALITY,

and over the personal writers of that day Prentice towered head and shoulders. No man knew better than he how to give point to a paragraph that would rankle for years. Many and famous were his fights. Shadrach Penn, the editor of the *Advertiser*, opened fire on Prentice. Of course the fire was returned. The fight which followed was the talk of the Nation. Never before or since was such brilliancy of wit, such well-rounded periods and stately sentences, employed in a newspaper quarrel. Prentice poured forth all his erudition, all his eloquence, upon Penn, who was the ablest writer in the South. At length Penn admitted his defeat. Other fights followed, for fighting was then the order of the day. Jackson had killed Dickinson; Randolph had done his best to kill Clay. Every man worth anything was a politician; and there were few politicians who had not killed their man and who were not willing to kill another. No slur was too foul for an enemy; no flattery too gross for a friend. Prentice entered into the very spirit of the times. His paper soon became all-powerful in Kentucky. It made governors and Governors and Congressmen. His wit burned like a hot iron, and he was not at all sparing in his use of it. On literary subjects he was no less a master. It was the Elizabethan period of American literature. Poe had just published "The Raven." His short stories were the talk of the country. Hawthorne was sending out his quaint romances, and was the idol of the cultured few. Longfellow was achieving a European reputation by his poems. Dozens of other whose names are now household words were rising into note. Prentice became the centre for all the literary talent of the South. The columns of his paper overflowed with poetry, good, bad, and indifferent. Some of the best articles in his paper were written by obscure young men, glad to have a nod from the famous editor.

This was Prentice previous to that ever-memorable year of 1836, when he entered the door of that house across whose threshold was the trail of the serpent. Up to this time he was temperate and happy. Years before he had married the brilliant and beautiful Miss Buhman, daughter of Joseph S. Benham, a prominent lawyer of this city. They lived together very happily, and two sons, Clarence and Courtland, had come to seal their union. From the day he

ENTERED ITS ACCURSED WALLS

misery marked him for her own. The way he became possessed of this house is not too singular to be passed over hastily. It may in some measure account for that continuous stream of misfortune which ever afterward followed him.

In the spring of 1834 a group of dissolute young college boys at Nashville formed a secret society, whose object was the extinction of the Roman Catholic and foreign influence in this country. A few designing politicians in that city saw the influence of such questions over the minds of the ignorant and bigoted, and they determined to profit by them. The doctrine was heralded abroad that America was for Americans; that the Catholics were engaged in secret and treasonable plots; that the foreigners were ruling and ruining the land. The effect of this was immediate and terrible. The whole country became inflamed. It was like England during the days of the terrible Gordon riots of the eighteenth century. A secret society was formed whose sole object was the destruction of the Catholic and foreign influence. Oaths deep and binding were imposed. It was a party of proscription. The man who did not belong to it was an enemy and was to be hunted down. The old Whig party was just falling to pieces, and it was glad to enter any party opposed to its ever-present foe, the Jackson Democracy. While the excitement was great all over the Union it was intense in Kentucky. We can have no idea at this late date of the wild fanaticism preached and practiced. Knownothingism was something worse than civil war; it was a struggle into which all the worst elements of politics and religion entered.

INITIATED A KNOW-NOTHING.

Prentice soon joined the society.

"We initiated him into the order at the old engine-house, near Shelby and Main streets," said Mr. Bacher, "and I was present as one of the leaders of the party, to the reporter, "and I remember well the night. He was balled on to speak, but he was no speaker. He told them he approved of the order, and would pour forth his strength in the Journal."

"Did many others join?"

"All the wealth and talent in the city were in it. I remember we inducted Mr. W. N. Haldeman, now proprietor of the *Courier-Journal*, into the order. He never was very secretly and quietly, and no fuss was made about it. There were night lodges in the city, and all of them were well attended."

Prentice did not forget his promise. Day after day he thundered forth his denunciation of the foreigners. Article after article, incendiary and bitter, served but as fresh fuel to the fire. The excitement became greater and greater. Into the remotest parts of the State the inflammatory articles of Prentice had penetrated, and everywhere they had aroused the people to the highest pitch.

The summer of 1855 came, and the Know-Nothings nominated Charles Moorehead for Governor. In the Louisville district they put up Humphrey Marshall, whom the Democrats opposed by Gen William Preston. This district became the centre of all observation. Here was the citadel of the order. Prentice's all-powerful pen had beaten down all opposition. He was the life and soul of the party. As the race drew near its close all men saw that blood must mark its termination. Each day little blood-red paper hearts were scattered broadcast over the streets. A Know-Nothing was bound to pick them up. If they had a pin-hole in the centre he was called to the lodge, if not they were thrown around mercly to intimidate the enemy. The never-to-be-forgotten 6th day of August dawned bright and clear. Long before daylight the polls were crowded with Know-Nothings. All their plans had been perfected. They were armed to the teeth, and were prepared for the worst. Before 7 o'clock blood was flowing all over the city. At first the Irish, Germans, and Catholics were only jostled. Then they were knocked down, and finally the confusion ended in a riot. The scenes which followed were awful. Gangs of men with bloody shirts patrolled the streets. Here and there an Irishman or a German darted out of a alley way or a yard and the fierce mob howled after him. If he was caught he was immediately strung up to the nearest lamp-post and his body riddled with bullets. The storm that the leaders had aroused was now beyond all human control. Stranger faces were seen at the polls that the more ignorant of the foreigners, in accents of horror, whispered that they were lost spirits. All the slums and alleys of the city were emptied. The country round about sent in its quota of human butchers. Robert Baird and Prentice and some of the other leaders did what they could to stop the butchery. But the mob was now beyond all control. As night approached they became wilder. A fiendish

YOUNG FELLOW NAMED GRAHAM,

a Know-Nothing, was shot while passing Seventh and Main. This aroused the mob to madness. A thousand infuriated men with wild faces and blood-stained garments were soon raging about "Quin's Row," a crowd of tenement houses filled with Irish on the northeast corner of Eleventh and Main. There were about forty of wretched men, women, and children within the doomed buildings. For an instant the great crowd hesitated, then the torches were applied in twenty places. The miserable creatures within, suffocated by smoke and scorched by flames, sought to rush out through doors and windows. But a dozen burly ruffians stood at every avenue of escape to shoot them and push back into the flames. Old Frank Quin, with his flowing gray hair and his kind old face, was thrown back into the flames with a bullet in his breast.

The dying shrieks of women and children went loud above the roar of the flames. The scene was awful. The mad mob without; the burning human beings within. It would require a volume to tell all the incidents of that day. No calculation can be made of the murdered. Sixteen charred bodies were found under the ruins of "Quin's Row." Nearly a score were found hanging to the lamp-posts with the gas-light making fantastic figures on their dead faces. Hundreds were wounded. Prentice, one of the kindest-hearted men in the world, never forgot the day, and never forgot that he did more than any other man living to provoke it.

The news went abroad, and it was whispered in the quaint old villages of the Fatherland and murmured among the lakes of Killarney that a frightful massacred had occurred to their countrymen in the far-away mysterious America, and for years afterward while every other town along the Ohio prospered Louisville was avoided like a pestilence. And even to this day many a kind old Irishman and many a thrifty old German will gather his awe-struck little ones about his knees and, while the fire roars within and the storm rages without the curtained windows, will tell them of the escapes during the dreadful day and still more dreadful night of "Bloody Monday."

A HOUSE BOUGHT WITH BLOOD.

The Know-Nothings determined to reward Prentice for his great services. He was not wealthy and his family was growing. On the north side of Walnut street, just above Floyd, was a square, old two-story brick house, built by Jake Smith, father of Nicholas Smith, who ran first Mr. Greeley's daughter. From him Rice Ballard had bought the house, and now the Know-Nothings determined to buy it and present it to Mr. Prentice. "We did it because it was a recognition of his services," said Mr. Russell, one of the leaders of the old party. They paid $35,000 for the house, and one gloomy day in September, 1856, George D. Prentice and his family entered the ill-fated house, and from that day to his death misfortune followed him. Many and vague were the rumors that were floating about in regard to the old house. The Know-Nothings elected their men, and none of the other party would pass the house without a shudder. Every devout Catholic crossed himself when he passed the house, "given Prentice for killing our countrymen," as they murmured it hardly above their breath. All of them regarded it as a heritage of blood, every stone and brick cemented with human lives. And they said that in the still, dead hours of the night they could see him walking about with the voices of the burned victims of "Quin's Row" ringing in his ears.

THE BEGINNING OF TROUBLE.

Up to this time Prentice's success had been uninterrupted. Now, however, the tide began to turn. The influence of the house began to be felt. First came family troubles. Then he began to grow more and more intemperate. He became careless in his dress, careless in his manners, careless about everything he said or did. Paul R. Shipman, keen-witted, satirical, who made a fine wood carving of Quin's Damascus blade, went to the house of gloom to live, but was soon forced to leave it. Prentice became more and more unhappy there. One can easily detect in his poetry of this period something of the gloom which he was forced to live and breathe in. He seemed to hate to enter the house, and almost any night the old man might be seen with his neglected dress, and his gray hair, and high-strained, piping voice, entertaining a crowd of cronies with his inimitable stories. As an example of how the spirit of the place tinged all writings at this time, the following extract from his "Flight of Years," will be sufficient:

Where now is proud ambition?
He who madly grasped at glory's fleeting fantom,
And made his throne a pyramid of bones amid a sea of blood—
He, to, is gone; his mighty voice is mute;
His very name is but a mirror in the night of years.

When the War came he suffered another pang. His eldest son, Courtland, the joy and pride of his old age, a brilliant, promising young man, enlisted in the Confederate army. Confederate sentiment was rife in his family. He himself stuck to the Union with a passionate fidelity.

A WIFE WORTH HAVING.

"He met me one one day just at the beginning of the War," said Mr. Robert Baird, "and asked me to go over to his house; to take a drink, as he had something of importance to tell me. I went over with him and he said: 'A few days ago I was waited upon by a committee of Confederates who made a proposition to give me $250,000 for my influence in the press. The proposition staggered me; it startled me. I told them to wait and I would consider it. I went home to my wife and told her. She listened to me in silence. Then, much to me, said I, 'it means rest and affluence for the remainder of our days; with $250,000 we can go abroad and enjoy life.' I shall never forget her reply. She sprang into the middle of the room, clenched her hands till the knuckles were white, and, with little less than a Pythoness hissed out: 'Stick to your paper; stick to your principles; stick to your country; don't let it go abroad that all the wealth of the Indies could move George D. Prentice's wife from the North. I never before,' continued Mr. Prentice to me, 'felt so proud of my wife. Today I told the committee I could not agree to the bargain.'"

One night the news reached the darkened home that Courtland, their pride, was dead—killed by a Northern ball. It was but another link in the chain of destiny. Clarence, the younger son, sickened of the house and all about it, gathered a little money and left for Europe. He was his father's son—witty, accomplished, eloquent. During his absence Prentice sought to change the character of the place by extensive remodeling. Another story was added to it. An immense addition was put up to the rear. Men were thrown out. He bought a library and sought solace in books. One morning Clarence knocked at the door and introduced

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN

by his side to the family as his wife. He had gone abroad, and on one of the springs in Germany had married her. She was of noble family—the daughter of a German Prince—and a woman of singular ability and beauty. From the time she entered the house the discord and the strange misfortunes that were to pursue and follow the doomed man continued. A scandal, the true secret of which never has leaked out, arose. The result of it was that Clarence agreed to give up his beautiful German Princess, and old man Prentice took her to New York and saw her safely on her way to her friends. Then "disaster followed fast and followed faster." A peculiar disease, which baffled the best medical talent of the land, afflicted her. Her hands became useless. He could not handle his pen. His son Clarence became intemperate. The old man became little more than a common drunkard. The illtalent that had dazzled the whole Nation seemed fast going to pieces. His clothes were seedy as those of a tramp. He wrote little for his paper. A new generation, having nothing in common with the generation that passing away, was growing up. All his old friends were dying away. His nerves were shattered, and he might be seen any day lounging around the newspaper offices, the merest wreck of his former self.

Then his wife died and another link was added. He now feared to enter the forbidding old house with its rambling rooms and evil memories. It seemed to him to be conscious of his inmost thoughts and to watch him with a malignant malevolence. He remained there less and less. In 1868 he said: "I am growing old. Pain and sickness, and trouble and sorrow have laid their corroding fingers upon my brow."

THE DEATH OF PRENTICE.

Another year and he was on his death-bed, not in the old house, for he feared to die there, but down on his farm a few miles below the river. There, one stormy night, while the waters of the Ohio were raging around the house and all nature seemed to sympathize with the great man's taking off, he went to his father. A few years later Clarence was thrown from his buggy and killed, and today a son of Clarence, by his German Princess wife, is the only living creature that bears the name of Prentice.

About 11 o'clock the night before last a *Commercial* reporter stood before the gate of the historic old house. All about it were younger and gaudier houses. But there it stood in the pale moonlight—the most singular and terrible house. Opening the gate and going back over the moss-grown pavement to the end, and trying a door which opened readily, the reporter stood at the foot of a narrow winding staircase. This led to the upper part of the rear of the house. Going up the staircase, and each instant expecting to see some sheeted fantom of the buried past rise up at the intruding footstep, he walked on, entering room after room. A heavy atmosphere seemed to hang about the whole place. Stern, deep, irredeemable gloom hung over and pervaded everything within those fatal walls. Shadowy superstition made every gleam of moonlight that lay upon the floor seem to be the writing upon the wall. Every creaking door and banging shutter caused a shudder. The very physique of the house caused its peculiar gloom. The rambling rooms, the winding stairs, the general air of desolation and desertion all went to make it up. It would be an extraordinary house even without its history. Darkness seems to be in it an inherent positive quality, and it pours forth a radiation of unceasing gloom. The vacant, eyeless windows, the bleak walls caused an ieiness, a sickening of the heart altogether inexplicable. Why these bare bricks and mortar should call up such feelings in most strange—a mystery all insoluble. It is a mansion of gloom, and the forms and faces of its dead inmates seem to be continually stalking about in a mournful and eternal procession. After going through room after room the reporter came to

CAME TO THE LIBRARY,

where Prentice used to sit when nothing else could soothe him. A fine, large room it was, but cobwebs hung from the ceiling, and the moonlight played fantastic tricks with the black walls. Then going back out on the porch he stood where Prentice was seen so often pacing up and down, after roaming through the yard and the chambers of the house with hurried, unequal, objectless steps, as though eaten up by remorse. Into another chamber the reporter entered, and found Courtland's name cut on the window-pane. The next room was where the old man did most of the writing he did at home. Here it was he wrote many of those editorials that caused the burning of Quin's row. Here were composed these brilliant little epigrams that gained him such fame. When the reporter left and took a last look at the house it seemed to be surrounded like Poe's "House of Usher," with an atmosphere peculiar to itself. "About the whole mansion," says Poe, "there hung an atmosphere which had no affinity with the air of heaven, but which had reeked up from the decayed trees, and the gray wall, and the silent tarn—a pestilent and mystic vapor, dull, sluggish, and faintly discernible."

THE HOUSE'S DESTINY.

Ever since Prentice's death the house has borne an ill-name. Nearly a dozen times has it been bought and sold in as many years; and ever ill fortune has seemed to follow all who dwelt there. The last owner was Mr. James Bradley. His brother Tom died there. A boarder named Dr. Alexander Ferry committed suicide, and Mr. Bradley lost his mind and broke up his business. Mr. Jerry Mouts, who lived there a few years, had his wife to sicken and himself and child to be brought near to death. Another sign of for sale now flaps in front of the house, and soon, perhaps, strange faces, with no knowledge of its history, will enter its gloomy walls. A most mysterious and melancholy place it is, and once entered is never to be forgotten.

DOUGLAS.

The Democratic Idol—Boyhood and Manhood of Stephen A. Douglas.

DENVER, Colo., May 1, 1882.—*To the Hon. John Wentworth, Editor of the Chicago Democrat from 1836 to 1864:* Since, by that lecture on the "Bygones of the American Senate," you smote the rock of my memory, on your head must rest the responsibility if the streams still continue to flow; for I cannot forbear to tell you what I remember of the members of that august body as it was from 1842 to 1858. And, coming right home to Illinois and Chicago today, let me tell you of the noblest Roman of them all—Stephen A. Douglas, whom I happened to know all his life, from youth to his death, better than almost any other of these distinguished men. And it chanced in this wise:

On the 5th of August, 1831, I returned to my home in Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, from Hobart College, at Geneva, and entered my name as a student-at-law in John C. Spencer's office, as the youngest of six clerks—viz: George W. Clinton, now of Buffalo; Harry Morris, dead; Ambrose Townsend, dead; Asher B. Bates, Attorney-General of the Sandwich Islands, dead; Stephen L. Parish, dead; Nathaniel Allen, one of the most brilliant young men of Western New York, dead. Mr. Spencer was just then revising the statutes of New York—was at the head of the bar of that State as it then was. His father, Ambrose Spencer, had been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York—was a Warwick among Clintonians and Whigs of that State; so that my surroundings, and those of Douglas too, were among the most eminent lawyers and splendid gentlemen of that day—the Grangers, the Howells, the Hubbells the Wilsons, and Marvins.

My father's farm, 376 acres, was within twenty rods of the Canandaigua Academy, and our home directly opposite of Gideon Granger's beautiful chateau built in the French style, with courtyard in front of the same, five or six acres shaded by hickory trees, a circular driveway with two offices at the two gateways in the style of a porter's lodge; and there lived in princely style and estate Francis Granger and his beautiful mother, then nearly 80 years of age, in a style of elegance equal to the most aristocratic of New York's mansions. The Granger library contained all the books, law, historical, poetry, romances, English and Latin classics; which Douglas and myself devoured as if we drank, as we shall now see. Immediately after I had commenced work in Spencer's office, I met, at our home, at tea, Douglas, whose mother, a friend of my mother's, lived at Clifton Springs, about seven miles from Canandaigua, with her second husband, Gabass Granger, a second cousin of Gideon Granger; and there had been a considerable intimacy between my mother and Mrs. Granger, his mother. And so she fitted us up one of the offices in Granger's yard, a sort of porter's lodge, with carpets, beds, tables, etc.; and there Stephen A. Douglas and myself roomed and slept, and studied law and Latin, and overything else, from 1831 down to 1833, when I broke away to go West and left Douglas to come after me in October, 1833, when he were to meet at Cleveland, O., and go thence to New Orleans and practice law together.

Douglas was at this time a most industrious, hard-working boy; so he attended recitations at the academy, spent all his spare time in the law-office of Walter Hubbell, Esq., one of the ablest, most learned, and pious gentlemen at that bar, and his evenings and nights were spent with me at our porter's lodge, directly opposite my father's house in the Granger Palace stateway. And there for years we diligently and zealously studied Coke, Littleton, Blackstone, Kent, Bacon's abridgmeut—the fountain of all law, as Spencer called it—Chitty's Pleadings, Starkie on Evidence, and the whole curriculum as given to us by Mr. Spencer. This course included Gibbon's Roman History, Hume's History of England, and indeed the whole round of English classics. Douglas had a passion then for learning, and so we read all Cicero's works in the original. He was an excellent Latin scholar, and that language, and belle-lettres, and rhetoric were my specialties, while Douglas went more to logic and abstruse mathematics.

During all this time the bar of Canandaigua, who were taught that the first attribute of a good lawyer was a knowledge of the law, while the second was to be a hospitable gentleman, gave consecutively elegant dinner-parties during the year; and there, at the table of John Greig, Judge Nat Howell, Jared Wilson, Mark H. Sibley, and John C. Spencer, all the young law-students were invited; and there they met these old-fashioned, most learned members of the bar, who were not mere lawyers, but superb scholars, who attended our academical examination, examined and thoroughly examined us all in Greek, Latin, mathematics, philosophy, and continued in their homes their studies so long as they lived.

Douglas was always a pet of these men for his industry, his zeal in all these studies, his brusqueness of manhood, and the assurance he gave to all of his future success in life. He was short and stubby in size; but that big head, heavy, sunken eyes like Webster told to all then that he was to win his way up to the very topmost round of the ladder of popular success. Even at that early day, when he was but 20 years of age, he displayed a remarkable talent for oratory and debating, and he studied all the speeches of Cicero. Indeed, he used to declaim them in our bedroom, and all the then wonderful outpourings of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Sargent S. Prentiss, John C. Calhoun, and Silas Wright; and in a special debate at the academy in public, where the question was, "Is not Gen. Andrew Jackson a greater soldier and statesman, and hero than Napoleon Bonaparte was," where I led the negative and he the affirmative, he made a biography of Gen. Jackson so eloquent, so fanciful, so captivating, that I was beaten by a vote of such great lawyers as Spencer and his compeers.

Spencer's law-office was a law-school of the most rigid character, and each Saturday the students were all critically examined in all upon all our studies of the week; and Douglas, although in the office of Mr. Hubbell, always came, joined our examinations, and stood in the very front rank of our class, and then had the entire confidence and sympathy of Mr. Spencer, Mr. Spencer, Jared Wilson, Dudley Marvin, Mark H. Sibley, and that bar, which he and they carried to their graves, although Douglas was a naturalborn Democrat of the Jackson school, and they were all old Federalists, and at that time earnest Whigs who hated old Hickory.

At this period the Ladies' Female Seminary was second only to the school at Troy, and, under charge of Mrs. and Mr. Van Hoosesiaer, of Utica, was filled with the young blue-blooded ladies of the State of New York; while Kate Spencer, now Mrs. Clinton—Adele C. Granger, now Mrs. Robert Winthrop, of Boston—Elizabeth Williamson, now Mrs. Buttinger—Caroline Kirkland—Miss Mary Bates, now Mrs. Armstrong, of Detroit, were all thoroughly educated scholars, and perfect ladies of the highest type; and among such Douglas was literally the pet of the institution, although his devotion was to the law, and the academy gave him very little time to devote to the society of these educated, cultured, and accomplished girls at school at that beautiful season. So, during this time, from August, 1831, to October, 1833, Douglas became a thorough young lawyer, a perfect scholar, and a most powerful and successful debater.

May 5, 1833, I left Canandaigua in a stagecoach for Cleveland, O., and the last hand I shook was that of Douglas, who was to follow me in October. On the old steamer Ohio I reached Cleveland five days. I was seasick and homesick, and so went to Detroit, where I had friends men, and there went to the law. Cleveland, at that day, had about 2,500 citizens, Detroit 3,000, Toledo 0, Chicago about 300! In October Douglas left Canandaigua, and on the night of his departure the girls gave him a valedictory party, and as he left them to go he said: "Young ladies, good night! You will never see me again until I am on my way to Congress"; and in October, 1843, just ten years thereafter, he came on a visit to his mother and these young ladies, having in his pocket his commission as member of Congress from the great State of Illinois. Well might he exclaim, "Veni, vidi, vici. But let us fill up the gap of ten years.

Coming to Cleveland, he entered his name in the office of John W. Allen, Esq., then the leading lawyer on the Western Reserve; but his money was gone, and he was suffering from a severe sore on his leg. So he wrote me and I helped him to money through Ralph Granger; and down he went to Illinois, where he began teaching school. Soon he became a member of the Legislature of that State; repudiated his great Andrew Jackson speech of 1833; was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys; went to the Capital to live; had plenty of money, and everybody was his friend; was soon elected Judge, and in the year 1843 was elected to Congress. All these ten years I was plodding in Detroit; but when I met him in Washington, in 1843, I was United States District Attorney under Tippecanoe and Tyler too. But Douglas' ascent had amazed me; for, although I knew he was a man of talent and industry, yet, when he was elected Judge, I was sure he would fall there; but, being in Chicago, where he had just been sworn in, in 1838, I met that old cronie Smartleyow, but most thorough lawyer, Justin Butterfield, the bitterest Whig in Illinois, and I said: "Well, Justin, my old schoolmate, Douglas, is a Judge; and I suppose he made an ass of himself on the bench here." To which he replied: "No, no—by no means. I thought I could handle him; but—damn that little squatty Democrat Douglas!—he is the very best and most acute Judge in all this black Democratic State. He listens patiently, comprehends the law and grasps the facts by intuition, then decides calmly, clearly, and quietly, and then makes the lawyers sit down. No, no—Douglas is the ablest man on the bench today [1838] in Illinois." He never had an equal there until David Davis was appointed.

My next meeting with Douglas was in 1843, in Washington, during the fearful contest between John Tyler and his faction, and Henry Clay and the glorious old Whig party. Douglas had been very ill, almost unto death, with that fever-sore on his leg, and I had been repeatedly at his room, but could not gain admission. But one day, when a full vote was required in the House, and all the Democrats were mustered to vote with the Tyler guard, Douglas was taken with his bed, carried up to the House, voted, then fainted, and was carried to his lodgings, directly opposit Gadsby's, now the National Hotel; and on his way down he saw me on the avenue, called to me, and I helped carry him to his bed, where he fainted and I thought was gone. As soon as he was revived he sat up in bed and asked me "What he could do for me—what I wanted?" I replied that Tyler's Democratic friends in Michigan were trying to remove me. He instantly directed his colored servant to bring him pen and paper. We braced him up in bed, and he wrote to a Mr. Reid, then Assistant Attorney-General, to come to his room, sent the note to the Attorney-General's office, and soon the Assistant Attorney-General appeared. Calling him on one side of the bed, and myself upon the other, he put my hand in his and said with "Yim": "Mr. Attorney-General, this is my old schoolmate and friend, and a Whig and Clay man. Go to President Tyler, and tell him if he removes him, or touches a hair of his head, that he will bear from the little giant of the Northwest." The message was delivered. Tyler sent for me, retained me in office my full term, and was always ready to do all that he could to aid me, although he knew that I was a rank Clay man.

On another occasion my official accounts had been delayed for over a year. I told Douglas, and he directed me to order a carriage, and he went with me to the old Controller, McCulloch, a good but fearfully slow officer. Going in, he said to the Controller, "This is my old schoolmate and companion, and this office owes him. If his account is not settled before the day closes I will move a resolution of censure in the Senate." And before noon my draft came.

During all this contest between Tyler and Clay, while, of course, he always voted openly, nobly, and truly as a Democrat, no man in the Senate loved little Douglas more than Henry Clay.

Of his public life I have nothing to say only this: that, as a debater, as a leader in the Democratic party, as a Senator from Illinois, he performed every duty, ably, faithfully, and with consummate ability. And, while he was not the orator that Clay, and Webster, and Choate were, yet he exerted more influence, controlled more votes, and wielded more power than any of them.

Of course he made a great mistake in repealing the Missouri Compromise; but, when the first gun was fired on Sumter, he contributed more aid, gave more strength, power, and support to Lincoln, than all the other Democrats of the House, and literally died of a broken heart at the treason of that party in whose service he had spent his time, his money, his eloquence and strength. That last visit of his to his party-friends in the South, pleading, imploring, and entreating them to stand by the Union, the Flag, and the Constitution, was one of the most mournful, sad, and heart-rending episodes in all the history of man; and, like his dying words to the children in the old Tremont House, in Chicago, ought to be engraven on his monument in Douglas place.

While Douglas was a faithful partisan and a successful politician, he was a great statesman, a profound and sagacious leader, and one who was above all the petty, scurvy tricks of modern Senators; and no man respected and loved him more than Daniel Webster, although they were like antipodes of each other. A single instance to prove this, and I have done. Soon after California was admitted I was in the State Department with Fletcher Webster, Charley March, and Secretary-of-State Webster, when the latter said to me, in his careful yet godlike manner, "Young gentleman, you know Senator Douglas well, my son tells me." "Yes, sir," I replied, "better than any living man." He was my schoolmate, my friend, and will do for me anything that I will ask him." "Well," said he, hesitating, and blushing almost, "President Fillmore has sent in all the Federal appointments for California, and my friends are disappointed. They are not properly cared for. I should like to have action on these nominations suspended until we can see what rights Douglas has." "Very well," replied, "I will see Douglas, and your wish shall be gratified." That evening about 11 o'clock I went to Douglas' room, found him just going to bed, told him Webster's name, got a carriage by his orders, and went with him to see Dr. Gwynn, then United States Senator from California. Douglas told him our wishes, and the Doctor, a wonderful man then and now, took all the California appointments into his own hands, suspended them all for weeks, compelled Fillmore to change and recall some and alter others, and the Secretary of State and his friends were all well satisfied.

Well as Douglas was true to his own party, he was true always to his friends; was a most manly, noble, and great-hearted man, whose fidelity to our country, our Union, and our Nation never faltered or wavered, and whose life, character, and conduct ought to be engraven upon the hearts and minds of all the public men in our country. "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them," saith Shakspeare. Stephen A. Douglas was born great, and then achieved, by his untiring industry, his eminent ability, and his soul-stirring eloquence, true greatness; and, over and above all else, by his bold and manly devotion to truth, to honesty, and fair dealing in all his political life, to his partisan enemies as well as to his chosen friends. He achieved the high title of THE BRAVE, TRUE, AND NOBLE DOUGLAS. GEO. C. BATES.

LIGHT ON ROMAN BATHS.

How Those of Caracalla and Agrippa Got Their Hot Air—Further and Decisive Evidence that the Pantheon Was Built for the Baths of Agrippa.

Rome Letter to London Times.

Twelve years ago excavations were commenced in the baths of Caracalla. They were carried on vigorously for some time, and were watched with interest alike by archæologists and the general public acquainted, some practically and others by report, with the Turkish bath, as we call the system now. All were curious to see what light the excavations would throw on the mechanism of such enormous establishments as the Roman thermæ were; how they were heated; where the bathers sat; what the various chambers, large and small, were used for; and other details. But after a year or two the works were slackened, then they were stopped, to be recommenced as opportunity might permit—for the Government have many excavatory irons in the fire

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

R. R. Dent, of Winnipeg, is at the Sherman.

W. A. Hall, of New York, is at the Sherman.

W. H. Hurlbut, of Buffalo, is at the Sherman.

C. M. Brazee, of Rockford, is at the Tremont.

S. B. Short, of Philadelphia, is at the Tremont.

J. McMaster, of Scotland, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. Charles Bird, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

B. Hayaman, of Fargo, Dak., is at the Palmer.

A. Marquetel, of Havre, France, is at the Palmer.

H. J. Remick, of Santa Fé, N. M., is at the Sherman.

W. H. Wallace, of Portland, Ore., is at the Sherman.

S. B. Holland, of Salt Lake City, is at the Tremont.

Dr. E. Burrows, of Oswego, N. Y., is at the Palmer.

W. T. Whitley and wife, of Baltimore, are at the Palmer.

Henry Reed and wife, Boston, Mass., are at the Leland.

Charles Houston, of Liverpool, Eng., is at the Grand Pacific.

J. Kerkhoeen, of Amsterdam, Holland, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. John I. Rinaker, of Carlinville, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

A. H. Stead and John Miller, of London, England, are at the Palmer.

W. C. Coup, the circus man, is at the Sherman, registered from New York.

Maj.-Gen. T. B. Bunling, of Guatemala, Central America, is at the Tremont.

A. D. Clarke, Purchasing Agent of the Union Pacific Railway, Omaha, is at the Tremont.

Commodore S. B. Coulson, the Upper Missouri River steamboat proprietor, is at the Tremont.

Isaac M. Cote, President of the Iowa Central Railroad, Baltimore, Md., is at the Grand Pacific.

Elijah Smith, President of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, Iowa, is at the Grand Pacific.

Charles M. Beach, Neville Turner, and W. B. Dickinson, of London, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific.

John MacLeod, General Superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, is at the Palmer.

H. D. Dement, Secretary of State, and C. P. Swigert, State Auditor, Springfield, Ill., are at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Reuben Ellwood, of Aurora, one of the numerous candidates for Congress in the new Fifth District, is at the Grand Pacific.

Senator Logan left the Hot Springs, Ark., Thursday night, and is expected to arrive here this morning. He will remain a day or two to rest, and then resume his journey to Washington.

Timothy Kennedy, 40 years of age, and an habitual tippler, died suddenly at No. 405 South Clark street yesterday afternoon, probably from the excessive use of liquor. The Coroner will hold an inquest today.

Joseph Turney, of Cleveland, Treasurer of the State of Ohio, has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. W. Gurley, and other friends in this city during the past week. He leaves for home by the Lake Shore Railway this morning.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 46 degrees; 10 a. m., 47; 12 m., 48; 3 p. m., 48; 8 p. m., 45. Barometer, 9 a. m., 29.35; 8 p. m., 29.43.

Matthew Curran, 9 years of age, had his right foot caught and badly crushed between the abutment and draw of the Harrison street bridge at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was removed to the County Hospital by the Harrison street patrol.

Although the special session of the State Legislature only adjourned Saturday last, Mrs. Myra Bradwell has already published the full text of all the acts and joint resolutions which were adopted at that session. Typographically and otherwise the work is as creditable as its predecessors.

A rumor that the Supreme Court had affirmed the decision of the lower court in the Keegan case having reached this city, State's-Attorney Mills yesterday telegraphed the clerk of the court at Ottawa to ascertain what, if anything, had been done. The answer came back that no decision had yet been rendered.

Not only are the gamblers running full blast without any interference from the city authorities, but they are running with the paraphernalia and implements which were seized by the police during the raids made while the grand jury was in a threatening attitude. All the property belonging to gamblers, which was stored at the armory, was restored to them a few days ago, and is now being used in the games in progress about town.

Mr. Anthon O. Oyen, Commander of Lyons Post of the G. A. R., states that it is the desire of the post to decorate all the graves in Graceland Cemetery on or before Decoration-day. He has now a list of some 300 graves, and says he has no doubt there are more soldiers' graves in the cemetery, and requests that parties knowing of graves will send the number of them to the Chicago & Evanston Station that they may be decorated.

The Monumental Club gave its annual May party at the Palmer House last evening, which despite the unfavorable elements proved a pleasant and enjoyable affair. The May party concluded a series of seven receptions held by the club during the past season, and, as was intended by those having the affair in charge, eclipsed the others in every detail. The program was made up of twenty well selected numbers, to which the Monumental Orchestra furnished the musical inspiration.

Some three weeks ago Col. Hancock, of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, was assaulted at a late hour near his own residence by a brace of footpads, who, after knocking him senseless, relieved his pockets of a gold watch and chain, four $20 bills, a lot of small change, and some valuable papers. The police finally recovered the watch from a pawnshop, and yesterday arrested a hard case named Jacob Goldman as one of the men who had pawned the watch.

A. J. Gibbons is in the real-estate business in the Exchange Building, and his income from that source is not too heavy to prevent him from taking in a partner for $100. Otto Schulz claims that he was taken in at that figure, but "when he" with unpleasant results. In other words, he said Gibbons $100 for an interest in the business, and yesterday swore out a warrant at the Armory charging that the money was obtained by fraud. Gibbons gave bond in the sum of $500 to appear next Monday morning.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Railroad Chapel on State street, near Fourteenth, will be celebrated at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Special reference will be made to the services of the Rev. Brainerd Kent, the founder, who is now in his 80th year. The commodious chapel is the result of a Sabbath-school, which was started just twenty-five years ago in a passenger-car on the Lake Shore Railway under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church. It now has a large congregation, a pastor of its own, a flourishing Sunday-school, and a free reading-room.

A testimonial concert was tendered last night to Mr. John J. Stapleton in North Side Turner-Hall by the Young Men's Literary Association. The hall was fairly filled and the audience was presented with an interesting program, consisting mainly in vocal and instrumental musical selections and recitations. Among those taking part were Miss Ida McCorquick, Mr. George Schleifarth, Mr. R. D. Winslow, Miss Augusta Lehder, Mr. John J. Stapleton, August Livermann, Mis Lillian Dunstan, and Prof. Walter C. Lyman. The entertainment closed with the presentation of a comedy-farce by J. M. Morton entitled "The Two Bonnysmiths."

Yesterday afternoon a seedy-looking man visited a number of West Side pawnshops attempting to get rid of a brown satchel full of goods which he carried and offered at a very low figure. At Heyman's Madison street shop he offered the whole thing, satchel and contents, for $7. The pawnbroker was suspicious of him, and asked him where he got the satchel. He said it was his and that the contents belonged to his wife. Heyman said he would buy it if he would get his wife's written guarantee that it was all right. This seemed to satisfy the fellow, who went away, leaving the satchel and saying that he would call again. In the meantime Officer Berrigan had "got onto" him, and notified Detectives Costello and Brutas, who went to the pawnshop and took possession of the satchel. It contained a silk polonaise, a lace waist, a lace shawl, a pair of lace curtains, a silk dress, and some other articles of wearing apparel, apparently worth $100 or so. The officers think that the fellow probably got into somebody's bedroom and cleaned it out. The goods await an owner at the Desplaines Street station.

Although the weather was outrageous and the streets uninviting a young man named William Hunt was found promenading Halsted street at an early hour yesterday morning wearing nothing on his feet but socks. The police officer who met him in this fix at once guessed that the young man had been frightened from a place where he did not belong, and where he had removed his shoes so as not to make too much commotion. So he was taken to the Thirty-fifth Street Station. He protested that his shoes had slipped from his feet while he was walking in the mud, and that he had been unable to find them again, but the police expect to see them brought to light from some house.

A special meeting of the Free Kindergarten Association of Chicago was held last evening in Temperance Hall, No. 104 Twenty-second street. The meeting was called to take action upon a code of by-laws presented by a committee appointed to prepare the same. The by-laws, being slightly amended, were adopted. The Treasurer's (Mrs. A. P. Kelly) report for 1882 was as follows: Cash received, $700; expended, $417.25; balance on hand, $282.75. The teachers of the various kindergartens under control of the association submitted their reports, which showed that all the departments were in a most prosperous condition. The association is making preparations for the establishment of free kindergartens throughout the city.

The gasmakers met yesterday in the Pacific club-room, and appointed the gas engineers of Cincinnati, New Albany, and Louisville a committee to prepare for the convention next year. They then passed a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the Pacific Hotel, and the press. Meanwhile carriages had been obtained, and about 9:30 o'clock about thirty members of the convention proceeded to the Crane Brothers' factory, where they inspected the process of making gas-pipe. In the afternoon most of the delegates took a special car and visited Pullman on the invitation of Messrs. Tibbetts and Stevens. After an inspection of the gas-factory there the party was sumptuously entertained at the Hotel Florence. Most of the delegates returned to their homes on the evening train.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan returned home yesterday from a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis. The General reports the attendance as larger than usual, and states that everybody was made to feel perfectly at home through the kindly attentions of the people who reside by the bridge. Gray-haired veterans fought their battles over again, toasts were drank to the continued health and prosperity of comrades living, and many touching references were made to those who have passed away, and whose names are inscribed upon the long roll of the noble dead. Gen. Sheridan was called home upon urgent business, and in consequence was unable to be present at the grand banquet.

Hector McLeod, a Scotchman, dwelt in the same building with a son of Sunny Italy named Giovanni Cetzen at No. 561 South Clark street. Last evening the Italian gentleman went out into the back yard to take the harness off a horse, and Hector followed him and embraced him long enough to relieve him of his watch. McLeod was arrested and locked up at the armory on a charge of larceny. Later a young fellow named Jerry Mahoney, who claims to have been simply witnessed the scuffle between Cetzen and McLeod, was arrested by Sergt. Johnson and booked as an accessory. Mahoney says that McLeod did not take the watch, but that Cetzen's vest was torn off in the fight and that timepiece lost by falling out of the pocket.

John Flaherty, arrested about two weeks ago on the charge of abducting a girl named Carrie Hahn and sending her to a Michigan lumber and mining camp for purposes of prostitution, appeared before Justice Hammer again yesterday for examination. His lawyer discovered a defect in the complaint, and asked for a dismissal of the case, but Mrs. Hahn was permitted to swear out a new warrant, and in the new one she charged that Flaherty abducted Caroline Gruna and Pollie Stenke as well as her own daughter, and shipped the three girls to the den in Michigan. According to the Hahn girl's story Flaherty acted as a sort of agent for the keeper of the place, and kept it supplied with girls from Chicago. The Gruna girl and the Stenke girl were left behind when Carrie's mother brought her back home. Flaherty gave bond in the sum of $500 to appear May 22 at 2 p. m.

AN ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

The West Lake street police were called upon Thursday afternoon to investigate a rather singular case of supposed abduction. Mrs. H. Manning, whose home is at No. 588 Carroll avenue, reported that shortly after the noon hour of Thursday, two strange women came to her house, and on the sly induced her 13-year-old adopted daughter, Mary Degan, to go away with them. Mrs. Manning stated further that two years ago she took the child from the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum to rear and care for as her own daughter. The police at once set about the investigation of the case, and were told by several of Mrs. Manning's neighbors that the little girl had been sadly abused by the woman, who, they stated, clothed her scantily, made her carry coal every day in heavy loads from a neighboring coal yard, and otherwise made life a burden to the orphan girl. The neighbors also state that they had advised the authorities at St. Joseph's of the girl's ill-treatment, and that the police need not worry as to her whereabouts, because the two women who were supposed to have abducted her were only sisters from the asylum, who had summarily relieved Mrs. Manning of her charge.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

It required about two hours of time and a great deal of talk at the Armory Police Court yesterday afternoon to dispose of a case of alleged "assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury," the whole difficulty growing out of dispute on the rent question. L. H. Cady, an attorney, rented a house on State street, just below Thirty-ninth, from Thomas Goettiger. May 2 Goettiger met Cady at the foot of the stairs leading to Justice Hotaling's Court, in the Town of Lake, and demanded two months' rent, which was refused. Then a fight ensued, and at the start Cady struck Goettiger on the head with a heavy ivory-headed cane, the blow causing its receiver to "fall like an ox," besides putting a hole in his hat, fracturing the cane, and almost doing similar damage to Goettiger's skull. A short time in the Town of Lake was on hand yesterday to witness the examination. Messrs. O'Brien and Shissler appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Forrest prosecuted. The Court was convinced that Mr. Cady's cane was not a deadly weapon, and that he did not intend to do any great bodily injury to Mr. Goettiger, and and case was dismissed. The Court stated further though that the prosecution could make out a first-class case of assault and battery, and Messrs. Forrest and Goettiger at once started off to swear out an assault and battery warrant.

MRS. CHILDER'S FREAK.

Mrs. Barker, of 2428 State street, has an exceedingly bright and interesting little daughter named Cora, who is able to dance and sing remarkably well for one of her age. Yesterday afternoon she requested a Mrs. Childer, who lives in the same building, to take Cora with her and call upon Mrs. Barker's sister, who resides on Wabash avenue. Mrs. Childer agreed to do this, and started out with the little girl, but before she had been out very long she headed for the levee, and began making the rounds of the concert-saloons and dives that line State and Clark streets. In each of these places little Cora danced and sang and Mrs. Childer took up a collection which she squandered for drink. Finally, when on Clark street, near Taylor, the pair attracted the attention of Joseph Coburn, of No. 547 Clark street, who, thinking their actions somewhat singular, questioned the girl and discovered the true state of affairs. He called Officer Cornelius Murphy, and Mrs. Childer in a semi-inebriated condition was taken to the armory and locked up. The officer then accompanied the little girl to her home where he found her mother almost frantic at the inexplicable absence of the child. Mr. Barker was greatly exasperated and expressed a determination to prosecute Mrs. Childer for her unwarranted conduct. Last night the prisoner had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs and by order of Lieut. Hayes was released and removed to her home where she could receive proper care.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO MINORS.

The Citizens' League for the suppression of the sale of liquors to minors is making its work felt in all directions. Mr. A. Paxton, the general agent, visited Grand Haven, Mich., on Sunday last, and addressed an immense meeting in the Music Hall of that city, and at the close of his address a citizens' league was organized, and already three or four saloonkeepers have been arrested and fined $25 and costs each, and in several of the saloons large cards have been hung up announcing that no minors will be admitted to the saloon. The people are quite delighted.

In this city the work is being pushed with great vigor. Yesterday the following saloonkeepers were prosecuted by the General Agent: Moses Bachrach, 158 Canalport avenue, charged with keeping a disorderly house by selling liquors to minors, found guilty and fined $10 and costs by Justice Ingersoll. Gustave Woolley, 803 Halsted street, charged with keeping a disorderly house by selling liquor to minors, found guilty and fined $5 and costs by Justice Ingersoll. J. Ritterman, 2846 Archer avenue, charged with selling liquor to drunkards changed to disorderly conduct and fined $5 and costs by Justice Ingersoll. George Metchold, 999 and 963 Blue Island avenue, selling liquor to minors, continued until May 17 under bonds of $300 by Justice Wallace. Edward Bullows, 57 Twenty-ninth street, keeping a public nuisance by selling liquor to minors and drunkards, continued under bonds of $300 until May 19 by Justice Hammer. Hank Martin, 523 State street, charged with keeping a disorderly house by permitting minors to play pool in his saloon, continued until May 17 by Justice Wallace. Henry Lang, 515 State street, charged with keeping a disorderly house by permitting minors to play pool in his saloon, continued until May 17 by Justice Wallace. Fred Deuker, 108 Blue Island avenue, charged with selling liquor to drunkards, continued until May 15 under bonds of $200 by Justice Ingersoll. M. Frank, 513 West Twelfth street, charged with selling liquor to drunkards, continued until May 15 under bonds of $200 by Justice Ingersoll.

SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Shaffer celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding last evening at their cosy little home, No. 327 West Monroe street, and a large number of their friends gathered to do honor to the occasion. The evening was most pleasantly spent in social converse, music, etc., and about 10 o'clock an elegant supper was served by Eckardt, which was heartily enjoyed by the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer received a number of valuable and beautiful presents in the silver line. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Moses Gray, Mr. Charles Gray, Mr. E. F. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Adcock, Mr. and Mrs. John Woodman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Sanford of Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Shaffer of Oak Park, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ver Mr. and Mrs. Guy T. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. George Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Welch, Mr. J. D. Moxley, Miss Moquon, Mr. and Miss F. M. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George Robison, Miss Nellie Robison, and Mr. A. B. Bryant.

THE CITY-HALL.

Bids for the plumbing and gas-pipes for the new City-Hall will be invited today.

The pensioners of the Police and Firemen's Relief Fund will be paid their quarterly installment today, amounting to about $2,000.

George A. Seaverns has taken out a permit to erect four one-story cottages on Cayuga street, near Thirty-fourth, to cost $4,000.

The Mayor has been invited to orate at Kankakee July 4, and replies that it is too early in the "eagle" season to make engagements.

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company yesterday furnished the heads of all the city departments with cards entitling them to the free use of their wires for the transaction of official business.

Phillip Curren, corner of Rockwell and Dake streets, and Ignatz Hubalwitsck, corner of Noble and Blacknawk streets, were fined $25 each yesterday by Justice Kaufmann for violating the building ordinances.

The Union Foundry and Pullman Car-Wheel Works were yesterday awarded the contract for furnishing the city with cast-iron lamp-posts for the year. Their bid was $8.90 per post, and they were the lowest bidders.

Bids were opened yesterday for grading and macadamizing Kinzie street from Peoria to Morgan. Jacks & Thatcher bid $1.43 per yard, and J. & J. A. Sackley $1.57 per yard. The award will be made to the lowest bidder.

Ald. Lawler, having grown tired of waiting on his Democratic friends, has prepared a list of committees for the new Council which he will present at the meeting Monday evening and ask its adoption. He promises to make his list public today, in order that the members may have time to think it over before being called upon to vote on it.

Commissioner Cregier yesterday sent word to all the bidders for street improvements whose bids were within the assessment to come in at once and give bond. He was also in consultation with some of the bidders whose bids were slightly in excess of the assessment, and hopes to be able to arrange with some of them and avoid readvertising. The work to be let to the lowest bidders will cost about $100,000.

The Controller was yesterday in receipt of a letter from a Boston bank offering to take all of the reissue of 3.65 water-loan refunding bonds at par. He is also in receipt of inquiries for them from other sections, and, as the day for opening the bids—Monday—draws near, the interest in the sale appears to be increasing at home also. Some of the bonds will certainly be sold at a premium, and the hope is expressed, from indications, that the most of them will go that way.

Ex-Treasurer Seipp has all along been the administration candidate for County Treasurer this fall, but it is now given out on good authority that he has peremptorily refused to accept the nomination if tendered him, and that he has declined in favor of ex-Sheriff Kern. Mr. Kern is not known as a candidate for the place, and would scarcely afford to accept a nomination, but the program seems to be to offer it to him because of his "running" qualities, the understanding being that Mr. Seipp will come to the front in the spring for City Treasurer to help the Mayor out—an office he can fill without neglecting his business interests.

The Special Assessment Department is ready to pay rebates on the following street improvement: For paving—Van Buren, Halstead, Douglas avenue, Lake avenue, and State street; sidewalks—Carroll avenue, Leavitt, Wilson, Johnson, Wright, Newberry avenue, Seward, Monroe, Oakley avenue, Peoria, Ashley, Fulton, Jackson, and Indiana streets; water-service pipes—Jackson, Eugenie, and Thirty-first streets, and Webster avenue, Monroe street, and Oak avenue. Some of the rebates amount to several hundred dollars, and in the aggregate the sum to be returned to those interested is quite large.

FAVORITISM IN THE WATER OFFICE.

Superintendent Lieb was yesterday called to account for failing to collect the water taxes at No. 832 West Jackson street for the last three years. It appears that the premises were until recently occupied by a late assistant to the Corporation Counsel, and that when he moved out a new tenant moved in who has been daily threatened with having the water cut off unless he came forward and paid up the arrears. The matter leaked out when the threatened individual—the new tenant—came to see Commissioner Cregier yesterday and told his story, and, since the tax had accumulated on account of the dereliction of the Water Department, he was allowed a rebate of 50 cents on the dollar in settlement. The Commissioner reprimanded Mr. Lieb for his seeming favoritism to a city employé, and cautioned him against allowing such a thing to occur again, which was all right, perhaps. But he rather overstepped his authority in settling the claim for 50 cents on the dollar, and it is now Mr. Lieb's turn to have something to say, notwithstanding he erred in failing to collect the tax promptly. The allowing of rebates in such cases can only be done by an order of the Council, and Mr. Cregier's remedy for the disease, therefore, may be said to be even worse than the disease itself.

RAISING THE ASSESSMENT.

Controller Gurney yesterday invited the Assessors of the three towns of the city to meet him at his office in connection with some members of the Citizens' Association to discuss the matter of making the assessments for the year. Assessors Chase and Sokup, and Messrs. Carpenter and Averell, of the Citizens' Association, responded, but in the absence of Assessor Drake nothing was done beyond the informal interchange of opinions on the subject. Mr. Gurney expressed himself in favor of increasing the assessment from $100,000,000 to about double the amount, for the reason that, with the present assessment, it was impossible to raise enough money to keep the City Government going as it should, and his plan for doing it was to even up the assessment of the down-town property, and add about 20 per cent to the value of surrounding and outlying property. Messrs. Averell and Carpenter agreed with him fully, and said the assessment should be raised about $75,000,000, as he had proposed, and the Assessors expressed a willingness to carry out the suggestions made, provided Assessor Drake would cooperate. Another conference will be held Tuesday at 2 o'clock, at which the three Assessors and a larger delegation from the Citizens' Association are expected to be present, when it is calculated some basis of fixing values will be agreed upon, the idea being to raise the assessment of the city about $75,000,000 over what it was last year.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Committee on Public Service met and considered the communication of Chicago Telephone Company, regarding the establishment of a telephone exchange in the County-Building. They will return the communication without recommendation.

Commissioner D. W. Clark stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he was not a candidate for Congress in the new Third District, as he had no hopes of capturing enough delegates to secure a nomination. He would take a renomination for County Commissioner, however, if it was tendered him. At present he had no higher aspirations.

The quarterly report of Warden Dixon, of the County Hospital, made to March 1, shows that $12,019 had to be expended for necessary supplies for the institution. When he took hold, in January, he says there was nothing in the storerooms of the hospital, and everything was run down. At present there are nearly $5,000 worth of stores at the hospital.

The Milwaukee delegation who are looking through the Cook County Hospital visited the County Board rooms yesterday. They included Dr. F. A. Marlen, Superintendent of the Milwaukee Hospital; Supervisors Anton Schlagel, C. H. Sullivan, Henry Haas, Charles Eikart, and William Caspar; L. E. Mathews, Deputy County Clerk; Supervisor William Pierson, Albert Froede, Deputy Register of Probate; Messrs. Charles Coles, Frank Grams, and Dr. Otto Guenther, Milwaukee *Herold*.

It turns out that sewer-gas is still prevalent in the County Hospital. The plans of the drainage system of the institution have never been furnished by the architect, J. C. Cochrane, to the County Board, as he should have done. He holds that the drainage system is good, but that no one seems to have the responsibility of keeping the sewers clean. This, however, is not true, as, since the present Administration has come in, $700 has been spent in perfecting and trapping the system. This has not remedied the evil. Warden Dixon has seen to it that all the catchbasins have been cleaned, but still sewer-gas pervades the buildings. A man died in the surgical ward a few days ago, after all his wounds had healed up, and it is alleged that his death resulted from no other cause than sewer-gas poisoning.

HOSPITAL ADDITIONS.

The Committee on Hospitals and Buildings held a joint session to consider the matter of building the additions to the new County Hospital. Commissioner O'Neill moved that a special committee of three be appointed to consult with the County Treasurer to find out what funds he had in his hands which can be made available towards erecting the new buildings, the committee to consist of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and the Chairman of the board.

The question of where the funds were to come from was discussed, and Mr. Donnersberger moved that they advertise for plans for the building.

Commissioner O'Neill thought that they should first select an architect and accept his plans. But they should do nothing until they had a report upon the question of money. Only outline plans of the proposed buildings had been prepared; the specifications had to be written and the details prepared. They would have to find out the cost first, accept plans, and elect an architect before work could be proceeded with.

It was decided to have a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning, when Architect Cochrane will be before the committee to explain his plans and their estimated cost, and what he will charge to sell them to the county.

COURTEOUS COMMISSIONERS.

The Committee on Hospitals met and considered a number of requisitions. Commissioner Hancock stated that Dr. Williams had been making an analysis of the groceries delivered at the hospital, and he had found that the sirups delivered had been largely made from glucose. Hereafter all goods will be tested, and all grocers selling adulterated goods to the institution will be proceeded against according to law.

The weekly report of the Warden, Mr. Joseph H. Dixon, shows that there are 394 patients at the institution at the present time. Ninety-six were admitted during the week, sixty-nine discharged, and eight died. Ten of the present patients pay for their care. There were twenty cases of accident admitted.

Dr. Rea asked to be admitted on the hospital medical staff, surgical side, as the representative of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons. The committee decided to recommend that he be appointed, and that the medical staff be increased to seventeen.

The inharmoniousness of the committee was shown through a little debate which was indulged in between Messrs. Albright and O'Neill. It was spicy, to say the least:

Commissioner O'Neill to Mr. Albright—If a man depended on your opinion he'd be hung.

Commissioner Albright—And if you'd act on your own opinion, you'd hang yourself.

Commissioner McCaughrey—It is only a difference of opinion.

Commissioner O'Neill thought thirteen members enough to have on the hospital medical staff. Commissioner Mattocks thought thirteen an unlucky number. Commissioner Senne thought that one physician should constitute the medical staff of the County Hospital, and that he should receive a salary from the county. Commissioner Enders moved to increase the hospital medical staff to nineteen, so as to take in Dr. Rea and the representatives from Bennett Medical College. The motion died, however, and the committee adjourned without acting on the question.

U. S. A.

The receipts of customs duties on imports yesterday were $3,400.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday redeemed $4,000 in silver and disbursed $10,000 in gold.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday aggregated $29,966, of which $19,158 was from spirits, $1,503 from cigars, $3,975 from tobacco, $2,728 from beer, and $2,600 from special taxes.

Statistics from the internal-revenue office show that during the month of April the yield of spirits per bushel of grain in the district was 4.09 gallons, which is rather above the average. The books of the office show that the average for the past years has been from 3.85 to 3.9 gallons per bushel.

One year ago yesterday the towering form of United-States-Marshal Jones stalked into the Marshal's office and formally took possession. He was not "long" in making himself perfectly at home, and during his first year has made many friends. Yesterday being the anniversary of the auspicious day visitors were cordially received and invited to smoke the pipe of peace.

Lyman Hargar, of Earlville, La Salle County, Ill., was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with having sold liquor and tobacco without the requisit license. He pleaded ignorance of the law, but to no effect, as he was held in $500 bail, and, not being able to furnish it, was forthwith hurried to the jail, where he will tarry until he can procure the bail for his future appearance.

Gustave Stephan, a recent arrival from Germany, laments the fact that in opening a retail shoe establishment he did not purchase his stock in this country. He arrived at Castle Garden with baggage enough for a dozen families, including five monstrous and peculiar shaped packing boxes filled with shoes and unmanufactured leather, his design, as he admits, being to open a store in this city. Although he cannot speak a word of English, he managed to circumvent the New York inspectors, and came on West accompanied by his contraband goods. He secured a room at the immigrant boarding-house No. 86 South Canal street, and began retailing his shoes. Yesterday morning Inspector Keefe pounced down upon him and confiscated the entire stock, and arrested Stephan, who appeared before Commissioner Hoyne, where he managed through an interpreter to set up a claim that he had paid the duties on the goods at New York. As he had no receipt, and told an improbable story generally, he was held for further hearing. The goods are valued at $1,500.

DR. DECLAT.

THE RENOWNED FRENCH SCIENTIST EXPLAINS HIS ANTISEPTIC THEORY.

Dr. Déclat, the celebrated French scientist and physician, who was sent over to this country to observe the action of the yellow-fever, met a number of professional gentlemen last evening in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and explained his theory that all diseases are caused by the ravages of parasitic germs which often defy the microscope, and the result of that theory which he has resolved in his antiseptic theory of medication. There were about seventy-five ladies and gentlemen present, among the prominent professional gentlemen being Dr. E. Andrews, Dr. N. F. Cook, Dr. R. Ludiam, Prof. Delafountaine, Prof. George Wells, Dr. E. W. Andrews, Dr. Fenger, Dr. E. Powell, Dr. F. W. Williams, Dr. D. S. Smith, Dr. Gross, Dr. Hartupee, Dr. Ely, Dr. E. M. P. Ludiam, Dr. G. H. Hall, Dr. G. W. Hawks, Dr. W. H. Bradley, and others.

Dr. Andrews was called to the chair, and said he had known the speaker well by reputation, as indeed had every one who had heard of his labors with M. Pasteur in the investigation of the parasitic theory of disease. He then introduced the speaker, who spoke in French, which from time to time was translated.

The Doctor said he regretted very much the fact that he could not address his hearers in English, but was compelled to speak in his native language. He had simply been passing through the city, when he had been called upon to explain his theories. He would speak of the parasitic beings which were born with us and placed in us the germs of diseases which were falsely termed hereditary, but were really the results of this parasitic action. He wished to establish the great principle that all living substances were composed of four elements, and that when life has once been constituted it cannot be destroyed except by other substances, themselves alive. Were it otherwise everything which dies would not decompose, for there would not be oxygen enough, and decomposition was the work of smaller living beings. The Doctor had had

A RECENT GREAT TRIUMPH

of the truth of his theory in Bellevue Hospital, New York. His works and those of M. Pasteur had established the fact that all ills were caused by living organisms, whether in the animal or the vegetable. In surgical operations, where the wounds were laid open, these little germs produced either the local erysipelas, or the deadly and general erysipelas. At Bellevue, the Doctor had requested two physicians to pick out the worst case of pyæmia in the hospital, which happened to be that of an Italian who had had his third child. He did not visit the patient, but the physicians under his direction applied his anti septic treatment and the patient completely recovered. The speaker was sure that if this method had been used President Garfield would be alive today. He went on to explain his system. There had been much objection to carbolic acid, arising from its impurities, but he and his confrère, M. Pasteur, had made a preparation of pure phenic acid, which was harmless. In each thimbleful of blood there were 5,000 globules, each of which might contain 1,500 of these germs. To reach these delicate organizations it was necessary to have an agent subtle, powerful, and yet harmless. This had been found in the preparation of phenic acid. The grand discovery was that killing the germs cured the malady, and the application was simple. The acid could be given in express preparations hypodermically, or it could be administered internally in the common forms of sirups or other solvents. The ordinary dose was about three or four drachms, which should never be given in water.

In conclusion the speaker related instances of several remarkable cures he had effected, and asserted that henceforth diphtheria, consumption, and pyæmia would be robbed of their terrors.

Dr. Déclat is on his way back to New York from San Francisco, and will shortly return to his labors in Paris.

WASHINGTON BOULEVARD.

HOW TO CARRY IT THROUGH UNION PARK.

The improvement of West Washington street as a boulevard, which has been given into the hands of the West Park Commissioners, has progressed fairly, but the Commissioners have been embarrassed in their plans by the difficulty of getting around or through Union Park, which lies directly in the line of the boulevard. The Mayor has absolutely refused to allow the park to be cut into two parts by a road which will be filled with fast teams, and thus it became necessary to devise some scheme to get around. It was then proposed to shave off the corners of the park, and thus get a circular drive from Ogden avenue to Ashland avenue by the way of Warren avenue. This would have cut off considerable territory from the park, and would also have made a disagreeable break in the boulevard itself. The consideration of these plans for getting through or around the park has delayed the work considerably, although now it appears as if the difficulty is to be solved.

Mr. H. C. Goodrich has now come forward with a plan which seems to solve the difficulty, and is as feasible as it is simple. He proposes to go directly through the park, but in such a manner as to avoid all objections and really add to its beauty. His plan is to have a depressed roadway running in a diagonal from the two lines of Washington street on either side of the park. He proposes to depress the road two feet six inches, building a wall of stone and its coping, with iron railings on either side. He proposes to throw over the road three iron bridges connecting both sides of the park. The bridges would be ten feet from the road, thus giving seven feet six inches from the park grade, thus giving a desirable elevation for a view of the park and affording an advantageous point from which to witness the driving on the boulevard. This plan will give a roadway through the park thirty feet wide and only 550 feet long, whereas the Warren avenue route would be 1,100 feet. The bridges would correspond with the present walks, and other walks by the sides of the road would add still further to the attractiveness of the park. The road would pass just to the south of the chain of lakes and at the very edge of the present band-house. Mr. Goodrich has estimated the cost of the improvement at $137,500, the items being as follows: 5,000 cubic yards of excavation at 50 cents per yard, $1,000; 2,000 cubic yards of filling at 20 cents, $400; 330 cords of rubble-stone masonry at 25 cents, $8,250; 1,100 feet of coping, 6x18 feet, at 80 cents, $880; 1,100 feet of curbing for roadway at $1, $1,100; 550 feet of macadam road, 30 feet wide, at $8, $4,400; and three bridges and approaches at $500, $1,500.

This plan has been submitted to the Park Commissioners, and it has met their hearty approval. Some of them were enthusiastic, and declared that the work could be done much cheaper than the figures given. The Mayor is said to have approved the plan, and partially promised his support. The plan will probably be brought formally before the Park Commissioners and be submitted to their engineer for examination. At present everything seems in favor of its adoption.

ON 'CHANGE.

FIGHTING OUT A STREET-CAR FEUD IN THE WHEAT PIT.

On 'Change yesterday wheat advanced early, and sold off later, closing two cents below the latest price of the day before. The boys accounted for this change by expecting the storm would soon give place to a long spell of fine weather. Those who were behind the scenes however, had quite a different reason to present. They relate that Mr. McGeoch and Mr. Kershaw are owners of rival street-car lines in the town of Milwaukee. The former desired to lay tracks on certain streets which were near the latter's line. Mr. Kershaw naturally opposed such a thing, and won his case. Mr. McGeoch vowed vengeance, and has been quietly waiting for a chance to get even with the triumphant Kershaw. Now, say these tattlers, it is believed by several members of the board that July wheat has been bought up by a clique of Milwaukee operators. Among the names given are Kershaw and Plankinton, and there is a faint suspicion that Mr. Armour has a finger in the pie. This syndicate is supposed to hold about 8,000,000 bushels July wheat, and is endeavoring to prevent a break in the market. McGeoch, knowing the clique's plans, quietly put a score of brokers in the pit yesterday, and instructed them to sell June wheat. They did so, and broke the market for that month and July, forcing Mr. Kershaw's party to put up a lot of money to margins, and face a shrinkage of about $125,000 in the value of their property. These scene-shifters say this is the way the head of the April deal evened up with his adversary.

The leading Methodist on 'Change was reported to be a free seller of corn futures yesterday. His efforts to sell out, coupled with the strength of the bear element, were the assigned reasons for the decline in prices.

The gossips say that the means resorted to for the defeat of the rule last Monday were worthy of the most active political wire-workers in town. Not only was every effort made to induce members to go on 'Change and vote against the rule, but even brokers doing a good business were threatened with loss of custom if they did not oppose it. Some of them had independence enough to spurn such bulldozing. Whether or not these stories be true, the fact stands out boldly that the rule came within an ace of passing, and the amendment now before the board will most likely be carried by a handsome majority.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Hyde Park School Board met last night. The plans for a new schoolhouse on Madison avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets, were accepted. The building is to cost about $20,000, will contain eight rooms, and accommodate 480 pupils.

President Goodrich, of the Hyde Park Board of Trustees, has been making a tour of inspection among the several fire companies of the village. The alarm was given and the results noted down. The companies showed up as follows:

Oakland Company, No. 1, turned out ten men, and had the horses attached to the truck in a little over five minutes.

Hyde Park Company, No. 2, turned out nine men, and was ready for business in about the same time.

Englewood, No. 3, turned out a full equipment, and was ready for active operations in about three minutes.

South Chicago, No. 5, turned out twenty men out of thirty-five in four minutes.

Forestville turned out in equally good shape.

Kensington, Grand Crossing, and Pullman will soon be inspected.

When it is remembered that the companies are volunteer, and that the horses of the several stations are kept at livery-stables near the headquarters, the time is remarkably good. President Goodrich expressed himself as much pleased with the result, and complimented the boys on their quick work.

President Goodrich and Trustees Johnson, Webster, Pullman, and Berry, of the Hyde Park Board, accompanied by various village officials and prominent citizens, made a trip yesterday on the Calumet River. The trip was made in order to investig

DEATHS.

...May 12, at 9:15 a. m., at 244 Wabash-av., of ..., Ills., 35 years of age, niece of J. E. ...

...—May 10, in Minneapolis, of typhoid-... Irene Swanson, aged 17 years. ...ston, Ill., and Steubenville, Ohio, papers ...

...May 11, Michael J. Upton, youngest son of ... Catherine Upton, aged 10 years 3 months. ...from his parents' residence, 142 Brown-av. ...ay 14, to the Holy Family Church, thence ...s to Calvary Cemetery. ...

...Marie, beloved wife of C. A. Furst. ...from her late residence, 186 Newberry-av. ...y. ...10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Wald-...

...0, mother dear, we loved you, ... And none but us can tell; ... God, who loved you better, ... Has taken you home to dwell. ...—At Silver Reef, Utah, April 29, Mrs. A. T. ...ery of this city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

...GO BOARD TRADE BATTERY ...ation—Adjourned meeting, Palmer House ... Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. ... Secretary.

...ICT CONVENTIONS OF THE ...e Woman's Christian Temperance Union ...eld at Fairbury May 17, 18, and 19, at Wa... 23 and 24, at Eureka June 21. The policy of ...ebster-wh.: woman suffrage—will be dis... all these meetings, and also that in opera... furtherance of the same. For all infor... ...testimonies, literature, and general ... of the work, send to headquarters, Room ...ille-st., HELEN L. HOOD, Secretary, Chi...

...P. A. DICE WILL LEAD THE ...nal temperance meeting in Lower Farwell ... at 3 o'clock. Entrance to Arcade-court ... and La Salle-sts., between Madison and ... All are invited. A special invitation is ex... drinking-men.

...Y. T. ELSING, OF PRINCETON ...) College, will conduct the young men's ...n evening in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, En... in Arcade-court.

...EV. P. S. HENSON, D.D., WILL ...k S. Preachers' meeting today at noon in ...well Hall. Entrance Arcade-court.

...LADIES OF THE SOUTH-END ... Mission hold their first meeting this year ...day 16, 2 p. m. at the South Congregational ... Drexel-boulevard and Fortieth-st. ... the ensuing year will be elected and plans ...mer's work discussed. All ladies cordially ...ited.

...WELFTH WARD CENTRAL RE... ...Club meets this evening at Owsley's ...sider the question of precinct primaries ...y registration.

...UARTERLY MEETING AND IN... ...tion of the newly-elected officers of the ...holic Literary Association will take place ...day at 8 o'clock.

...E WILL BE A MEETING OF THE ...rican Club of the Fifteenth Ward at Folt ...m. today.

...y GEO. P. GORE & CO.

...P. GORE & CO.,
...14 & 216 Madison-st.,
WILL SHOW YOU
...onday, May 15,
A LINE OF VERY FINE
...s, Shoes, & Slippers,
...ust they will close out at Auction.
...encing at 10 a. m. prompt.
...RY GOODS
...DEPARTMENT.
...ULAR TRADE SALES
..., May 16, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
Thursday, May 18, 9:30 a. m.
...erings replete with Seasonable Goods, ...siery, Underwear, Cutlery, Dress Skirts, ...s, Cassimeres, Linens, Handkerchiefs, ...ds, Kid Gloves, Notions, &c., &c. ...onsignment CABINET HARDWARE. ...GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTRA LARGE AND
...E ASSORTMENT
OF
...stom-Made Spring-Style
...ots and Shoes
...ill be closed out at Auction
...dnesday, May 17,
Commencing at 9:30 sharp.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

...R REGULAR TRADE SALE OF
...kery and Glassware
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
...URSDAY, May 18, at 9:30.
...tes English and American W. G.
...s Brown and Yellow Ware.
...s. Glassware.
...portment of Lamp Goods.
...cked for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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...hompson's
...TE-ST., Has Removed
...siness to
...ast Fourteenth-st., New York,
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AN OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Having occasion to have the abstract of title to a piece of property owned by me brought down to date, I found that a map had been given of the property by the Western Indiana Railroad, and on referring to the records I discovered that they had without my knowledge, or having ever consulted me on the subject, absolutely sold my property with some of their own to the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad for the sum of $1,300,000, equal to cash, reserving the right to sell to any other roads the same rights to be used in common.

I supposing there had been some oversight or mistake on the part of the Western Indiana Railroad in handling my property in their lease, upon calling upon them concerning the matter was blandly informed that it was no mistake, that they included it with the intention of buying it if I would accept their price, and if not would take it by condemnation.

This so-called Western Indiana Railroad is no railroad at all, it has no use for this property but to sell to other roads at ten times what it would pay me for mine.

This proceeding is only in keeping with their whole "bulldozing" business since this line entered the city. It is my impression that a sharp investigation, such as should be made, would reveal enough to shock any honest property-holder into action that would prevent any further outrages on our city rights.

GEO. A. SEAVERNS.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The following resignation of Lieut.-Col. P. J. Hennessey, of the Second Regiment, I. N. G., was accepted by Adjutant-General Elliott yesterday:

CHICAGO, April 25, 1882.—*Gen. Elliott, Adjutant-General, Springfield, Ill.*—DEAR SIR: I hereby tender my resignation as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment Infantry, I. N. G., to take effect immediately. The election held in Chicago I consider to be illegal, and therefore void, as it was conducted contrary to the spirit and letter of the Military Code of the State, which states explicitly that all elections for field officers of regiments or battalions shall be decided by the majority of the recent election in the consolidated Second and Sixth Regiment, I. N. G., was not so decided. Proxies were not only allowed, but insisted on, which made the election illegal. In view of this fact, and not considering myself under the circumstances bound under the common law of military etiquet to send my resignation through regimental headquarters, I have the honor of forwarding it directly to you. PETER J. HENNESSEY, Lieut.-Col.

ARROWS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

He shot three arrows when the dawn grew pink
And golden-dappled, ere the planets died—
Three love-tipped-arrows—at a maiden's heart
Who gathered lilies by the river-side.
And laughed until their petals fell apart.
He better might have shot his arrows all
At snow-white marble Psyche in the hall.

He shot three arrows when the noon was hot
With throbbing light from out a flaring sky—
Three swift, strong arrows—as the maiden sung:
Grimly he smiled the while he watched them fly,
Across the waves a silvery echo rung;
Mocking she laughed, and scathless fled away,
And on the ground the fruitless arrows lay.

He shot three arrows in the twilight dun—
Three weak, frail arrows—and they were his last.
Feebly they fell, and shattered one by one.
He turned away, disconsolate and lone.
Then back she sped, and gathered, as she passed,
The arrows here and there and yonder strewn,
And bound them with a bond of yellow hair,
And knelt beside them, penitent and fair.

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Constipation, which gives rise to many graver troubles, is cured and prevented by Carter's Little Liver Pills. 25 cents a vial.

LITERATURE.

From the Tailor's Shears to the United States Senate.

A Short Life of the First Secretary of the Treasury.

A Score of Minor Works Noticed in Paragraphs.

A Parisian Year—Primary Helps—Advertising as a Fine Art.

Magazines—Books Received—Literary and Scientific Notes.

LITERATURE

The Life of Gen. Burnside.

The handsome volume which Ben: Perley Poore has published is a faithful biographical memoir of the life and services of Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. The author was evidently a warm admirer as well as an intimate friend of the soldier and statesman of whom he writes. His labor has been one of love and his language that of eulogy. Gen. Burnside was a soldier by profession, and his political career was the fortuitous result of his military service. He was a genial, courteous gentleman, without the least claim to being considered a statesman, except unswerving integrity, good common sense, and honesty. Those who knew him liked him; and the State in which he lived gave him all the honors it could confer. None today will say that they were not deserved and commendably worn. But neither in military or civic life could Gen. Burnside claim to rank as a hero. What he did was done to the best of his ability, conscientiously and manfully, just as thousands of others did without receiving or claiming any especial merit or recognition. As a corps commander he was successful; as an army leader he was not, and would not have been even had he not been thwarted and hindered at every step by such scheming subordinates as Hooker, Franklin, Newton, and Cochrane. To the extent then to which Maj. Poore recognizes the General's shortcomings as well as his successes, so far will his book prove a valuable addition to literature. To the extent, however, that personal affection has magnified virtues into heroic traits, and transformed an honest, well-meaning, courteous soldier into a great General and statesman, so far is this biography valueless as a contribution to history. Burnside's greatest military success was in his organization and command of the North Carolina or Burnside Expedition, as it is called, to Roanoke Island and Newbern. Of that victorious campaign Gen. Burnside himself prepared a graphic account, which will soon be published, and will of course be the best authority as to the details and incidents into which Maj. Poore goes quite fully.

The chief objection therefore to this book is a tendency to magnify the real position of Gen. Burnside in the annals of this country's history. The motive is an honorable one, and not unnatural. The literary merits of the volume are manifold, and the style easy and entertaining. Many of the facts as to the General's career are here given for the first time, and will be found interesting reading. There is much to admire in the record of Burnside's life and career and much to excite admiration. From the tailor's shears, through the West Point Academy to the Senate of the United States was a long distance to travel. Gen. Burnside accomplished it, aided only by his own sterling qualities of head and heart. In his adopted State his memory will always be dear to the people he served well. Reading over the story of his life will recall his services. Even those who fail to admit all that his biographer claims for him will readily acknowledge the charm with which the events of his life are set before them. For purposes men can so will bear the strain of overpraise as Burnside. The sturdy, honest, faithful soldier always sought to discharge any and every trust committed to him with fidelity and zeal. That he failed at all was the fault of his capacity, not of his will or heart. And in doing justice to the latter it is not strange that the former should have been overestimated.

The book is published by J. A. & R. A. Reid, in Providence, R. I.

Life of Alexander Hamilton.

The second volume in the "American Statesmen" series published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, is a life of Alexander Hamilton furnished by Henry Cabot Lodge, the editor of the series. We have already commended the plan on which the books of this series are built. No better or more useful series is issued by any publishing house for general use. The specialist and the student may derive more consolation from philosophical art or scientific editions, but the American reader wants first of all to be familiar with the history of his own land and with the lives of the men who laid the foundations of its greatness. Judging from the two volumes already issued, the "American Statesmen" series should find a hearty welcome in every home, and will, in fact, form a very complete condensed library of American history.

It is undoubtedly a fact, as stated by Mr. Lodge, that "No American, except Washington, has had everything which he ever wrote, said, or did published with such elaboration as has fallen to the lot of Hamilton." While this is in one sense a stumbling-block in the path of a biographer trying to say something new about his hero, it is also of great service to one in attempting to form an opinion. The material has been all accumulated, and it is unnecessary to waste time seeking in odd corners for new light on the topic under consideration. No other American has been so much discussed, so much criticised, and so much written about as Alexander Hamilton. Clearly, concisely, and entertainingly Mr. Lodge sums up his life and work, presenting us with a work of merit in itself, as well as a notable addition to the series to which it belongs.

It is not likely that all of this author's conclusions as to Hamilton's rank as an statesman will be accepted by his readers. Especially is this true of the pages wherein a comparison is drawn between Jefferson and Hamilton to the advantage of the latter. The facts will, however, warrant Mr. Lodge's conclusions very nearly if not quite to the extent to which he pushes them. Hamilton was a born leader and Jefferson a natural manager of men. Jefferson represented the idea of democracy and confederacy, while Hamilton triumphed by devotion to the principle of nationality. "The Democratic system of Jefferson is administered in the form and on the principles of Hamilton, and while the latter formed went with the current and fell in with the dominant forces of the time, Hamilton established his now accepted principles, and carried his projects to completion in the face of a relentless opposition, and against the mistaken wishes of a large part of the people." Hamilton was a great orator and lawyer, the ablest political and constitutional writer of his day, a good soldier and statesman of a wonderful capacity for organization and practical administration. "He was a master in every field that he entered, and however he may have erred in moments of passion he never failed."

A Parisian Year.

Mr. Henry Bacon is a successful American artist who has for several years lived in Paris. From painting pictures with the brush he now takes to producing them with the pen, and has gathered together his reminiscences and experiences of Parisian life and put them into book form with the title "A Parisian Year." The appropriateness of the caption consists in the fact that the work is divided into twelve chapters, each one devoted to the occupations of a single month. Thus in "January" we have a description of artists' festivities, of New-Year's celebrations, of work laid out, and, as an incident, a description of Sarah Bernhardt in her studio and theatre dressing-rooms. Under "February" we have a general talk about the Lenten season in Paris, with descriptions of a Presidential ball and reminiscences of the flight of Eugénie. "March" is all about artists and artist life, private studios and artists' pupils, preparations for the Exhibition, and an account of a visit to Cabanel's studio. "April" brings the reader face to face with the jury of the exhibition and their methods, hanging the pictures, and a description of the older Fleming's studio. "May" tells of the annual dispersing of the American colony, of favorit summer resorts, opening of the salon, etc., and in "June" we have an insight into the life of professional models and the profits of the business. The work is sketchy and rambling, merely skimming over topics to which more space might profitably be given. Yet the volume is unpretending and interesting, well written and illustrated by the author himself. The book is published by Roberts Brothers, of Boston.

An Advertisement That Is a Work of Art.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have issued a pamphlet entitled "Picturesque B. & O.," which is really a work of art, and so far superior to anything of the kind that has been brought before the public as to be entitled to especial mention and unusual praise. Mr. J. G. Pangborn, a journalist of experience, is the gentleman to whom the credit primarily belongs of preparing this handsome work. The production of "Picturesque B. & O.," from any standpoint it may be considered, is noteworthy. It marks an era in railway publications which cannot but lead to wide-spread and thoughtful comment. The character of the work appeals directly to the artistic fervor now so prevalent, and throughout the determination is manifest to reach the cultivated and refined circles, and create the deepest impressions therein. Thomas Moran has for this book made upwards of seventy drawings, a larger number by far than this distinguished artist ever before produced for a single publication. In addition to the remarkably large number of Moran's views, there are several new floral gems by W. Hamilton Gibson, and series of character-sketches by Sheppard, Eytinge, and Ferris, worthy of the company they are in. The standard of engraving is well in keeping with the distinction of the artists engaged upon the drawings. The cover is a remarkable specimen of artistic printing, and was executed by the American Bank-Note Company. The text continues the narrative of a month or more spent on a sketching trip, and is told in an off-hand, unaffected style which sustains the interest and proves how well the newspaper experience of the author served him in describing things in a way people will read. "Picturesque B. & O." is an advertisement of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but one looking over the book will gladly credit that it is issued *for gratuitous distribution*. There is not a solitary suggestion of an advertising flavor about it, and even in the reading matter the reference to the road is of such comparatively rare occurrence as to be hardly observed.

Life Among the Mormons.

Mrs. Waite's book, entitled "Adventures in the Far West and Life Among the Mormons," has been out of print for some time; but, in response to a general demand, has now been revised and reissued. Mrs. Waite lived for eight years among the peculiar people of whom she writes, and her book is a graphic recital of facts for the accuracy of which she vouches. Now that the Government has taken the first steps toward crushing out polygamy, the volume will be of especial interest, and its republication timely and welcome. While it relates chiefly to the time of Brigham Young's Presidency, its statements are equally true of the Mormons today. One of her incidents is of a young girl who was brought from England and sent to live in the family of an old man and his wife: "After being in Utah a few months she was made acquainted with the celestial law, and told that she must be sealed to the old man. She rebelled and called in her brother to aid her. He went to Brigham about it, but he said it was only a whim and she would soon get over it. Accordingly she was taken to the Endowment House and there sealed to the old man. They knew they were very cruel to her and treated her worse than a plantation-slave. She was made to do all the work in the house and also work in the field. She was starved, and beaten, and used in all the brutal ways that a brutal man can invent. When her baby was but three days old this fiend in human shape renewed his abuse; and, when the poor, feeble, suffering creature protested, he dragged her from her bed by the hair of her head, and threw her down into the damp cellar on a little heap of straw. As soon as she could muster strength she climbed up the stairs, and then he *chained her in the cellar*. This neighbor took her food and drink, and put it through the grated window to her. It is needless to add that she is insane from cruelty and want, and that Brigham has sent for her brother to come and take her down South. The rest of the 'Gentiles' will get hold of it, so my Mormon 'sister' says. I came home with a heavy heart resolved to do something to help them poor women if possible."

Primary Helps.

Prof. Hailmann is probably one of the best exponents of kindergarten principles in this country. Thoroughly pervaded with the spirit of Froebel, he is also a practical teacher, a member of the Board of Education in Detroit, and a leader in educational conventions. It has been his main purpose for years to harmonize all who are engaged in the work, and especially to establish a connection between the kindergarten and the public schools. The book before us is the first fruits of his efforts in this direction. It makes the principles of Froebel applicable to primary schools. "Take, for instance, Chap. IV., on the use of sticks in teaching arithmetic. The general principles here laid down have been applied in many public schools, but the method has never been before, so far as we know, been thoroughly systematized and perfected. There is no primary teacher who would not profit by the careful study of this book: there is no teacher who could not herself use in her school very many of the appliances here suggested. The volume is a first step in a needed direction, and is published at Syracuse, N. Y., by C. W. Bardeen.

Brief Mention.

The fortieth number of the International Scientific Series is as "essay" 327 pages in length, by Tito Vignoli on "Myth and Science." A volume by Sully, in the same series, on "Illusions," to a considerable extent covers the same subject. In separate chapters Mr. Vignoli learnedly discusses "The Ideas and Sources of Myth"; "Animal Sensation and Perception"; "Human Sensation and Perception"; "Statement of the Problem"; "The Animal and Human Exercise of the Intellect in the Perception of Things"; "The Intrinsic Law of the Faculty of Apprehension"; "The Historical Evolution of Myth and Science"; and "Of Dreams, Illusions, Normal and Abnormal Hallucinations Delirium, and Madness."

We are not specially impressed with a work entitled "That's the Talk for American Freemen," which has found its way to our table. Upon what has had to be a somewhat cursory examination the style of the writer appears to be unnecessarily involved for the requirements of the simple and generally axiomic truths he states. The exuberance of italics is a feature which is in itself condemnatory of the mode adopted for presenting the writer's thoughts. As to the text, there appears to be no evidences of striking originality of thought or of practical suggestions whereby the class the author seeks to reach can in any manner be benefited. The style is involved so that the sense of a passage is constantly obscured by its rhetorical embellishments. The writer is a Chicago resident, an old citizen, and a member of the bar. It does not seem possible to indorse his philosophy.

A very valuable reference-book has been issued by Alexander Johnstone Wilson, entitled "The National Budget: The National Debt, Taxes, and Rates." It is an English publication, referring only to English statistics, but useful here for purposes of comparison. It is really an outline financial history of Great Britain, fully illustrated by figures and tables.

Jansen, McClurg & Co. have issued a second edition of Prof. Proctor's "Mineral Tables," in which the original work has been increased from thirty-eight to eighty-five pages, and the whole has been carefully revised by its author.

Mr. Ballou calls his latest encyclopedic work a "literary mosaic," and the description is not inappropriate. He has culled from various fields a choice collection of "notable thoughts about women," and singularly enough it is the first time a collection of this kind has ever been offered to the public. We find in this volume what great writers of all ages have thought about "woman." The volume is handsomely gotten up, and well worthy a place in any reference library.

Mr. Reed's work on "The Vicksburg Campaign" is devoted to the task of showing Gen. Badeau's inconsistencies and misrepresentations in his "Life of Grant," and to explain the real state of the case as viewed through his own spectacles. Reed loquitur: "It is time for real history to be written, to do justice to the patriotic volunteer soldiers of the North, who, without the leading of a great military genius, and notwithstanding the leading of great military blunders, which multiplied their hardships and slaughter, and prolonged the War, fought it through with indomitable resolution, to the nearly-earned triumph of the Nation." Mr. Reed errs one way as much as Badeau did the other.

A collection of Matthew Arnold's essays has been made in England and republished in this country. All of these essays have been published before in well-known periodicals.

Mr. Cunningham's very scholarly analysis of "The Growth of English Industry and Commerce" is so written that it may be of service not only to those who have but a slight acquaintance with English history and no knowledge of political economy, but to students in both departments of literature. The narrative is what may be called a relation of facts—a review of the causes which dominated over industrial and commercial affairs at different periods, and an attempt to show by reference to particular cases the nature of the effects produced by each such cause, and, if possible, the length of time during which it continued to operate effectively. It covers an important subject, and will commend itself to those fond of statistical information, as well as to what may be called the dry points in a nation's history. The appendices are replete with valuable information, and the work as a whole is a monument of faithful, tireless labor in the department of economics.

Mr. Lathrop's novel, which has been running through several numbers of the *Atlantic*, has at last been completed and issued in book form. Those who have read it in the serial form have been able to develop an opinion as to its merits which will enable them to decide whether the book is worth keeping or not. Those who have not yet perused its chapters will find it easily and gracefully written, without much strength, either in descriptive work or in character portrayal. There is nothing unnatural or startling in the development of its plot, and there is something decidedly unpleasant in the two principal characters. Which is the baser, the married man who permits an old love to render him unfaithful to his marriage vow to the extent of proposing an elopement, or the fascinating widow who deliberately leads on her victim to the compromising point that she may turn him adrift? That is the question every reader of "An Echo of Passion" will answer to suit himself, and in it lies the point of the whole story. It does not therefore strike us as especially pleasing, although, paradoxical as it may sound, Mr. Lathrop's style is both entertaining and attractive. And it is probable that Alice and Fenn have more counterparts in real life than many of the heroes or heroines of modern fiction.

"Molinos the Quietest" is the title of a monograph by John Bigelow. The subject is the great but now well-nigh forgotten Quietest controversy which distracted the Catholic Church 200 years ago, and was an attempt to reform the Church from within on Eastern principles. Molinos, as the leader, was indorsed by the Pope, but opposed by the Jesuits. The latter ultimately triumphed and sent Molinos into lifelong imprisonment. He was confessor to Queen Christine.

Mr. Bazenal's book on "The American-Irish, and Their Influence on Irish Politics," contains a great deal of truth picturesquely stated and rather startling reading for the average Englishmen. Here is a sentence from his book: "In those bygone days when the Irish-American nation began to grow on Yankee soil, had Government directed and assisted the tide of emigration, hundreds of thousands would have been carried out West, where, accustomed to agricultural pursuits, they would have become quiet and prosperous citizens, instead of firebrands and perpetuators of the animosity between England and Ireland. All other nations have directed themselves straight to the spot where the labor was most appreciated; the Welsh to the mining districts in Ohio; the Norwegians and Swedes to form States west of Lake Michigan, where with the Germans they busy themselves in agriculture. But to their own loss and unhappiness, and more by their own misfortune than by their fault, the great bulk of Irish have blocked up the channels of immigration at the entrances and remain like the sand which lies at the bar of the river's mouth." The book is full of interesting information, and is well and carefully written.

Miss Rose Porter's "Summer-Gleanings" is rather a novel sort of an album. It has a page devoted to each day of summer, with an appropriate verse on the top. A space has been left on each page for notes, another for pen or pencil sketch, and a third for pressed flowers. The idea is an excellent one, and, if fairly carried out, the book would be a very attractive souvenir of the summer-season.

Gaskell's "Compendium of Forms, Educational, Social, Legal, and Commercial," shows no diminution of popularity. The publishers, Fairbanks, Palmer & Co., last week received an order to send 5,000 to Australia. They have sold 70,000 copies since the first issue in December, 1880. The book deserves its title as a "complete encyclopædia of reference."

Mr. C. A. Fosdick, or, as he calls himself, "Harry Castlemon," has added another volume to his "Rougking-It Series," entitled "George at the Fort." The boys will enjoy this book as they have its predecessors. Here *Bob Owens*, a boy who stole the mail-carriers hard-earned money and ran away from home to enjoy it, is the hero. He is now a Corporal of cavalry, and is detailed from a fort in the Southwest to track deserters. He meets an old friend, *George Ackerman*, who is now a ranchman, who is full of stories of Indians, etc. These, with other adventures about deserters, etc., make up an interesting volume.

Mr. Flagg's Essays, formerly published in two volumes, and for some years out of print, are to be issued in three, with some few additional papers. "Halcyon Days" is the first volume of the new issue. The other two will bear the names of "A Year Among the Trees" and "A Year Among the Birds."

Théophile Gautier's "Romance of a Mummy" is a story of Egypt and the Pharaohs which, has long been out of print. It is one of this writers most celebrated stories, and a new translation has been prepared and issued from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, who gives instruction in chemistry in the Women's Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, has prepared a manual for housekeepers which she calls "Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning." It is a practical, scholarly, and serviceable little volume for those interested in the subjects treated—and whoever is not should be.

Magazines.

The numbers of the *Living Age* for April 29 and May 6 contain "Mohammedanism"; "The Ottoman Turks"; "Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia"; "A New Theory of the Sun"; "Queen Elizabeth at Hatfield"; "Traditional and Personal Memorials of James and John Stuart Mill"; "The State Trials"; "Talk and Talkers"; "Out of the Beaten Track in Madagascar"; "Ecclesiastic Geology of India"; "Precious Coral"; "The Future of English Humor"; "Prophetic Misanthropy"; "Old Notices"; "Amber"; "Country Lawyers"; "The Last Encyclical"; with installments of "Robin," "Lady Jane," and "Pentock," and the usual amount of poetry.

The June *Atlantic* is to have an unpublished poem on Decoration-Day by Longfellow; a steel-engraved portrait of the poet; a poem on Longfellow by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and an estimate of his character and genius by O. B. Frothingham. Mr. Hardy's and Miss Phelps' serials will be continued, as will also the Southern Sketches; and among other interesting papers will be one on "The New Eastern Question," containing personal reminiscences of Gen. Skobeleff.

The *Californian* for May has the following table of contents: Portrait of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; "Studies of the California Missions," I: "The Poet's Secret"; "Death the Deliverer"; "At Cobweb & Crusty's," Chapters XIX.-XX.; "A Talk About a Poet"; "A Logical Sequence," Chapters VI.-VII.; "Out of Reach: A Campfire Medley"; "Only a Tramp" (poem, with illustration); "Francis Petrarch"; "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow"; "The Story of the Mier Prisoners"; "The Lost Jeannette."

The *American Law Review* for May has the second of Henry C. Taylor's papers on "Rights and Liabilities Arising Through the Promotion and Formation of a Corporation," and Simon Greenleaf Croswell has an article on "Constructive Total Loss."

Macmillan's Magazine for May has the following table of contents: "A Little Pilgrim: In the Unseen" (for Easter); "Mrs. Siddons as Queen *Katharine, Mrs. Beverley*, and *Lady Randolph*," from Contemporary Notes by Prof. G. J. Bell, by Fleeming Jenkin: "Fortune's Fool," by Julian Hawthorne, Chapters XXII.-XXIV.; "Two Good Institutions": I., "The Little Hospital in Cheyne Walk," by Mrs. Macquoid—II., "Our Convalescent Guests," by M. W. Moggridge; "A Distant Shore—Redcrinco," by Lady Barker; "The Study of Customs," by E. B. Tylor; "A Lost Leader," in Memoriam T. H. Green; "National Surprises."

The *Fortnightly* for May discusses these topics: "Substitutes for Trial by Jury in Ireland," by J. S. Leadam; "Marcus Aurelius Antoninus," by Frederic W. H. Myers: "Curiosities of the Law of Treason," by Frederic Harrison; "Finland," by A. Gallenga; "Unnatural Children," by Mrs. Rossiter; "The House of Lords," by T. E. Kebbel; "Winter in the Snow," by Dr. J. Burney Yeo; "The Choice of Churches," by Frederick Pollock; "The Russian Revolutionary Party," by Prince Kropotkin.

The *Nineteenth Century* for May has the following list of contributions: "The Channel Tunnel": (1) A Protest—(2) By Gen. Sir Lintorn Simmons, G. C. B.—(3) By the Rt.-Hon. Viscount Bury—(4) By Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Hamley, C. B., K. C. M. G.—(5) By Mons. Joseph Reinach; "A Word about Arabica," by Matthew Arnold; "The Goal of Modern Thought," by W. S. Lilly; "The Arcady of Our Grandfathers," by the Rev. Dr. Jessopp; "What is a Standard?" by H. R. Grenfell (Governor of the Bank of England); "A School for Dramatic Art," by F. C. Burnand; "Notes on Turner's 'Liber Studiorum,'" by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke; "Anti-Vaccination: A Reply to Dr. Carpenter," by Peter Taylor, M. P.; "Duty to Private Liberties," by the Rt.-Hon. Lord Brabourne; "Town and Country Politics," by the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers.

Literary Notes.

Tourguénieff's health is causing some anxiety to his many friends.

During Mr. Aldrich's absence in Europe the *Atlantic* will be edited by Mr. H. E. Scudder.

M. Renan will start for the Holy Land and Sinai at the beginning of October, and return in January.

Ouida's "Moths" has been translated into French and published under the name of its heroine, "La Princesse Zouroff."

There have been sold of Appleton's Cyclopædia 91,222 sets, or 1,459,550 volumes; or, adding the Annual Cyclopædia, 1,722,750 volumes.

Anthony Trollope has surprised the English reviewers by taking to satire. His new novel, "A Fixed Period," is a rather tame burlesque.

Eliot Cabot, of Boston, is, it is reported, the person selected by Mr. Emerson's family to write the biography of the Concord philosopher.

Edward Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," has in press a work entitled "A Paladin of Finance; or, Monsieur Cosmo: A Story of the Era."

The author of "Will Denbigh," in the "No-Name" series, has a new novel in press, the scenes and incidents of which deal with modern Irish life.

Victor Hugo has at last consented to publish one of the plays which he has so long kept locked up. He has sent to the printer the MS. of his drama of "Torquemada."

The recently published correspondence of George Sand contains a letter breathing the warmest language of admiraxon to "mon bon enfant et frere," M. Franz Liszt.

Not long before the death of Dr. Holland he wrote to a young correspondent: "A literary life is a hard and difficult one; look well before you choose a life so full of difficulty."

The venerable Kossuth has completed his Memoirs, the last volume having just appeared. He makes in it a prediction that Hungary will shortly separate herself from Austria.

Preliminary sketches of the life of Darwin are being prepared by Sir Joseph Hooker, Archibald Geikie, and George J. Romanes, one of the most eminent of the younger Darwinians.

Cardinal Newman's portrait will be the frontispiece of the June *Century*. An authentic life of the Cardinal, by Mr. Kegan Paul, the well-known London publisher, will accompany it. In writing this life Mr. Kegan Paul has had the assistance of some of the Cardinal's most intimate friends and associates, and his paper will probably be the best account of the Cardinal that will appear during his life. It will include a brief essay by the Cardinal himself, never before published, on the Inspiration of the Bible.

The Chinese Government has just issued a handsome editionof the Code Napoleon in Chinese. The work consists of thirty-eight volumes, and is printed with splendid type on fine white paper. M. Billequin, Professor of Chemistry at the Foreign College at Peking, is the author of the translation.

"A Reverend Idol," the novel which J. H. Osgood & Co. are about to publish, is a curious study of the relative veracity of men and women. In treating the charge that women are born liars, the author shows that a woman does not see the truth as a man does, her notion of integrity often turning on one point and his on quite another.

Princess Marie della Rocca, who about two years ago printed some gossiping details concerning her uncle, the poet Heine, will shortly publish another work on this theme called "Skizzen über Heinrich Heine," in which she promises to furnish much new and interesting biographical material, and also some unpublished writings.

F. H. Underwood's biographical sketch of Mr. Longfellow, which will be published immediately by J. R. Osgood & Co., is accompanied by eleven illustrations. The same firm will soon publish "South Mountain Magic"—a volume into which Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren has gathered some picturesque legends of the Maryland mountains.

Gen. Meredith Read, since his resignation of the post of United States Minister at Athens three years ago, has employed his leisure upon "two volumes on the Society of the Eighteenth Century on the Banks of the Lake of Geneva." They are founded upon unpublished letters and other documents. The first vol

HUSBANDRY.

Description of Some New Agricultural Inventions.

What Can Be Accomplished on One Acre of Land.

Advice to Farmers on the Breeding of Trotting-Horses.

Statistics Regarding the Decline in English Live Stock.

The Chicago Herd-Book Publishers Have Their Say.

THE FARM.

Several New and Important Agricultural Inventions.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., May 10.—By a curious coincidence three of the most urgently-needed labor-saving machines yet wanting to lighten and cheapen the hard work of the farm, are now receiving final improvements at the hands of their inventors, who have accidentally met for this mutual purpose at the Union Iron Works of Decatur, where they have every facility for getting their machine work properly done on these "pioneer" machines. They are: a corn-husker, or musk-loe, a new corn "checic-rower," that will dispense with the rope or wire now used to check the rows, and a practical and efficient machine for digging narrow, deep ditches for laying tile, underground wire, etc. The degree of success or actual test which these three new inventions have attained is in the inverse order in which named.

The corn-husker is the invention of Mr. E. Quincy, of Illinois, and has had several flattering trials. It somewhat resembles a mowing-machine, having a short and rather high cutting-bar to cut the stalks off as it is driven along, which drop between a series of long rollers, fitting close, but adjustable, and, caught at their lower ends, the stalks are instantly drawn through them to the ground, the ears being crowded out of their husks on being struck by the rollers, generally at their large ends as the stalks are drawn through, and are then jostled along down the rollers, purposely inclined, to an elevator, which delivers them into an accompanying wagon. The main thing yet to complete the entire success seems only to reach corn badly down. However, it will be remembered that when reapers were first invented they failed to get the down grain, but this was soon substantially remedied.

The invention of a check-rower that would dispense with the rope or wire that it is necessary to stretch across the field under the present system of check-rowing, has been repeatedly attempted and pronounced impossible on account of variations of the surface of ground. Yet it is conceded that if a wheel or set of wheels in driving over undulations of surface could be made to mark or record equal distances on a level all the while, that this principle would be as applicable to an automatic corn check-rower as to surveying or measuring land by use of such wheels. It was in the attempt to make wheels traveling over uneven ground record correct distances on a true level in surveying that Mr. J. B. Duffin (well known in New York journalism) after a successful scientific or mathematical solution, found on practical test that it was reliable, and that the necessary mechanism could be easily contrived to apply the principle to check-rowing for corn. He received all inequalities of surfaces or undulations of ground into two kinds—those where one wheel of a pair traveled farther (and necessarily faster) than its mate, as in going over lumps or down into holes, etc., and those inequalities of surface where both wheels were also at the same time traveling up or down an incline. A pair of ordinary carriage or drive wheels carry the hind part of the machine, and the front end is supported upon "idle" wheels or runners; and in recording equal distances on a level with it, he overcomes the disturbing effect of inequalities of the first kind by having a sprocket-wheel fastened to the spokes or hub of each of his hind or drive wheels, and from these sprocket-wheels a light ordinary square-linked chain is carried forward over two other smaller sprocket-wheels, which are so mounted on the same shaft that when one of the drive-wheels travels further or faster than its mate, as in going over an obstruction or other inequality of surface, the small sprocket-wheel it is connected with slips or turns correspondingly faster than its mate or the shaft they are set upon—a ratchet preventing its making any possible backward or reverse movement. By this simple compensating arrangement or gearing the differential motion or result of the travel of the two drive-wheels in going over inequalities of surface of the first kind is readily obtained. The method of overcoming inequalities of the second kind—inclines—is both novel and ingenious. A pendulum with a heavy twenty-pound weight is so hung that it cannot be thrown out of perpendicular on a sudden jar or jolt by a simple well-known device. This pendulum has an arm or projection extending above the point or pivot it swings from, which arm moves a horizontal rod slightly to and fro endways, according as the pendulum varies with the different inclinations of the surface of the ground, and this rod has upon one end a small friction-wheel, which is made to revolve by a somewhat larger disk-wheel running at right angles and pressing the disk or side against the rim or rubber edge of the friction-wheel just hard enough to turn the latter by friction. The disk-wheel gets its motion by a connection with the shaft of the small sprocket-wheels, and has a projecting pin which at every revolution records an equal distance on the lever, or drops the hill of corn at such points. Yet it is obvious that when the pendulum moves (as the machine changes level) its projecting arm moves the rod and consequently with it the friction-wheel either nearer the center or farther out toward the edge of the disk-wheel, whereby the friction-wheel is made to travel in circles in different circumferences—that is, made to travel slower or faster correspondingly with the degree of the inequality or incline.

The first, a crude-built machine for measuring land on the Western plains, worked on the above two principles with unerring precision, and a more perfect machine will soon be finished and combined with a corn-planter, and shown in operation as an automatic "check-rower."

The principal requisits necessary in a machine to dig narrow deep ditches to lay tile, underground wire, etc., are economy of power, depth of cut, accuracy in grading the bottom, and adaptation for work through the heavy clay of the prairies, wet or dry. Certainly no machine would be effective in cutting such trenches which could not also work in mud and water, for many of the sloughs or ponds requiring draining with tile hold water all or most of the year. Moreover, until such a machine can finish the ditch as it goes in one passage over the ground, it would not be practicable to draw it repeatedly to and fro through the water of such a trench until the required depth was attained. For years past, therefore, the idea of constructing a machine that should finish the trench (and at the same time to a uniform grade on the bottom) in one passage has been repeatedly tried and always given up as impracticable, because of a seemingly insurmountable difficulty attending the one plan only upon which it could be done—viz.: to revolve a wheel of teeth (to loosen hard-pan) and excavating "buckets" in which to elevate the earth and discharge it to one side by force of gravity, when the "buckets" in their revolution to the top of the wheel attained an inverted position—the difficulty being that the "buckets" invariably became choked, that is to say, the damp clay being compressed together by the opposit sides of the "buckets," became too tightly wedged between them to discharge. Were it possible to have "buckets" much wider back inside (across from side to side) than at their cutting mouths, funnel-shaped, so to speak, it is evident that as they scooped up and passed earth into the back part of such shaped "buckets" it must loosen instead of wedge, and readily drop out when inverted. But the bare idea of revolving in a narrow trench four feet deep or more a wheel of "buckets" that are several inches wider back than at their cutting mouths has naturally been scouted as an absurdity; and hence all idea of producing a ditcher on this plan invariably abandoned and the next best principle adopted—viz.: of pulling a machine to and fro repeatedly in a trench with eight horses taking out a few inches at a time and finishing to grade afterwards by hand labor—one person expending over $30,000. As the attempt to perfect such a machine; yet for many self-evident reasons this plan or principle has not proved practical or efficient, and never will. However, like the old story or trouble to make Columbus' egg stand upon its end, it becomes easy enough when some one first shows how to accomplish a seeming impossibility, and Mr. U. Blickensderfer, of Pennsylvania, by the investigation and study of the English system of tile-draimage, obtained some ideas that suggested to a little mechanical ingenuity and thought how to contrive and construct just such a "bucket," and thereby overcome this one difficulty only in the way of getting a tile-ditcher that finishes the trench to the entire depth, as it goes. This newly-invented machine has been repeatedly worked in every kind and condition of soil, and found successful and practical. A man and boy, with one horse to operate it, will cut sixty to one hundred rods of ditch in a day from two and a half to four and a half feet deep, leaving the bottom of the ditch on a perfectly uniform grade, notwithstanding the variations of the surface of the ground. The inventor is now making a few final improvements in some parts of its mechanism merely, and will soon be ready to show it again in operation for capitalists or manufacturers to investigate its merits, with a view of enlisting their cooperation in placing it at once upon the market. The invention appears at a most opportune time, as the demand for such a machine for tile-draining is becoming most urgent, some farmers laying fifteen to twenty miles of tile in a single season, and as yet having to do the work with plows and hand labor. The laying of under ground wires from city to city, now about to commence, will require just such a machine also. It would be well for manufacturers or capitalists to investigate the merits of these new inventions, particularly the latter, which, unlike all other agricultural machinery, will have little or no competition, and its manufacture be extensive and unusually lucrative, a great want supplied, and the agriculture of the State immensely benefited.

B 39.

What Can Be Raised On an Acre of Ground.

A New York gentleman using plenty of manure and water raises the asparagus, peas, corn, and other vegetables needed in a family of seven, also the summer keep of two cows, and hay, and mangelwurzels enough to winter them, all on one acre of land. If the matter of providing fresh family vegetables and feed for the entire year can be accomplished on one acre of good ground judiciously worked, the cultivation of acre farms in the suburban surroundings of large cities must eventually become quite popular. It cannot be claimed that every man who owns an acre has sufficient knowledge of farming or gardening to enable him to successfully carry on a similar small farm, but there is no reason why, through the medium of standard works upon these subjects and the exercise of good judgment, every person who lives in the suburbs should not measurably succeed. It is a positive pleasure to attend to a small garden patch, and even business-men have time enough at least to superintend the laying out and planting of such plots of ground. The knowledge that upon their own place they are assured of fresh vegetables, and plenty of them is a great satisfaction. Such a garden adds to the health and comfort of the family, and possesses the additional recommendation of increased beauty. If it is possible to attain success on one acre of land, why not two? Surely ground into meal (no cobs included) and 4,000 pounds of well-cured stocks will go further in wintering farm stock than any other product of an acre of land, pounds for pound, the world over. I have seen, that I have seen. But cattle love a variety and some change in their food. Once a day some crop that has been preserved in a condition very nearly as it was when first cut is very much relished, and cows give a much freer flow of milk freely when they have such food mixed with the usual dry fodder. This object may be secured by the silo, and I venture to suggest that this will be its best use.

The Farm and the Trotting-Horse.

Many excellent farmers have been ruined by a desire to breed and raise trotting-horses. Even in the trotting-horse section—Kentucky—failures of this kind are not rare, and here if anywhere it would seem that success could be attained. Mr. Dunn, editor of the *Farmers' Magazine*, at Louisville, Ky., writing upon this subject, and advocating the breeding of general purpose horses by farmers, says:

Breeding trotting-horses has a fascination that it is almost impossible for the average farmer to resist, especially if he has a fine farm and a moderate surplus in bank. If Mr. Brown or Mr. Green realizes several thousand dollars for a colt barely 3 years old, why may not some one else raise a good one and sell him equally as well? It does not take a person very long to reason himself into a thing on which his tastes are set, and the experiment too often results disastrously. And why? Simply because there was not a sufficient amount of capital of both cash and brains—experience—invested, because the material used was not of the very best, and because, even after a meritorious animal has been produced, the producer is not known to those who purchase high-priced stock, some middle-man is sure to get all the "plums." Aside from this, one fast, high-priced colt represents the labor and time of those unskilled except at low figures. We do not wish to discourage those who are properly situated every way to breed trotters profitably, but we do wish to save the enthusiastic novices from further disappointment and frequently great loss, and to advise them to try breeding a class of horses which does not demand such a fund of cash and experience to start with.

Ensilage.

George Geddes, of New York, has recently given much time to the question of ensilage, and after a thorough inspection of the various great silos, and the methods in vogue in this country for the preservation of green feed for winter use, has written as follows to the New York *Tribune*:

Silos have been introduced with such exaggerations of their good qualities that many men are going into the extreme of discrediting everything said in their favor. But in the end it will probably be found that they have their uses. Fresh, juicy food is good to feed to cattle in the winter along with the dry fodder usually fed. But all their feed should not be so watery. The same day's supply of succulent food is perhaps enough. Roots are used, just because they are valuable to feed in connection with dry hay, corn-stalks, and straw, but they cost too much, and are of too great uncertainty as a crop. May not the plan of preserving green food in silos meet this point? I have no idea that the nutritious value of an acre of corn is any way increased by ensilage. Fifty bushels of corn (ears) will weigh 3,000 pounds. Cut and ground into meal (no cobs included) and 4,000 pounds of well-cured stocks will go further in wintering farm stock than any other product of an acre of land, pounds for pound, the world over. I have seen, that I have seen. But cattle love a variety and some change in their food. Once a day some crop that has been preserved in a condition very nearly as it was when first cut is very much relished, and cows give a much freer flow of milk freely when they have such food mixed with the usual dry fodder. This object may be secured by the silo, and I venture to suggest that this will be its best use.

Agricultural Notes.

It is estimated that the wheat crop in Virginia will be the largest this year that has been harvested since the War.

The Legislature of Ohio has appropriated $3,000 for starting an Agricultural Experiment Station in that State. The location has not yet been named.

It is not generally known that a few sprigs of cedar bush mixed with hay or any kind of litter for hens' nests will keep them entirely free from hen-lice.

Since January nearly 150,000 immigrants have arrived at Castle Garden, New York. The result of the spring arrivals of field-hands from the old countries will materially cut down farm wages during the coming season.

A party of nearly forty young men, sons of gentlemen residing in all parts of England, have gone to Minnesota, where they will learn the profession of agriculture under the instruction of some of the great wheat growers of Minnesota and the Red River delta.

English crop prospects are remarkably good this season. Potatoes and other root crops are in a flourishing condition, wheat is vigorous, pasturage is excellent, and the farmers generally are in good spirits over the improved outlook. Agricultural laborers in England are receiving higher wages than for years back, and this class of emigrants are not coming to America in such numbers as during the case last year.

In the vicinity of the City of Brunswick, Germany, are 1,500 acres of asparagus beds, yielding on an average $100 per acre per annum. Eight factories are engaged in preserving and canning this and other vegetables, employing 1,000 men, women, and boys in the various departments. Brunswick asparagus has a widespread notoriety. The product is largely sold in Berlin, considerable quantities are exported to South America, and occasional shipments are made to the United States.

Wool contains 98 per cent of organic element and 2 per cent of ash. The former consists of carbon, 50.65; hydrogen, 7.03; nitrogen, 17.71; oxygen and sulphur, 24.61; equal to 100. The ash contains oxide of iron, sulphate of lime, and phosphates of lime and magnesia, so that sulphur is a very important element in the composition of wool. It has been shown, according to a recent calculation, that the sheep in Great Britain extract from the soil annually over 5,000,000 pounds of sulphur.

Potato-growing has been the object of a curious experiment just completed in England. A pound of early potatoes was taken and allowed to spirt (sprout) freely. From each potato a spirt was broken, and potatoes and spirts were then planted in separate rows. Both grew well, and the following is the result of the experiment. From the spirts, which weighed in all half an ounce, five pounds five ounces of sound potatoes have been obtained, and from the pound of potatoes five pounds four ounces, showing a slight balance in favor of the spirts. The spirt potatoes were the more regular in shape, the earlier in growth.

The Kansas State Agricultural College Farm consists of 271 acres of upland prairie, and is to be occupied this season with the following crops: Experimental forestry, containing thirty varieties of trees, seven acres; orchard and small fruit, twenty-five acres; lawns and ornamental grounds, fifteen; tame grass meadows, orchard grass, clover and alfalfa, fifteen acres; corn, twenty-five acres; winter wheat, ten acres; oats, eighteen acres; millet, twenty acres; and experimental wheat, corn, and other grains, five acres. Of experimental wheat they have eighty-six varieties in cultivation. The remaining 116 acres of the farm is broken bluff land, and only fit for pasture purposes.

France has an agricultural school for girls. It is located near Rouen, which is said to have began with a capital of one franc, by a sister of charity and two little girls, who had been discharged from prison, and the institution is now said to be worth $100,000. This establishment has 300 girls from 8 to 18 years, and the farm cultivated by them is over 300 acres in extent. The staff of teachers consists of twenty-five sisters. More than one medal of the French Agricultural Society has been awarded to this establishment at Darnetel, and the pupils are in great demand all over Normandy on account of their skill. They go out as stewards, gardeners, farm managers, dairy women, or laundresses. Each girl has on leaving a small sum of money earned in spare hours, and if ever they want a home they can return to Darnetel.

LIVE STOCK.

Startling News from England.

Under the head of "Startling Decline in English Live Stock," the *Butchers' and Drovers' Journal* of Liverpool laments the fact that the breeders of Great Britain have suffered their flocks to decrease, both in number and quality. While the business of sheep-raising has been partially abandoned, there has within a period of thirteen years been an increase in the number of cattle in the United Kingdom of 9 per cent. It says:

It appears that the total combined cattle and sheep stock of England in 1881 is less than that of 1868 by a head of live stock equivalent to 3,268,-000 sheep, being a reduction of 7½ per cent. Put at £2 10s per sheep, the money loss is £8,170,000; and this may be taken as near the amount of farmers' capital in sheep and cattle alone which has been obliterated in the period of thirteen years. In Wales there has been an increase of 2¾ per cent, and in Scotland a decrease of under 1 per cent, making the decrease for Great Britain 5 per cent. Ireland shows an increase of 1¾ per cent, the result for the United Kingdom being a diminution of 3 per cent. This is indeed a sorry position at the close of thirteen years of agricultural toil and expenditure and application of improved methods in every process of husbandry, which should have greatly augmented the head of live stock as the most important portion of the visible wealth of the farmer. The severity of this sentence will strike very forcibly in the Oxfordshire, which has parted with 9½ per cent of its live stock, the money loss (at the rate of £2 10s per sheep) is £32,300, which is £17s per acre upon their 346,000 acres of pasture, clover, root, and green crops in the county. The counties which have gone back the most are Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Bucks, Berks, Hereford; next come Norfolk, Leicester, Herts, Suffolk, and Notts; then Worcester, Monmouth, Gloucester, and Wilts. All the English counties have less live stock than they did thirteen years ago except Lancashire, where there has been a trifling increase of 1¾ per cent; Cumberland, where the advance has been 4¾ per cent; and Cornwall, where it has been 3½ per cent.

The truth is more lamentable from the fact that the decrease in live stock has not occurred merely upon the same, but upon a larger total area of cultivated land; and not upon a smaller extent of ground allotted to root crops, but on a greater number of acres devoted to the keeping of the reduced head of animals. We have to face the fact that there is now a much lighter stocking per acre of our animal food crops, as compared with thirteen years ago; and this is corrected to only a small extent by the reduced average of straw crops. It may occur to many persons that improvement in the quality of our sheep and cattle may have something to do with the want of increase in their number. Maturing and marketing animals at an earlier age must have the effect of lessening the stock of old animals enumerated in the census; but at the same thing, must contribute a larger supply of meated animals from the same standing head of stock. But this greater number of fat animals annually disposed of to the butcher means so many more bred. And the agricultural returns prove that fewer, instead of more, calves and lambs have been produced in the latter part of the fourteen years' period than at its commencement. Indeed, the decrease in breeding is remarkable. Thus, the crop of lambs dropped in 1881 was less than that of 1868 to the extent of 66 per cent in Cheshire, 55 per cent in Buckinghamshire, 54 per cent in Worcestershire, 52 per cent in Leicestershire, 48 per cent in Worcestershire, and so on down to 8 per cent in Northumberland, and a trifling increase in Cornwall. England bred 37 per cent fewer lambs last year than it did thirteen years before, likes 18 per cent, Scotland 11 per cent, and Ireland 28 per cent fewer than in 1868. A simultaneous increase in the number of calves dropped is indicated by the additional number of cows and heifers in milk or in calf. This was 7¼ per cent for England, 1¾ per cent for Wales, and 1 per cent for Scotland, while Ireland had less by 7¾ per cent. In England the increase of 146,000 calves does not compensate for a decrease of 2,136,000 lambs; for, reckoning the former as lambs, six for one, the calves were equivalent to an addition of 696,000, against a loss of 2,136,000. The loss of forth thus the smallness of the addition to the cows and heifers in comparison with the diminishing of the crop of lambs by a half or a third in many counties. In Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Monmouthshire, Leicestershire, Somersetshire, and Derbyshire, the falling off in lambs is enormous, and the increase in cows and heifers very little. Norfolk dropped 38 per cent fewer lambs in 1881 than in 1868, yet did not increase the number of its cattle dams at all. Shropshire had 36 per cent fewer lambs, and no increase in cows and heifers. And the Counties of Gloucester, Wilts, and Stafford have fewer lambs by 32 to 43 per cent, with a reduction of cows and heifers at the same time of 3 to 5 per cent.

Editorially the same paper says:

The only explanation of the cause we could ascertain was that the remnant of former live stock properties presented but too faithful a picture condition of the capital left to the tenants, farmers being compelled to curtail and almost relinquish breeding and fattening notwithstanding that sheep are selling for a shilling per pound on the hoof, and weighing 70 per cent in the much pained to see that many hundreds of acres, once bearing precious grain and root crops, seemed to have passed out of cultivation altogether, and in not a few instances we could learn from him, who had experience in farming, declared that it would take years of labor and enormous capital to win these forsaken acres from the present triumphant riot of weeds and wretchedness.

More About the Herd-Book Controversy.

Messrs. Allen & Bailey, publishers, have issued their regular circular, announcing that they are ready to receive pedigrees for Vol. 38 of the American Herd-Book, entries for the volume to be closed Aug. 15. This certainly does not look as though the gentlemen entertain any notion of discontinuing the record in view of recent agitation, and the prospect of a record to be founded and managed by the National Short-Horn Association.

In connection with this interesting question, the publishers of the Herd-Book embody the following in their circular, which may be accepted as their position in the premises:

The question of transferring the Herd-Book to an association of breeders has been discussed recently. We are willing to transfer it at a fair price to a large and conservative association which will not throw out any of the families now on record therein. Some few breeders are in favor of such an exclusion, but the great majority, and many who formerly held exclusive views, seem to be in favor of the present rules. This being the case, the great objection to the transfer is removed, and there would doubtless be no difficulty in coming to an agreement as to price. But there seems to be much apathy among breeders as to the change of ownership, many holding that the present management is satisfactory, and that the question of the advantages of an association can safely be left to the future, especially when the evils which a few active purists could cause in an association are considered.

Nobody will pretend to charge that the present book is not properly managed, and while there are many breeders who express themselves entirely satisfied, and who desire that no change should be made, the fact remains that nine-tenths of the Short-Horn breeders of America are heartily in favor of controlling the registry within the association, and with this feeling existing, it is readily seen that sooner or later the change must occur.

Live-Stock Notes.

There were 294 work and draft horses received at the Union Stock-Yards last week.

In Erie County, Pennsylvania, last year $4,001 were paid out on account of sheep injured and killed by dogs.

It is noted with satisfaction by the *Mark Lane Express* that in England the use of blinders on horses "is slowly but surely dying out."

Mr. John J. Holly, of Plainfield, N. J., has sold to W. W. Borden, New Albany, Ind., the young Jersey bull Uproar 4th, by Uproar 4,000, and out of Aelodia 6,101; price $300.

Messrs. Loftt & Fulcher, of New York, recently purchased twenty-five head of young red Polled cattle. The stock is now in quarantine, and said to be exceedingly fine.

Mr. F. K. Mann, of Leon, O., has recently returned from England with fifteen head of fine-bred Ayrshire cattle, the herd being one of the best ever imported into America.

Among the coming sales to be made in England by Mr. John Thornton, the great live-stock auctioneer, is one of Merino sheep, an unusual occurrence in Great Britain.

Many Iowa breeders, mostly men who have carried on small establishments, are plowing up their pastures, and retiring from the business. A lack of capital is the chief cause of discontinuement.

The worthy and honored old Jersey cow Lady Mary, who lately died at Reading, O., was the mother of a notable family of sons and daughters. Her milk record has rarely been excelled on either side of the ocean. She was famous for the possession of an enormous udder, which was not all flesh, as she is said at times to have given as high as twenty quarts of milk per day.

The horn or no-horn controversy has led to an estimate by the *Nebraska Farmer* that one-tenth of the space in cattle-cars is practically occupied by horns, which are characterized as an expensive nuisance.

The Jersey cow Adelina 7,290, the property of Henry P. Carll, of Long Island, is entitled to rank among the phenomenal milk-givers. Her butter-record for several weeks has been an average of twelve pounds and four ounces.

On May 25 a joint sale of high-bred Jersey cattle will take place in New York City. The cattle belong jointly to Col. P. M. Hoe and Mr. Herbert Mead, and include many of the finest things in the country.

The Indiana Short-Horn Breeders' Association will meet in the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture at Indianapolis, May 30 and 31. Several leading breeders and others will present papers for reading and discussion.

The Polled-Angus cattle recently purchased by Mr. Jackson Farwell, for Findlay & Anderson, of Lake Forrest, T. W. Harvey and the Hon. J. V. Farwell, of this city, were shipped in excellent condition, and are now in quarantine near Quebec. The consignment includes sixty-seven heifers and fourteen bulls, the purchase price of the lot being about $16,000.

The Tennessee series of live-stock sales for the current spring will take place at Nashville May 17 and 18. The contributors, Messrs. M. M. Gardner, Campbell Brown, A. J. McKinnin, and others, will together make up an attractive catalogue, embracing horses in large numbers, Devon, Jersey, and Short-Horn cattle, including pure-bred and high class grades. It is expected that the attendance of Western and Northern buyers will be very large.

At Yorkhill, Scotland, where many American cattle are landed, there is great difficulty experienced in procuring good herders. The cattle when landed in most cases are very wild, and the Scotch herdsmen consider it dangerous to have anything to do with them. The *Butchers' and Drovers' Journal* says: "There is a scarcity of good herds at Yorkhill, some of the men objecting to the work as dangerous. Any money can be got by a drover accustomed to the Yankees."

Distillery-fed cattle will be a source of great profit this season. The majority of the contracts for feeding these cattle are controlled by Nels Morris, the well-known stock dealer, who is now engaged in housing every stock steer he can find. He will have about 8,000 head scattered over the West, feeding upon distillery slop, and if the price of meat is kept at anything like its present high rate, an immense fortune is in store for him next fall when these cattle are thrown upon the market.

The celebrated herd of Devon cattle belonging to Mr. Walter Farthing of Stowey Court, Somerset, England, was dispersed on April 27, at public auction. The proprietor retires from business as a breeder and will hereafter feed cattle for market. The herd was reputed to be the best and most successful prize-taking collection of Devon cattle in Great Britain, and from its many prize animals on this side of the big water have been selected. Eighty-six animals were sold, realizing an average of $200. Several English breeders of renown secured choice bargains, and the cattle were bought for home America, and two of the highest-priced heifers were bought for the Prince of Wales' farm at Sandringham.

It is customary at the annual sale of Jersey cattle, held at the American Institute, New York, to offer a prize for the breeder obtaining the highest average on a consignment of not less than five cattle offered during the sale. The prize for 1882 is a solid silver hammered milk-pail of nearly full size, with a cylindrical receptacle for ice in the centre, and ornamented on the exterior next and below the rim with butterflies. The prize was won by Mr. A. B. Darling, of New York City, for an average selling price of $854.16, on his six entries, his closest competitor being Mr. John D. Wing, of Millbrook, Dutchess County, who achieved an average of $760.

At the sheep-shearing at Middlebury, Vt., the first week in April, fourteen rams, aged 3 years or over, cut 377 pounds twelve ounces of wool, or a small fraction less than twenty-seven pounds each; sixteen 2-year-old rams cut 381 pounds three ounces, average 23.15; fifteen yearling rams cut 292 pounds three ounces, average 17.7; fourteen 2-year-old ewes cut 242 pounds two ounces, average 17.4; fifteen yearling ewes cut 199 pounds twelve ounces, average 13.5 of wool each. Among the sheep was an ewe 3 years old, with a lamb by her side which was sheared the next day after the exhibition, yielding three pounds twenty-one pounds nine ounces, carcass weighing sixty-five pounds, a per cent of 33.1 of wool to live weight. 364 days' growth of wool.

In the death of Mr. William B. Maddux, of the firm of Cooper, Maddux & Co., of Reading, O., which occurred at San Francisco on the 14th of April, the Jersey breeders of America have lost one of the leading men in that specialty. Mr. Maddux was a gentleman who brought to the business a thoroughly cultivated taste and more than average intelligence in all that constitutes a successful breeder and general farmer. He was quite wealthy, and in pursuing his business overworked himself and undermined his health. Owing to this fact the great business in which he interested himself has been recently terminated by the sale of all the Reading stock, and the death of Mr. Maddux is sincerely mourned by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

William Simps, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has issued the following circular to farmers, and the timely suggestions contained therein are applicable to the farmers all over the country: "From information received at this office, I am satisfied that hogs will feed upon the young and tender plants from cockle-burrs, and that such plants are very injurious to stock, resulting in death to hogs in numerous instances. I call the attention of farmers all over the country to this subject for the purpose of prompting investigation, and earnestly request those who have suffered loss from this cause, or discovered any unhealthy condition among their stock, to observe closely and report to this office the result of such observation, together with such remedies, if any, as have been productive of satisfactory results."

The Ayrshire Cattle Show recently held at Ayr, Scotland, was a very successful affair. The entries were larger in numbers and better in quality than any previous year, showing a very marked improvement. Dairy stock was fully represented, and the entries in this particular line attracted general admiration from the large attendance of visitors. The exportation of Ayrshire cattle to America is yearly increasing, breeders on the other side finding a ready sale for all their best things. This family of dairy cattle are becoming quite popular in this country, and while they do not keep up to the Jerseys in point of numbers, in many localities they are preferred over any dairy breed, and, while they make excellent cattle at the pail, the era of fancy prices has not yet reached Ayrshire. This is no mean advantage to American dairymen, and they are just beginning to take advantage of the fact.

Mr. T. M. Harvey, the well-known lumber-dealer of this city, returned last Thursday from a trip through Nebraska, whither he went in search of a farm. After looking through several counties, Mr. Harvey finally selected and bought the Amos and Peter Weller farm, located one mile from Arlington Station, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, fifteen miles from Nebraska City, on the Missouri River. The farm consists of about 1,700 acres, fenced with hedge, and the situation is said to be one of the most delightful in the West. Mr. Harvey proposes going extensively into the breeding of Polled-Angus and Jersey cattle, and now has eight head in quarantine at Quebec. He has engaged as herdsman superintendent of his new purchase Mr. William Dolby, for many years the superintendent of the Fox breeding establishment in England. Mr. Dolby is a thoroughly-posted cattle man, and, backed by the well-known enterprise of Mr. Harvey and the necessary capital with which is assured, the new establishment will soon take rank among the best-known institutions of the kind in America.

The grand sale of Jersey cattle which occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week at the American Institute, New York City, attracted a very large number of Eastern and Western dairymen. The offerings were of the very highest order, and embraced cattle from some twenty different herds. One hundred and twenty-four head were disposed of at public auction, the average price received being $383.30. At Wednesday's sale quite a sensation was created over a spirited contest for the possession of Princess 3d, a three-year old. She was imported in 1879 by Mr. E. P. Fowler, of New York, from the herd of Mr. A. Le Gallais, St. Braiades, Island of Jersey, and is said to be one of the very best things ever brought from that island. The bidding for her ran up easily to $3,000, and when this figure was reached the animal and the bidder were cheered by the crowd of spectators. The bidding then rapidly run by fifties and hundreds to $3,500, $4,000, and $4,500, and the beauty was finally knocked down to Mr. S. M. Schoenmaker of Baltimore, Md., at $4,500. Princess 2d was sired by Khedive, dam Princess.

A recent number of *Bell's Messenger* contains full and very laudatory notice of a lot of no less than 111 Hereford cattle, then on the point of shipment from Liverpool, having been purchased by Mr. Thomas Clark, of Beecher, Ill., for Messrs. Earl & Stuart, of Lafayette, Ind. In reference to the cattle we quote the following:

Some of them were good enough to win, probably in any show; some have won prizes at the leading shows; but a very remarkable fact was the overruling impression made upon the mind by the mass, as against that of any single animal. The feeling was not of consciousness that some good Herefords were present, but that a splendid collection of Herefords was before us. It was impossible to deny that there were degrees of excellence; at the same time it was difficult to find animals unworthy to accompany the best. Without any invidious comparison of breeds, it is questionable how many districts there are in England of equal area with the district from which these Herefords came capable of supplying so many animals equal to these in merit, at the same time retaining so many as their district still retains, equal in merit to the cattle there remaining.

THE DAIRY.

The Boss Milkmaid from Coulson Bottom.

Helena (Mont.) Herald.

A Yellowstone dairy hand struck on his employer and quit work on the difference of $10 a month wages. Yesterday he rolled in through the bottomless mud on the westward coming coach, and today was looking about town and inquiring the nearest out to the Prickly Pear milk ranch.

"I'm the boss milkmaid of Coulson Bottom, I am!" he exclaimed to a crowd gathered about the foot of Broadway enjoying an after April shower sunbath.

"What's that I hear?" put in a corner listener, whose curiosity was touched by the rather queer remark.

"I'm just what I claim to be, you bet your squeezers," replied the stranger, putting his muscular paws through what was taken for an exercise motion; "I kin strip more milk out of a cow in less time than any 'udder' man in these or any other parts, and don't say of you make the mistake to say I can't."

An idler suggested that he had milked cows to some extent himself when a youngster.

"Relatively enough, but you don't 'pear to me to be a man much in practice now. Down at Coulson I handled fifty cows a day which went eight quarts to the head to the milking, and sold to customers 1,200 quarts every night and morning."

"Twelve hundred quarts of milk out of fifty cows? That strikes me as about twenty-four quarts to the cow," remarked one of the crowd.

"O, I'm no liar," retorted the stranger; "milk from the cow and milk in the can ain't always the same article, if you hear me talk. Down along the railroad grade it's one part of one thing and two parts of another, and the boss and the Scandenavs and the Yellowstone River all know it."

"That's a pretty thin story, stranger."

"Think so, do you? Well, it isn't near as thin as the milk that old reprobate I worked for at Coulson furnished the railroaders. He gets 25 cents for water for every 10 cents he gets for milk. And the old fraud wanted me to work for $30 when I asked for $40, and I skipped the ranch and am up here for a new engagement."

The stranger stepped out toward the valley, repeating over again his boast of being "the boss milkmaid of Coulson Bottom."

Dairy Notes.

Several dairy districts of England have become infected with the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease.

The following are the tests of Kentucky Jersey cows, all made in three to five months after calving: Mattie Todd 8,320, 12 pounds 11 ounces; Sunny Lass 6,033, 14 pounds 7 ounces; Nelida 2d 8,227, 15 pounds 2¾ ounces; Colt's La Biche 6,200, 16 pounds 14½ ounces; Muezzin 8,670, 15 pounds 4 ounces butter, each in seven days. I am informed that Muezzin has since made fourteen pounds of butter in seven days.

Agents of the large dairy produce houses in Normandy, France, attend the local markets, buy the butter from the farmers, who in their interest attend to rules laid down by the buyers. It is then carted to the stores or factories, and then put through a machine, so that instead of having 1,000 different lots, varying from twenty to fifty pounds each, there will be but many tons per day of precisely the same sample. This, instead of being packed in baskets, rough cloths, and perhaps newspapers, is put into boxes, each holding twenty-four pounds, in two-pound rolls, neatly made and wrapped, and presenting remarkable uniformity in appearance.

There is a brisk demand at home for Western butter, and the shipments to Eastern points have largely fallen off within the past three weeks. The fact is one for congratulation among Western dairymen, who are saved the expense of shipments, and at the same time enabled to keep up their reputation among the people who know them most intimately. Grass butter of fine quality and excellence is coming forward freely, although prices as yet are held rather above the average at this season of the year. Congressional action upon the subject of oleomargine, and the prospective tax upon bogus butter has a tendency to keep up the price of the genuine article, and it is not likely that good creamery will be offered at lower than existing prices for several weeks to come.

Messrs. Yoemans & Sons, of Walworth, N. Y., authorize the following milk records of their Holstein cows, all made by setting the milk twelve hours in a Cooley creamer, churning the cream only, and for the full week, at one churning: Lady Walworth, 8 years, made 19 pounds in one week, and 37 pounds 6 ounces in two consecutive weeks: Georgie, 2 years, made 12 pounds 2 ounces in one week; Ophelia, 2 years, 13 pounds 5 ounces in one week; Aggie 2d, 13 pounds 6 ounces in a week; Princess of Wayne, 3 years, 8¼ pounds in one week, when but 2 months from calf; Princess 2d, her next calf was dropped in two days less than one year from date of preceding calf; and in ten months and twenty-one days she made a milk record of 14,098 pounds 9 ounces. This record of nearly one and a quarter pounds of butter per day when over 300 days from calving, and when due with next calf in less than sixty days, is very satisfactory to us, considering her age and the season of the year (Nov. 23).

HORTICULTURE.

Protection for Propagators.

The question is being generally discussed among horticulturists, whether newly-discovered plants ought not to be included in the list of patentable articles. The Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society some time since took the initiatory step in this direction by appointing a committee to thoroughly consider the whole question, especially in its legal aspect. That committee have reported they are of the opinion that propagators should first seek such protection as is now offered, trusting to the sympathy of the courts for a just interpretation and full execution of the present law of copyright. It would seem that equity and not sympathy should be relied upon in protection of those who after the expenditure of time and money succeed in giving to the world something in plant life that adds either to the comfort or enjoyment of the people. The man who produces a new design for a garden-rake has no trouble in securing a patent, but the gardener who originates a new plant and thereby renders the rake of any use is denied any protection whatever, and the product of his skill and ingenuity becomes at once the property of the public. The subject has been discussed since time immemorial, yet no legislation has ever been enacted that gives the slightest guarantee that the efforts of the horticulturist shall be recognized and protected. Good lawyers contend that a law which would authorize the issue of patents for plants or trees would be unconstitutional, and if this is the correct view of the matter it is difficult to see where the horticulturist can hope to secure protection.

GROWING OLD.

At six—I well remember when—
I fancied all folks old at ten.

But, when I'd turned my first decade,
Fifteen appeared more truly staid.

But, when the fifteenth round I'd run,
I thought none old till twenty-one.

Then, oddly, when I'd reached that age,
I held that thirty made folks sage.

But, when my thirtieth year was told,
I said, "At twoscore men grow old!"

Yet twoscore came and found me thrifty,
And so I drew the line at fifty.

But, when I reached that age, I swore
None could be old un'l threescore.

And here I am at sixty now,
As young as when at six, I trow!

'Tis true my hair is somewhat gray,
And that I use a cane today;

'Tis true, these rogues about my knee
Say "Grandpa!" when they speak to me;

But, bless your soul! I'm young as when
I thought all people old at ten!

Per

TH IS WEALTH!
Body is Wealth of Mind.
RADWAY'S
saparillian
ESOLVENT.
d makes sound flesh, strong bone, and
If you would have your flesh firm,
sound, without caries, and your com-
, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARIL-
OLVENT.
ateful Recognition.
a CHRONIC or Long Standing Dis-
a victory in the healing art; that
power that clearly discerns Defect
s a remedy; that restores step by
grees—the body which has been slow-
and weakened by an insidious dis-
nity commands our respect but de-
gratitude. Dr. Radway has fur-
kind with that wonderful remedy,
sarsaparillian Resolvent, which ac-
at an existence of pain and disease,
g days and long nights, owe him
ude."—Medical Messenger.
SE AND TRUE.
ct from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on
Its Cure," as follows:
OF DISEASES CURED BY
ADWAY'S
arillian Resolvent.
in Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Ru-
Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or
Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal
, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum,
ling, Swelling, Scaldy Head, Uterine
Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes,
d Decay of the Body, Pimples and
umors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Blad-
s, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout,
n, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits,
of the above complaints to which
re given specious names,
that there is no known remedy that
e curative power over these diseases
y's Resolvent furnishes. It cures stop
ely from the foundation, and restores
parts to their sound condition. The
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hen the system has been salivated,
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s, etc., causing caries of the bones,
al curvatures, contortions, white
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rus of the disease from the system,
who are taking these medicines for
Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic
ver may be fed on wholesome food,
and their general health improving,
and weight increasing, or even keep-
it is a sure sign that the cure is pro-
that these diseases have not either
or worse—the virus of the disease is
e; if not arrested and driven from the
l spread and continue to undermine
ution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla
patient "feel better," every hour
row better and increase in health,
and flesh.
RIAN TUMORS.
oval of these tumors by Radway's
is now so certainly established that
nce considered almost miraculous is
mon recognized fact by all parties.
case of Hannah Hall, reported by
J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix,
in our Almanac for 1879; also that of
Gibbins, in the present edition of our
True."
e contains more of the active princi-
dicines than any other Preparation,
aspoonful does, while others require
times as much.
LE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
UTE REMEDY.
nires MINUTES not HOURS, to re-
and cure acute disease.
AY'S READY RELIEF,
e to twenty minutes, never fails to re-
with one thorough application; no
e violent or excruciating the pain the
, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nerv-
gic, or prostrated with disease may
WAY'S READY RELIEF will afford
ic.
tion of the Kidneys, Inflammation
ladder, Inflammation of the Bowels,
es of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Diffi-
athing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hy-
, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, In-
Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia,
ism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chill-
and Fever, Ague and Fever, Lame
plaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness,
Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest,
Limbs, are instantly relieved.
ER AND AGUE.
AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There
medial agent in this world that will
r and Ague, and other Malarious,
earlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other
ed by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF so quickly
AY'S READY RELIEF.
a few moments, when taken accord-
directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour
Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa,
Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all In-
ns.
should always carry a bottle of Rad-
y Relief with them. A few drops in
prevent sickness or pains from
water. It is better than French
Bitters as a Stimulant.
nd Lumbermen should always be pro-
it.
CAUTION.
dial agents capable of destroying life
rdose should be avoided. Morphine,
yoniine, arnica, thyosiamus, and oth-
l remedies do at certain times, in
doses, relieve the patient during their
the system. But perhaps the second
peated, may aggravate and increase
ring, and another dose cause death.
to necessity for using them uncertain
hen a positive remedy like Radway's
lief will stop the most excruciating
ker, without entailing the least diffi-
their infant or adult.
HE TRUE RELIEF.
's READY RELIEF is the only remedial
rogue that will instantly stop pain.
Fifty Cents Per Bottle.
ay's Regulating Pills,
*Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, And
ool Pains, Always Reliable and
Natural in Their Operation.*
ABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
y tasteless, elegantly coated with
m, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse,
rengthen.
's PILLS for the cure of all disorders
omach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Blad-
ous Diseases, Headache, Constipation,
s, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness,
flammation of the Bowels, Piles, and
ements of the Internal Viscera. Warr-
effect a permanent cure. Purely veg-
taining no mercury, minerals, or del-
rious.
erve the following symptoms resulti-
diseases of the digestive organs: Con-
Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in
Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea,
, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight
omach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or
at the Heart, Choking or Suffering
when in a lying posture, Dots or
ore the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in
Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellow-
the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side,
, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat,
f the Flesh.
oses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the
m all the abovenamed disorders.
Price, 25 Cents Per Box.
at that the reader must consult our
papers on the subject of diseases and
offering which may be named:
and True."
on Irritable Urethra."
on Scrofula."
ers relating to different classes of Dis-
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
"FALSE AND TRUE."
tter-stamp to *RADWAY & Co., No.
ce, cor. Church-st., New York.* In-
worth thousands will be sent you.
TO THE PUBLIC.
n be no better guarantee of the value
WAY'S old-established R. R. REME-
the base and worthless imitations of
ere are False Resolvents. Beliefs, or
sure and ask for Radway's, and see
ame "Radway" is on what you buy.

SKETCHES.

The Romantic Married Life of a Pretty St. Louis School-Teacher.

Some Valuable Hints as to the Proper Time for Asking a Girl to Marry You.

How Mr. Davenport, of Missouri, Framed a Code of Laws for His Wife.

Superstitions Connected with Shoes and Stockings, and a Poem or Two on the Subject.

The Corset Question Scientifically Considered—Why "Baby Mine" Fainted—Current Poetry, Humor, Etc.

Opportunity.

In harvest-time, when fields and woods
Outdazzle sunset's glow,
And scythes clang music through the land,
It is too late to sow,
Too late! too late!
It is too late to sow.

In wintry days, when weary Earth
Lies cold in pulseless sleep,
With not a blossom on her shroud,
It is too late to reap,
Too late! too late!
It is too late to reap.

When blue-eyed violets are astir,
And new-born grasses creep,
And young birds chirp, then sow betimes,
And thou betimes shall reap,
Then sow! then sow!
And thou betimes shall reap.

A Pretty St. Louis School-Teacher's Romantic Married Life.

St. Louis letter: There is an old proverb in the French language to the effect that it is alway the improbable that happens, and any one who will give the matter a close study will find that this idea is fully corroborated by passing events. Dickens, Thackeray, Hugo, and Balzac have been metaphorically crowned with laurel, the emblem of genius, for the remarkable talent displayed by each in the construction of romances that resemble reality, yet any one who will take the trouble to investigate the musty records of any old public department will find that the prototypes of Jean Vaijean, Becky Sharp, and Mr. Pecksniff are in every day life, and that the remarkable books of fiction are surpassed in the improbable by sober, staid monumental facts that occasionally come to light and that cannot be pushed aside. Such is the character of a case that was recently brought to the notice of the police department of the city, but was subsequently handed over to the mercies of private detectives. Several years ago one of the most popular teachers in the Irving School in this city was a young lady whose real name it would not do to publish, but who was called Harriet. She was handsome, intelligent, and possessed all the attributes that go to make woman attractive. She was a favorit both with the Principal and scholars, and her brightness and beauty won her many friends. As was very natural, a young lady of such disposition and accomplishments could not be without numerous admirers in the opposit sex, and Miss Harriet had no small number. Only one possessed her heart, however, and the admiring throng gradually lessened until there were but two, Harriet and her sweetheart, a mutual admiration society. He was young. She was young. He did not have the means to support her, but wanted to marry her; and thus it came about that a secret marriage was proposed, to which she consented. It was consummated, but the twain still appeared in public as lovers, and she went on with her teaching as usual and he continued the even tenor of his way. This was kept up for nearly a year, the time being passed in stolen visits, though the fruit was not forbidden. At the end of that time the husband died, and in his absence would have noticed he would have discovered that the teacher's grief was deeper than a sweetheart's, though it was in that position that she stood before the world. Neither ever breathed a word of the clandestine marriage, and the young teacher was confident that the secret reposed only in her bosom and that there it should remain until her soul had passed beyond the threshold of the hereafter. She continued her vocation as teacher, and everything appeared to run smoothly. About six months after the death of her husband she was suddenly confronted one day by an ex-pupil, who quietly informed her that he was acquainted with the secret that she was carrying, and, moreover, of the fact that she had enjoyed all the privileges of a wife without being married to the man whom she believed was her husband. The young woman insisted that she had been married, and he defied her to prove it. She did not have the certificate that was given to her dead husband, and she did not know the name of the justice of the Peace who had performed the ceremony. The fellow then coolly informed her that if she did not marry him the whole matter would be made public. She resisted his coercion for a long time, but finally, rather than have her name bandied from mouth to mouth, she consented to the performance of the ceremony. She immediately gave up teaching and started with her husband on a wedding-trip. They have made a tour of all the Eastern watering-places and finally wound up in Chicago. There they lived for a short time, when suddenly the second husband took sick and died. The widow returned to St. Louis attired in the deepest mourning, and when questioned by her husband's family as to the nature of the disease that carried him off answered that it was heart-disease. After a short season of mourning she laid aside the sombre weeds and was once again transformed into a belle. She evinced no disposition to go into society, but was the same intelligent, demure creature as before the secret marriage. Her natural fascinations were irresistible, and suitors again thronged her home. Meanwhile the family of her second husband, but publicly known as her first, became suspicious for some reason regarding the manner of his death.

They reported the matter to Chief-of-Police McDonough, and request him to send a detective to Chicago to investigate. The detective was sent, but the Chief advised the parents to turn the matter over to the hands of the Pinkertons or some equally efficient private detectives. This was done, and the St. Louis man was recalled. Pinkerton placed one of the shrewdest men on the case, and little by little evidence accumulated that placed the wife in anything but an enviable light.

It was discovered that they had lived in one of the palace hotels of the Garden City and that extravagance ran riot. Although living well they did not live happily, for the husband continually informed the wife that he was not her choice and that it was a marriage of convenience. People who met the couple at the hotel and elsewhere testified that the man appeared exceedingly healthy, and the night before he died the proprietor stated that he played billiards until a late hour, and appeared to be in the best of spirits. Bellboys and waiters testified to the quarrels between the two and the violent temper of the man. The detective found that the burial certificate was made out of hearsay, and that the body was buried in Calvary Cemetery. He went to the city of the dead and inquired, and was informed that a week after burial two men came with an order for the body, saying that it was going to be sent home. It was dug up and handed over to the men, and then all trace of it was lost. The wife was asked concerning the order, and denied making out any such document. Detectives then inserted personals in the newspapers for the men who removed the body, offering large rewards for information concerning it, but all his expedients were fruitless. The men never came forward. He reported his investigations to his superiors, and the family then received the information, and as further discovery seemed to be suddenly stopped, the case was allowed to drop. Meanwhile the handsome young teacher had created a social furore in this city, and eight months after the death of her husband in Chicago she married the son of a wealthy family in this city. The marriage was a happy one, the two being of congenial temperament and similar tastes. Six months after the marriage in this city a vagrant was arrested by the Chicago police, who, before going to the workhouse, related the story of the removal of the body from Calvary Cemetery to a companion who was locked up with him. This man had seen the notices in the papers, and informed the police, who came down and applied the pump to the tax-dodger. His story was that a man had met him on North Wells street one morning and asked him if he wanted a job. He stated that he did, and the man stated that he had just had a talk with a woman who wanted to have the body removed from Calvary Cemetery to the corner of Prairie avenue and Thirty-first street, where a carriage would be in waiting to receive it. They went up one evening about 6 o'clock, but the man who had charge of the graveyard protested against its removal at such an unseemly hour, and asked them to come around in the morning. They only got him to consent by stating that the body would have to be placed on board the outgoing train that evening. They carried the coffin to a spring wagon and drove to Prairie avenue and Thirty-first street, where they turned over to a colored man in an express wagon. He received $10 and did not know what his companion got. Thereupon the coffin was never opened

THE CROPS.

Complete Returns from the Whole State of Kansas Giving Great Hope.

The Wheat Almost Certain to Exceed the 38,000,000 Bushels of 1878.

Prospects Growing More Encouraging with Each Succeeding Day.

Monthly Report of the National Bureau of Agriculture.

The Average Condition of the Wheat Crop Throughout the Country 100.

Reports from Fifty Points in the Northwest, Almost All of a Favorable Character.

The Empire of Kansas Swelling with Hope of an Enormous Crop—A Valuable Report.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, KAS., May 12.—Late advices from all parts of the State confirm the previous reports as to the splendid condition of the growing wheat, and the prospect is becoming more and more encouraging with each succeeding day. Nothing like it has been known in Kansas since 1878, when the product amounted to 42,000,000 bushels. This will in all probability be excelled by the showing for 1882, as the acreage is considerably larger for the present year.

Below will be found special reports received here yesterday from forty-two towns in Kansas, representing the principal wheat-growing regions. The reports are in reply to the following

LIST OF QUESTIONS

prepared by the Land Commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad:

1. How does the acreage of winter wheat in your county compare with that of last year?
2. Its present condition?
3. How does the acreage of corn compare with that of last year?
4. Is planting finished; and what is its present condition?
5. What are the prospects for fruit?
6. Have the rains been seasonable and the weather favorable for the growing crops?
7. What interest, if any, do the farmers take in fruit-culture, and what is the present condition of stock?
8. What is the general prospect for crops of all kinds, and what is the feeling among the farmers of your vicinity?

THE REPLIES.

Atchison—The late showers have been of the greatest benefit to the growing crops, and the general prospect could hardly be better. The coming harvest, from all that can be learned, promises more profitable work for the farmers throughout the entire northwestern part of the State.

Lawrence—Magnificent growing weather, and reports from all sections of the county are of the most encouraging nature. Both the grain and fruit prospects in Douglas County are excellent.

Leavenworth—The total acreage of wheat in Leavenworth County is not so great as last year, but the yield will be much larger. The farmers could not wish for brighter prospects, and at the present time the probabilities point to one of the finest crop seasons the county has ever known.

Bolton—The acreage of winter wheat is below the average, but there never was such a promising prospect for a big yield. The corn planting is finished, and the harvest will begin the first week in June. Large crop of corn, nearly all planted, and a good stand promised. Oats and rye are looking fine, cattle in good condition, and plenty of rain.

McPherson—Present condition of winter wheat could not be improved upon. Acreage of corn about 50 per cent greater than last year; planting finished in part and in good condition. Abundant rains; all indications point to a year of unusual prosperity, such as has not been surpassed in the last eight years.

Florence—Winter wheat never looked better; the acreage damaged by chinch-bugs—not enough to materially affect the total product. The corn acreage is largely increased; it is mostly planted, some of it cultivated once, and in fine condition. Good fruit prospect and plenty rains.

Salina—Wheat has been growing nicely until the last ten days; chinch-bugs and dry weather have done some damage, but the prospect is for an average crop of twenty-five bushels to the acre; wheat is heading out and shows a full head on a straw of medium size. Corn growing slowly on account of cool weather.

Abilene—The crops in this vicinity and throughout Dickinson County are in an excellent condition. Frequent showers or late have put the wheat beyond reach of any doubt. Stands are thicker, heavier, and with larger heads than usual. Corn nearly all up and growing fast. Damage by chinch-bugs small, and confined to a few localities.

Burrton—Winter wheat looks well. Rains have been sufficient and regular. Corn acreage has increased 60 per cent. Nearly all planted; what is up looks well. The general prospect is good.

Raymond—Wheat acreage about same as last year. Condition of crop splendid. Acreage of corn increased 30 per cent. Corn-planting not yet finished. What is up looks well. Fair fruit prospect. Rains seasonable and sufficient. It has been raining for the past fifteen hours.

Sterling—There will be about two-thirds as much wheat to harvest this year as last. Since the acreage of corn in the county of the wheat crop has never looked so fine. Corn acreage largely increased; mostly planted and some already up. A good crop of apples and fair crop of other fruit. The abundance of rain, fine wheat prospects, large acreage of corn, sugar-cane, and broom-corn planted creates a feeling of confidence among our farmers.

Beloit—Reduced acreage of wheat, but the yield will be first-class; chinch-bugs are somewhat but do not promise much damage. Corn is the principal crop in this (Mitchell) county, and has an immense acreage; more than two-thirds of it already planted; considerable up, and looking well; more than the average corn being planted than usual; oats looking splendid.

Garnett—People hopeful for the results of the harvest. Wheat is particularly fine, and will be somewhat less than an average. Great breadth of acreage of corn put in; many fields have been plowed the first time; considerable flax sown, many farmers preferring it to corn or wheat. Chinch-bugs are numerous, but have not yet harmed the crops. Weather very favorable for farmers.

Ellsworth—Propects very encouraging; wheat never looked better and will yield heavily; increased acreage of corn; much of it is already above the ground, and in good growing condition.

Emporia—Present condition of the wheat crop entirely satisfactory. Corn-planting still going on, though some fields are up and looking well. There will be an excellent fruit crop.

Nickerson—The acreage of winter wheat not so large as last year, but its condition was never better than at the present time. The acreage of corn is larger than it was last year; planting is not yet finished, but the prospects for a large crop were never better. The weather of the past month has been very favorable for crops.

Wellington—Condition of the wheat crop is exceedingly fine; the season has been everything that the farmer could desire. Corn acreage shows an increase of 50 per cent. Planting is finished, and what is up looks splendid. Abundant rains and everything favorable.

Hutchinson—Present appearance of the wheat indicates one of the heaviest crops ever grown on Kansas soil. The rain has destroyed the chinch-bug, and the general outlook was never more cheering.

Peabody—Condition of the wheat is the best ever known at this time of the year. Corn-planting is all finished, and the corn is growing well. Plenty of rain.

Wichita—Crop prospect is first-class in every respect. Wheat is booming. Acreage of corn 15 per cent greater than last year. Ample rains, and plenty of fruit assured.

Belle—Acreage of winter wheat about the same as last year. What was sown early is not very good. Late sown wheat is better. The grass will be very short. The acreage of corn is about the same as last year. Planting is, not quite finished. The soil is in good tillable condition.

Lamed—About 25 per cent more wheat than last year. The ground is in excellent condition, and rains have been frequent and heavy. Wheat is up and doing well. Corn planting not yet finished. Farming prospects were never better.

Little River—Winter wheat is one-third less than last year, but its present condition is superior to any former season. Chinch bugs have only done slight damage on a few fields. The acreage of corn is fully one-third and by some it is estimated fully double that of last year. Corn planting is finished; some is up, but the cold weather has somewhat kept it back. Rains have been plenty, and very favorable to the wheat crop.

Hinsley—Wheat in good condition; about the same acreage as in 1881. The corn acreage has doubled; planting is about completed; plenty of rain, well distributed. The farmers are giving most of their attention to sheep and cattle, which have increased 100 per cent in the past year.

Emporia—The acreage of winter wheat is not quite so large as last year, but its appearance is in every way superior to the corresponding period of the season of 1881. Corn-planting is only half finished, and will show a largely increased acreage.

Pawnee Rock—The best prospect for wheat ever known here; the yield will be thirty bushels to the acre. The corn acreage has been doubled. What is up looks well; planting about two-thirds done. Broom-corn is a prominent crop here, and has paid well. The rainfall has been favorable during the entire season.

Bittywood—The winter wheat acreage is one-third less than last year, but the condition of the crop is 200 per cent better. The corn acreage will be increased one-third; about half planted.

Newton—The general crop-prospect is flattering in the extreme. The wheat promises as well as in 1878. The corn acreage is about the same as last year, and is about all planted and coming up well. But little damage was done to the fruit by winter-killing and frost, and the prospects are good. We have had rains every week since March, and the ground is thoroughly moistened.

Eureka—The winter-wheat acreage is 50 per cent less than in 1881, but its present condition is vastly superior to last year. The corn acreage is 50 per cent greater than in 1881. It is all planted and coming up finely. There are fair prospects for fruit, and the rains have been seasonable and abundant.

Sedgwick City—The wheat harvest will begin before the middle of June, and the yield promises to be a large one. Corn-planting is finished, and some of it is up from five to six inches high. Weather generally favorable.

Cambridge—Chinch-bugs have made their appearance, but the late rains are killing them off. Wheat will do to cut in three weeks. The farmers are busy plowing corn.

Winfield—An excellent stand of winter wheat. The corn acreage is one-fourth greater than last year. Planting is completed, and much of it up and looking well. The fruit prospects are excellent, and rains have been abundant and seasonable. Stock is in fine condition and increasing rapidly in numbers. The general prospects were never better, and farmers feel in good spirits.

Cottonwood Falls—Winter-wheat acreage about the same as last year, but in splendid condition, and promises a heavy yield. The acreage of corn is nearly one-fourth larger than last year, and the planting is almost finished, and the portion now over the sod is growing rapidly. The fruit prospects are better than for the past five years.

Hutchinson—Best prospect we have ever had for winter wheat. Rains have been very favorable. The corn acreage will be double that sown for last year in this county. About two-thirds of the corn is planted, though some are still plowing for it. All early planting looks fine.

Wichita—Wheat is in splendid shape, some of it being headed out now. The prospect is fully equal to that of 1878, the great wheat year. The corn crop will be largely increased; planting is nearly finished; some corn is up already and doing finely.

Great Bend—Winter wheat in fine condition. Much greater acreage of corn than last year; planting about finished. The farmers are taking great interest in stock-raising and 500 per cent more cattle are in the county at present than we had two years ago. The stock is in excellent condition and is increasing in good. Everybody is feeling jubilant over the prospects.

Elmdale—Winter wheat is fully 30 per cent better than last year at this time, its general growth excellent, and early sown variety is heading out. The acreage is 25 per cent larger than last year. The fruit crop will be a fair average one. Rains have been frequent and the weather, as a whole, seasonable, though scarcely warm enough for corn.

Seneca—Nemaha County will come forward this year with the finest crop in her history. The general acreage this season exceeds that of last year, while the yield will be a simply enormous.

Kinsley—Abundant rains lately have insured the small grain beyond any doubt. The chinch-bugs had commenced operations, but the cool rain has put a quietus on their work. The harvest will be a bountiful one.

Gaylord—The crop prospects for this (Smith) County are very bright this year, after three years of poor or indifferent harvests. The yield of cereals will be much greater than last year.

Osborne—Prospect very promising for wheat, not only here but through the northwestern counties. The late rains have put the ground in splendid condition, and even should not another drop of rain fall we would be assured of a good crop. There is little or no danger apprehended from the chinch-bugs now, though for a time there was quite a little scare on the subject.

Washington—A bumper crop is expected from the wheat and corn crops, which never promised better. There will be a fine fruit crop as well. Plenty of rain and everything encouraging.

As the foregoing reports from various localities in all parts of the State they may be taken as indicative of the general condition of the crops in the entire State. It will be noticed that nearly every locality reports a great increase in the corn acreage, amounting on an average to 50 per cent in each county. Should this proportion hold good the area of corn will amount to 6,000,000 acres, the greater part of which has been planted, and much of it is ready for cultivation.

The following table shows the acreage of winter wheat in the State, the present condition of the crop as far as can be ascertained, and the varieties of seed that have been most successfully used in the counties named:

Counties.	Acreage.	Present condition.	Variety preferred.
Allen	6,000	excellent.	Fultz and Walker.
Anderson	3,130	good	Fultz and Walker.
Atchison	14,850	very good.	Fultz.
Barbour	2,700	very good.	May.
Barton	60,000	ab. average	Red and early May
Bourbon	10,000	doing well.	Fultz and Walker.
Brown	15,000	fine.	Russian and May.
Butler	10,000	good	Fultz and May.
Chase	5,000	doing well.	May and Walker.
Chautauqua	4,000	ab. average	Fultz and Orange.
Cherokee	45,000	ab. average	Walker & Red Sea.
Clay	20,000	very good.	Red May.
Cloud	20,000	good	Grass and White.
Coffey	9,000	flattering.	May and Walker.
Cowley	30,000	good	Fultz and May.
Crawford	21,000	excellent	Red Sea and Fultz.
Davis	5,000	splendid	Mediterranean.
Decatur	15,000	nev'r bett'r	May and Russian.
Dickinson	22,000	very good.	All varieties.
Doniphan	7,000	excellent	May and red straw
Douglas	2,500	first-class.	Fultz and May.
Edwards	3,000	superior.	Fultz and May.
Elk	6,000	first-class	Fultz and Velvet.
Ellis	10,000	excellent.	Early May.
Ellsworth	28,000	very best.	Fultz and May.
Ford	1,000	good.	Fultz and Walker.
Franklin	9,000	ab. average	Fultz.
Graham	2,500	very good.	May and grass.
Greenwood	4,000	good	May and Fultz.
Harper	5,500	very good.	Walker and May.
Harvey	40,000	very good.	All kinds.
Hodgeman	4,000	very good.	Early May & Turkey
Jackson	10,000	best known	Fultz and May.
Jefferson	30,000	excellent.	Fultz and May.
Jewell	6,000	good.	May and grass.
Johnson	27,000	good	Fultz and Red May
Kingman	5,000	good.	Fultz and Red May
Labette	25,000	excellent.	Mediterranean.
Leavenworth	27,000	above av.	Fultz and May.
Lincoln	2,000	excellent.	May and Fultz.
Linn	6,000	good	Mediterranean.
Lyon	5,650	extra good	May and Fultz.
Marion	27,500	excellent.	Red May & Russ'n.
Marshall	8,000	very good.	May leads.
McPherson	130,000	good	May and Turkey.
Miami	10,000	very good.	Fultz and May.
Mitchell	11,000	excellent.	Odessa & Red May.
Montgomery	30,000	excellent.	All varieties.
Morris	10,000	fine	Fultz and May.
Nemaha	1,800	very good.	Odessa and May.
Neosho	17,000	excellent.	All kinds.
Ness	1,000	excellent.	All kinds.
Norton	2,500	splendid.	Red & Early May.
Ottawa	30,000	above av.	Orange, Early May.
Osborne	24,000	never bet'r	Early May, Odessa.
Pawnee	28,000	never bet'r	Early May, Amber.
Phillips	15,000	good.	Odessa and May.
Pottawatomie	12,000	first class.	Red May.
Pratt	6,000	very good.	Little May.
Rawlins	2,000	good.	Early May, Grass.
Reno	24,000	good.	May and Fultz.
Republic	5,000	excellent.	Grass and May.
Rice	21,000	excellent.	Early May.
Riley	6,000	very good.	Red May.
Rooks	6,000	above av.	May and Grass.
Rush	10,000	good.	May and Walker.
Russell	35,000	above av.	May.
Saline	45,000	excellent.	All kinds.
Sedgwick	45,000	good.	Fultz and May.
Shawnee	7,000	good.	Fultz and May.
Sheridan	3,000	good.	May and Grass.
Smith	6,000	good.	Early May.
Stafford	5,500	above av.	May and Walker.
Sumner	50,000	excellent.	Walker and Fultz.
Trego	3,000	excellent.	Red May.
Wabaunsee	6,000	very good.	Red May.
Washington	8,000	good.	Red May and Med.
Wilson	6,000	good.	Fultz.
Woodson	2,000	above av.	Fultz and Walker.
Wyandotte	1,500	good.	Fultz.

Favorable Reports from Fifty Points in the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 12.—The *Pioneer-Press* has telegraphic crop reports tonight from some fifty railroad stations in the Northwest. Their general drift is favorable. The weather for the last week or two has been exceptionally favorable to the germination and growth of the wheat plant. Up to last Sunday, it was warm, dry, and bright. While this weather lasted seeding was nearly finished over a large part of the State. On Sunday, began a succession of warm rains, which, falling on the newly seeded ground, created the best possible condition for germination. Yesterday and today the weather has been a little cooler. With this exception the present weather is ideally suited to wheat in most parts of the State. The only exception as to locality is in some of the Red River Valley counties, and in Minnesota and Dakota. Here the soil was already overcharged with moisture from the early spring rains and floods, and the rain was not needed. The season is a week or two later than in the more southerly counties, and the rains of this week interfered somewhat with seeding. Today's reports indicate that in the extreme southern counties the seeding of wheat was finished last week, and the grain is generally up.

Discouraging Outlook for Corn at Boone, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., May 12.—The weather has been very cold, unseasonable, and wet for the past few days, and farmers are very much discouraged. A great deal, in fact most, of the corn has been planted, but none is up, and it is feared that it is rotting in the ground instead of sprouting. On low ground it has been discovered that this is the case, and hundreds of acres will have to be replanted. Should the weather remain cold and wet a week longer nearly all the corn will have to be planted over.

Crops in Southern Illinois More or Less Injured by the Late Rains.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 12.—Besides the damage to property, the heavy rainfall of the past week has injured to a great or less extent the growing crops throughout the country. Much of the Okaw bottom land is again under water, and that portion that is not overflowed is too wet to till. The corn that is up is looking nicely, but the past few days of unseasonable weather have had a decided tendency to check its growth. Wheat never looked better than at present, and the prospects for a rich harvest are truly flattering. Since last night's rain the weather has gradually grown cooler, and tonight a genuine norther is prevailing, causing fires and heavy wraps to be again brought into requisition. Should the clouds break away it is feared Jack Frost will ply sad havoc with vegetation generally.

Average Condition of the Winter Crop Throughout the Country 100 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The May report of the condition of the winter wheat by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture makes the average for the entire breadth 100. The standard is undiminished vitality and medium growth. The average condition for April was 103, higher than reported for many years; in April last year, 98.

Only States north on the Atlantic Coast and those at the head of the Ohio Valley, Texas, and those on the Pacific Coast fail to reach 100, while the extraordinary vigor of the crop in other sections fully compensates for these local deficiencies, which amount to 7 per cent in Connecticut, 19 in New York, 6 in Pennsylvania, 24 in Texas, 5 in West Virginia, 2 in Kentucky, 9 in Ohio, 5 in California, and 12 in Oregon. The Bureau of Agriculture of Illinois telegraphs to this department that the condition of winter wheat is 5 per cent above the average in the Northern District, 3 above in the Central, and 3 in the Southern.

This department makes the average by counties the corrected average, 100, in the eastern belt, represented largely by New York and Pennsylvania, the weather has been too cold and the ground too wet, causing an uneven growth and a yellow color. In West Virginia and Ohio the frost on April 10 and 11 cut down the most advanced growth, and the low temperature and storms chilled and discolored the plant in heavy soils and low lands. The chinch-bug is out in force in a large portion of Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois, and had appeared in some parts of Virginia, but has done no material injury yet, and it is hoped the cold storms may destroy the pest. The chinch-bugs and army worms are doing much injury in Texas.

There is frequent reference to brown rust on the leaves in several States South, but the stem is not generally attacked, and the injury is nominal. It is now too late for much loss from this cause. Rye is also in good condition, the general average being 96. It was 100 on the 1st of April, 1882, and 97 in 1881. Three-fourths of the winter barley is grown in California and New York, in which the average condition is respectively 95 and 70; general average, 88. Cotton returns represent 81 per cent of the proposed area planted on the 1st of May, against 85 per cent in average years.

Planting is more advanced than usual from Virginia to Florida, and more backward in all States, especially Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee. In consequence of the overflow but a small proportion of Mississippi is 75 per cent, instead of 85 in an average year; 71 in Louisiana, instead of 89; 76 in Arkansas, instead of 88; and 77 in Tennessee, instead of 89 per cent. The deficiency on the 1st of May approximated half a million acres, with planting still in progress. The proportion of spring plowing done up to May 1 in comparison with the average year is greater than usual, season upon the Atlantic Coast South of New England, in the Ohio Valley, and Missouri Valley. It is less than usual in the Eastern States, in the Northwestern States, in the Lake region, Mississippi Valley, and on the Pacific Coast. The condition of mowing fields is represented by 92, a slight deficiency being reported in the Ohio Valley and North Atlantic States.

The Cold Rains Discouraging the Farmers Around Iowa City.

Spectar Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 12.—The ground is completely soaked, streams are swollen out of their banks, and all kinds of agricultural labor delayed as well as business, which in the smaller towns is fearfully dull. April is the month of spring generally for business as well as labor in the country, and weather which has retarded the farm work for three-fourths of the month has brought an irreparable loss to them.

Fall Wheat in the Vicinity of Appleton, Wis., Is Very Promising.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., May 12.—In this section of Wisconsin farm-work is so far advanced as can be expected for this clayey soil. The heavy rains last fall prevented fall plowing, and this has been quite a drawback to spring work. All of the small grain is in. Fall wheat is very promising.

A Poor Show for the Corn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 12.—The storm of wind and rain raging for two days past is almost unexampled. It still continues. Grass and small grains are looking splendid, but corn has no show whatever.

Cold Weather Having a Bad Effect.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LELAND, Ill., May 12.—The weather is very wet and cold. Farmers are discouraged. Corn will not be planted till the 15th or 20th. Oats are looking sickly; drowned out on low land.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

How a Proposition to Give Him a Reception by the Boston New Hampshire Club Was Received.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

BOSTON, May 11.—Today's *Globe* prints the following relative to the proposed reception to the Hon. W. E. Chandler by the New Hampshire Club: The discussion on the question of a reception to the Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, at the New Hampshire Club, stirred up considerable bad blood, as a subsequent investigation developed. It seems that Fairfield, one of the club, Mr. Byron Chandler, and other gentlemen of New Hampshire visited Washington lately, and were received by Secretary Chandler and kindly treated, and on returning home, and were treated in a very hospitable manner, and in consequence of that fact there is a desire to give the new Secretary a little boom. Mr. Chandler is as unpopular with many of the prominent men of New Hampshire as he is popular with others, but it was believed that no one would oppose the proposition to invite the Secretary of the Navy to a reception, in a quiet forget of natives of his own State; so yesterday, after dinner had been disposed of, Editor Moore, of Nashua, made a motion to invite the Hon. William E. Chandler to the next regular meeting of the club, and to tender him a reception. This probably would not have been particularly objected to had not Mr. Moore taken occasion to eulogize the new Secretary with considerable "taffy," making a great point of the fact that he was such an honest man, of great ability, etc., and one who would honor the club by his presence, especially as this one of it members was appointed to a Cabinet position, etc. Now, seated at the table were men who had been bitter victims of Chandler's political cunning, and the editor grew warm in his glorification of Mr. Chandler they grew disgusted, and when he closed, the Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh arose and quietly suggested that he had no objection to treating Mr. Chandler with due courtesy and consideration, but as he was a member of the club and could attend the meetings if he desired, it was going rather out of their way to invite him to tender him a reception. This was a sort of bombshell thrown into the festive occasion, but it was evident that the ex-Senator was not alone in his position from the approving glances from several around the board.

Mr. Bailey, of Nashua, a Democrat, favored the resolution of Editor Moore. Dr. Moore, of the Manchester *Daily Union*, opposed it. Mr. Stanwood, Republ'e, an iron manufacturer of Manchester, opposed it, as did also Mr. Cole, of Milford, N. H., a well-known Republican. Mr. Moore defended his resolution, taking backwater a little by stating that it was not intended to glorify Mr. Chandler, but that it was a proper thing to do out of respect to the office which that gentleman held.

Mr. Wadleigh warmly remarked that from his knowledge of the methods and actions of Chandler he was in doubt about the position being honored by the present incumbent; and as to Chandler's honesty, if Mr. Moore had resided in Washington six months, as he (Wadleigh) had, and seen what he might have seen, he (Moore) would, perhaps, change his mind. Other remarks were made by several gentlemen, but, prior to putting the resolution as a vote, a large number of weak-kneed ones left the room, and when the vote was called for only twenty-six gentlemen were present. The resolution was carried by a vote of 15 in the affirmative and 11 in the negative. This action will probably deplete the attendance at meetings in the future, as seven of the present members state that they are not going to belong to any club that would indorse such a man as Chandler. They assert that his treatment of Gen. Nott Head, Daniel Clark, Senator Hale, and Bainbridge Wadleigh is too fresh in their minds to allow them to take part in any reception to him. They state that his whole political life has been one of double-dealing, treachery, and fraud, and that in duplicity he is a master. These assertions are borne out by the statement of alleged facts which show ingratitude and political methods of the most questionable character.

The vote shows that one statement made by one member of the club is true. If Mr. Chandler, with this record, thinks he can boss New Hampshire politics, he will find that some other men will have a word to say.

THE EAU CLAIRE LOG-DRIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 12.—The speculative reports which have been circulated that the late heavy rains have jeined the log-drive are incorrect, although the Chippewa here is twelve feet above low-water mark, and the Westville Lumber Company's mill has shut down on account of high water. There is not much water above Little Falls dam, which is a short distance up the river. The late rain was all west of the Wisconsin Central, and the drives are still leaving up, except where flooding can be brought to bear.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

An Episode in the History of the Great Anti-Slavery Leader.

How Slaveholders Came Near Precipitating a War with England in 1842.

Utterances for Freedom by Mr. Giddings in the Lower House of Congress.

He Is Severely Censured Therefor, and in Consequence Resigns His Seat.

An Appeal to His Constituents Results in a Hearty Indorsement of His Course.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—Through the kindness of Mr. John Johnston, of the Cortland *Gazette*, I recently came into possession of a considerable number of old political documents, rudely bound together, which were the property of his father, 'Squire Johnston, of Johnstonville, O. Among these is a complete history of one of the most interesting episodes in American politics—an episode interesting and important in more ways than one, and yet one that has almost passed from the memory of the men of this generation. Few persons of today are aware that the hot-headed Southern leaders came very near

PRECIPITATING A WAR WITH ENGLAND

in 1842; that Joshua R. Giddings, for daring to stand up in his place in Congress and defend the rights of men, and call in question the course of these Southern leaders, was reprimanded by a vote of Congress, and thus compelled to resign his seat and return to his people, but to be again returned to renew the battle. As this is one of the most important of all battles for Freedom, and as it fully illustrates the latent opinion that at length took form in the Free-Soil party, and nearly a decade and a half later developed into the Republican party, I give it somewhat in detail, as a contribution to the early history of the party that has so successfully ruled the country for the past twenty-one years.

England and all her domains had held for many years previous to the abolition of Slavery in the United States that there was no law of the realm that could make it obligatory upon a British subject to assist in the returning of a slave to his master. This was a source of great annoyance upon the part of Southern slaveholders, for Canada on the north and the West Indies on the south furnished far too easy a place of refuge for their escaped slaves. Frequently vessels carrying slaves from Virginia or Maryland to the rice, cane, or cotton fields of the South or Southwest would be either driven by storm or propelled by mutiny into some of the Bermuda ports, where the valuable cargo immediately became freemen, and escaped the domination of their masters.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

the hot-headed partisan and father of the slaveholders' secession which was bound to come upon the country sooner or later, was then the Democratic leader of the United States Senate. He felt that the time had come when something should be done to protect the tariff in human bemgs. During the session of 1841-2 Mr. Calhoun presented in the Senate the following resolutions, and they were passed by a fair working majority:

Resolved, That a ship or vessel on the high seas in time of peace, engaged in a lawful voyage, is, according to the laws of nations, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State to which her flag belongs as much as if constituting a part of its own domain.

Resolved, That if such a ship or vessel should be forced by stress of weather or other unavoidable cause into the port and under the jurisdiction of a friendly Power, she and her cargo and persons on board, with their property and all the rights belonging to their personal relations as established by the laws of the State to which they belong, should be placed under the protection which the laws of nations extend to the unfortunate under such circumstances.

Resolved, That the brig Enterprise, which was forced unavoidably, by stress of weather, into Fort Hamilton, Bermuda Island, while on a lawful voyage on the high seas from one port of the Union to another, came within the principles enforced in the foregoing resolutions, and the seizure and detention of the negroes on board by the local authorities of the island was an act in violation of the laws of nations, and highly unjust to our citizens to whom they belong.

These resolutions, as is readily seen, were

A DIRECT THREAT

to the people and authorities governing the Bermuda Islands; and, as they bore directly upon a point in which Mr. Giddings was interested, of course he was not long in making some kind of reply. Mr. Giddings was then serving the first half of his second term in the House of Representatives. He was almost the only man on the floor who took the advanced views on human liberty which all the world has since adopted, and was brave enough to proclaim them to the world. To be sure, John Quincy Adams was there; but he was an old man, and had always seen slavery about him, and seemed to accept that it would always continue. He was disposed to accept the evils of the world with a certain stoild philosophy, without any serious attempt to reform them. Not so with Giddings. He felt as Lowell wrote a few years later:

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak.
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing, and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think.
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

Accordingly it was only a few days later (March 21, 1842, as it is recorded in the records of Congress) that Mr. Giddings rose in his place in the House and said that he had a series of resolutions to offer on a subject that had called forth some interest in the other end of the Capitol and in the country, and that he lay these resolutions before the country, and at the next opportunity would call them up for action. The resolutions in full read as follows, as carefully copied from his own hand, in the belief that they will be read with care, as they show

THE WONDERFUL SKILL OF THEIR FRAMER,

no less than his profound and philosophical knowledge of constitutional and international law:

"*Resolved*, That, prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, each of the several States comprising this Union exercised full and exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of Slavery within its own territory, and possessed full power to continue or abolish it at pleasure.

"*Resolved*, That by adopting the Constitution no part of the aforesaid powers were delegated to the Federal Government, but were reserved by, and still pertain to, each of the several States.

"*Resolved*, That by the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution each of the several States surrendered to the Federal Government all jurisdiction over the subjects of commerce and navigation upon the high seas.

"*Resolved*, That Slavery, being an abridgment of the natural rights of man, can exist only by the force of municipal regulations, and is necessarily confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the power creating it.

"*Resolved*, That when a ship belonging to the citizens of any State of this Union leaves the waters and territory of such State and enters upon the high seas the persons on board cease to be subject to the slave laws of such State, and henceforth are governed in their relations to each other by, and are amenable to, the laws of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That, when the brig Creole, on her late passage from New Orleans, left the territorial jurisdiction of Virginia, the Slave laws of that State ceased to have jurisdiction over the persons on board said brig, and such persons became amenable only to the laws of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That the persons on board said ship, in resuming their natural rights of personal liberty, violated no law of the United States, incurred no legal penalty, and are justly liable to no punishment.

"*Resolved*, That all attempts to regain possession of or to reënslave said persons are unauthorized by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and are incompatible with our National honor.

"*Resolved*, That all attempts to exert our National influence in favor of the coastwise slave trade, or to place this Nation in the attitude of maintaining a 'commerce in human beings,' are subversive of the rights and injurious to the feelings and interests of the free States—are unauthorized by the Constitution, and prejudicial to our National character."

THE MAN WHO CONTENDS FIERCELY AND MANFULLY

against prevailing institutions, whether they be right or wrong in themselves, necessarily incurs great and fierce opposition; and it is often many years after his position has been generally accepted by the world at large before he is fully appreciated. So many things are said in his day derogatory both to himself and his doctrines that the opinion is apt to prevail that he was simply a hot-headed iconoclast, and not a man of profound wisdom and statesmanlike foresight. It is hoped that this sketch may have a tendency to make some people who have never fully appreciated Mr. Giddings understand him better than they have done in the past.

Had the above resolutions been a charge of dynamite hurled by a Nihilist into the midst of the House, there would not have been greater excitement than resulted from their being read by the Clerk. It will be impossible without making a complete transcript of the next ten papers of the official report to give a complete idea of it. I will content myself, however, with giving a summary. Mr. Ward opened the ball by inquiring if it was not possible to act upon the resolutions immediately. He was followed by cries of, "Move the previous question!" which cries he obeyed. Then followed a very fine discussion and parliamentary fight, in which John Quincy Adams and Millard Fillmore took part.

Mr. Giddings was not permitted to say a word. He once or twice arose, but was interrupted and called to order; and he finally asked of the Speaker if the resolutions were still within his control. Some of the slave-drivers insisted that they were not; but the Speaker, the Hon. John White, informed him that, in so far as the power to withdraw them was concerned, they were still within his power. Mr. Giddings then managed to say, amidst great confusion and constant interruption, that, when he presented his resolutions, he had said that they were important, and he desired to have them discussed. As this was not likely to result, he would withdraw them.

The withdrawal of the resolutions was only the beginning of the excitement. The young man from Northern Ohio who had dared to come among the slave-drivers to beard the lion in his den must be punished for his audacity. The doctrines which he was advancing would, if left to go unchallenged, be subversive of their whole slave oligarchy. The slaveholders must fight it, and their high-faced brethren of the North must assist them.

Mr. Giddings was scarcely in his seat again after having withdrawn his resolutions when Mr. Botts, a member from Virginia, arose and asked the unanimous consent of the House to present

SOME STINGING RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE

which he had framed. Objection was made to his presenting the resolutions, as Virginia had been passed in the order for presentation of resolutions, and Ohio was in order. A dough-faced member from Ohio was readily found by Mr. Botts, who consented to present the infamous resolutions which he had framed. The name of that dough-face was Weller, a man unknown to fame, phenomenal as that day. The resolutions which Botts wrote and Weller presented read as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, the member from the Sixteenth Congressional District of the State of Ohio, has this day presented to the House a series of resolutions touching the most important interests connected with a large portion of the Union, now a subject of negotiation between the United States and Great Britain of the most delicate nature, the result of which may eventually involve those nations, and perhaps the whole civilized world, in war; and,

"WHEREAS, It is the duty of every good citizen, and particularly the duty of every selected agent and representative of the people, to discountenance all efforts to create excitement, dissatisfaction, and division among the people of the United States; and

"WHEREAS, Mutiny and murder are in the said series of resolutions justified and approved in terms shocking to all sense of law, order, and humanity, the tendency of all which requires from this House an immediate and unequivocal call upon the said Giddings; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this House dissents from, and emphatically condemns, the propositions contained in the said resolutions, which favorably pre judice and excuse an act of unquestionable honor and duty to defend, without a decision of the alleged facts, parties charged with cold-blooded murder; insigate, by a piedre of legislative protection and indemnity, crimes which may involve in their direful consequences our country in rapine and massacre, and the whole of it in tumult, affliction, and disgrace; wantonly interfere with the legitimate proceedings of another branch of the Government; and its guardianship of the Nation's rights and honor; and invite to treasonable leagues those who may be disposed to levy war against the United States, holding out promises of adhering to their enormities, and giving them aid and comfort.

"*Resolved*, That this House holds the conduct of the said member as altogether unwarranted and unwarrantable, and deserving the severe reprobation of every friend of this country, and of this body in particular."

Mr. Giddings desired, of course, to be

HEARD IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

on these resolutions, and several members were enough impressed with the sense of justice also to desire that he speak. But there was one pretext and another, and finally when Mr. Giddings saw that it was going to be rushed through precipitately he rose in his place and began by saying:

"Mr. Speaker, I stand before the House in a peculiar situation."

Mr. Cooper objected to the gentleman proceeding, and the resolution of censure was passed under a call for the previous question.

Mr. Giddings then presented the following note to the reporter of the *National Intelligencer*:

"When I arose so often during the confusion of the proceedings of the House this day, and was so loudly called to order, the last time by Mr. Cooper of Georgia, I had written and desired to have stated to the House what follows:

"'Mr. Speaker: I stand before the House in a peculiar situation. It is proposed to pass a vote of censure upon me unprecedented in the person that I differ in opinion from a majority of the members. The vote is about to be taken without giving me time to be heard. It would be idle for me to say that I am ignorant of the disposition of a majority to pass the resolution. I have been violently assailed in a personal manner, but have had no opportunity of being heard in reply. I do not now stand here to ask for any favor or to crave any mercy at the hands of the members. But in behalf of an insulted constituency—in behalf of one of the sovereign States of this Union—in behalf of the people of Ohio—in behalf of the Federal Constitution, I *demand* a hearing, agreeably to the rights guaranteed to me, and in the ordinary mode of proceeding. I accept of no other privilege; I will receive no other courtesy.'

This, of course, was not published until after the resolutions of censure had been passed. He was

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY M. B. ROSENTHAL,
145 La Salle-st., Room 70.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 161 La Salle-st.
PRAIRIE-AV., a large brick dwelling (lot 102x187) on Prairie-av., in one of the best locations on the avenue.
3-story and basement stone-front, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; $5,500.
A 40-foot lot, very cheap to party that will build, between Thirteenth and Fifteenth-sts.
MICHIGAN-AV.—An excellent and well-appointed brick dwelling on Michigan-av. (best locality), cheap for cash. Any party wanting a first-class home, this is the place; $18,000.
Also a beautiful corner lot, 63 feet front; the very choicest on a prairie residence.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—A good frame dwelling with 50-foot lot, near Thirty-second-st.; $7,000.
A beautiful lot 60x183 in same locality, at $100 per foot.
ALSO a good brick dwelling on Vernon-av., near Thirty-second-st.; $4,750; rented at $60 per month.
A 2-story and basement dwelling, stone-front, 10 rooms, on Graceland Park-av., near Thirtieth-st.; $7,500.
100 feet in vacant lots on Graceland Park-av.; $750 per foot.
80 feet in lots of 25 feet, on Lake-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; $75 per foot.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS:
Diversey-av., near Lincoln-av.....$ 700
Racine-av., near Diversey-st..... 600
Wolfram-st., near Racine-av..... 525
Wolfram-st., near Lincoln-av..... 600
Lewis-st., near Marianna..... 525
Marianna-st., near Lincoln-av..... 700
Noble-av., corner of Penfield..... 1,100
Elaine-court, corner of Cornelia-st., 100 feet, cheap.
Above are all near churches, schools, and street-cars, and beyond fire limits. Also
ALBERT WISNER,
69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SOUTHWEST quarter of the city, on canal and railroad, $75,000. This property is adjoining the corporate limits of the city and is liable to double in value during the next two years. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—74X170 WABASH-AV., CORner Thirty-seventh-st.
10 lots on West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sts., near Noble.
2x127 on Wallace-st., near Thirty-fourth.
24x61 on Wentworth-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — STATE-ST. BARGAIN—
72x120, east front, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., at a bargain if sold within a few days.
HARRIS & FARLEY, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST. BRICK HOUSE of 9 rooms, modern improvements; rents for $40 per month. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—588 WEST Adams-st., elegant stone front, 2-story, basement, and sub-cellar; every improvement, including burglar alarm; 24x72; lot 20 by 50 feet alley. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV. between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts., with large dwelling. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 50X165, WITH LARGE brick house and brick barn, with all modern improvements, hot and cold water in every room, everything complete and in first-class order, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., on Vernon-av., inquire of or address S. W. CONGER, Room 63, Union Block, Fairfax. Part cash, part time.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
Michigan-boulevard, plain frame house, in very fine order, and 2-foot lot, near Thirty-fifth-st.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS, ATTENTION
Lot 18x132; a choice corner on Western-av., near Madison-st.
Lot 30x132, West Monroe-st., near Irving-place.
Lot 24x132, West Monroe-st., near Irving-place.
Lot 24x132, Carroll-av., near Union Park.
E. KENNEDY, 115 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY STONE-front dwelling, 2318 Calumet-av.; easy terms.
GEORGE S. BULLOCK, 140 State-st.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV.—FOUR OF the choicest and cheapest lots on the avenue, near Forty-second-st.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 95 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25 BY 100 FEET, ON Lake-st., 73 feet west of Carpenter-st.
M. J. RICHARDS,
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—18 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY stone and basement marble-front residence, all modern improvements, $8,500.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—3007 SOUTH PARK-AV., two-story cottage, lot 25x130; price, $2,600.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT house, 1624 Indiana-av.; very thoroughly built, convenient; will be sold at a bargain on easy terms. C. B. SAWYER, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment octagon-front brick residences, Nos. 376, 378, and 383 West Harrison-st.; all modern improvements. At a bargain.
M. J. RICHARDS,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY FRAME building and grounds on Lincoln-av. and other adjoining lots at a price and on terms to suit. Purchaser who desires an investment had better see me at 6 East Adams-st.
A. J. NOWLEN.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORNER near Milwaukee-av., 40x116 feet, with frame improvements, $16,000; a bargain; pays over 12 per cent net. HENRY WALLER Jr., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X125—NORTHEAST COR-ner Jackson-st. and Winchester-av., $5,000. Three-story marble-front, 541 West Madison-st., Rents for $2,200.
M. F. HEAD, 49 Major Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORner at a great bargain, being 196 feet front on Chicago-av., and 196 feet on Lincoln-av. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COTTAGE OF 7 rooms and bath, Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st.; only $2,350. H. KENNEDY, 115 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD centrally located in the business district. South side; valuable improvements; will rent; will pay 7 per cent on price asked. Particulars to buyers. W. CUSHING, 79 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100 FEET of one block west of Ogden-av., only 825 per foot; this property is surrounded by good brick improvements. Also several vacant corners on West Side, for residences or flats, as low prices. W. T. CUSHING, 79 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN BRIDGEPORT, on Kesley-st., south of Archer-av.; $450 to $750; easy terms.
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—12 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY stone and basement marble-front residence, south Union Park.
M. J. RICHARDS,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.
NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.
North Clark-st., near Indiana; cheap.....$ 20,000
North Clark-st., facing Lincoln Park, only..... 9,000
North Wells-st., near Granger; only one..... 5,000
Dearborn-av., near Goethe, very cheap..... 9,000
Indiana-st., near Dearborn-st., only..... 10,000
Harriet-st., near Sophia, brick, 15 per cent..... 4,500
Harriet-st., near Bissell, only..... 2,000
Market-st., near Locust, 14 per cent..... 2,000
North Peace-st., near Polk, only..... 20,000
South State-st., near Twelfth, 20 feet improved 12,000
South State-st., near Thirty-seventh, 50 feet, improved..... 20,000
South State-st., near Thirty-third, brick building..... 7,500
South State-st., near Thirty-ninth, only..... 5,000
South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-seventh; very cheap..... 3,100
South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-ninth; very cheap..... 3,500
South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-third, only..... 3,000
Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh; very cheap and growing in good condition..... 3,100
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-seventh; very cheap..... 2,000
Butterfield-st., near Twenty-eighth; very cheap..... 2,500
South Halsted-st., near Madison; cheap..... 10,000
South Halsted-st., near Twenty-fifth; investment..... 5,500
South Halsted-st., near Taylor, 14 per cent..... 5,000
South Halsted-st., near Fourteenth, only..... 4,000
South Halsted-st., near Nineteenth, brick building..... 8,500
South Halsted-st., near Twenty-seventh; very cheap..... 6,000
West Madison-st., near Jefferson, 40 feet, improved..... 20,000
West Madison-st., near Jefferson, 80 feet, improved..... 25,000
West Madison-st., near Jefferson, 100 feet, improved..... 35,000
West Madison-st., near Desplaines, 20 feet, improved..... 11,000
West Madison-st., near Desplaines, 60 feet, improved..... 31,000
West Madison-st., near May; good investment. 10,500
West Madison-st., near Paulina, 44 feet, imp. 20,000
West Madison-st., near Robey, 30 ft, improved 7,500
Blue Island-av., near Forquer-st.; only..... 6,000
Blue Island-av., near Taylor-st., 50 feet..... 15,000
Blue Island-av., near Twelfth; good location.. 7,000
Blue Island-av., near Fifteenth-st., only..... 5,000
Blue Island-av., near Eighteenth-st.; $5,000 to 8,000
Milwaukee-av., near Chicago-av.; only..... 5,500
Milwaukee-av., near Division, 12 per cent..... 9,000
Milwaukee-av., near Ashland-av.; cheap..... 17,000
Milwaukee-av., near Noble-st.; 15 per cent..... 6,750
Milwaukee-av. and facing Sangamon-st., 15 per cent..... 9,000
Milwaukee-av., near Paulina, 50 feet, improved..... 15,000
Milwaukee-av., corner Elston, 50x80..... 8,500
Hermitage-av., near Jackson-st., 50 feet, improved..... 5,000
Hermitage-av., near Polk-st., brick..... 3,000
Centre-st., near Throop; 14 per cent..... 4,000
North Peoria-st., corner of 100 feet, improved. 17,000
West Chicago-av., double brick building..... 15,000
Hoyne-av., near Madison-st., 75 feet, improved 8,000
West Washington-st., near Hoyne, 30 feet improved..... 6,000
Ogden-av., near Washington-st., 12 rooms, all modern improvements; rent $60; very cheap 8,000
Lot on Jackson-av., near Jackson-st., marble-front..... 9,000
West Van Buren-st., near Paulina, marble front..... 7,000
Peoria-st., near Haisted; 15 per cent..... 3,000
Peoria-st., near Madison-st., 75 feet, improved 15,000
West Taylor-st., near Newberry-av., only..... 4,250
West Taylor-st., near Halsted; stone building. 6,000
West Taylor-st., near Robey-st., only..... 2,000
West Taylor-st., near Centre-av.; only..... 2,000
Maxwell-st., corner of Newberry-av.; bargain 2,500
Maxwell-st., near Jefferson; cheap..... 2,000
Maxwell-st., near Blue Island-av.; 15 per cent 2,850
Carroll-av., near Elizabeth; cheap..... 2,000
Chapin-st., near Noble; 15 per cent..... 3,000
Brown-st., near Taylor; cheap..... 2,000
Brown-st., near Taylor-st.; 15 per cent..... 3,000
Brown-st., near Jefferson-av.; 15 per cent..... 3,000
Cleero-court, near Congress-st., brick..... 3,000
Walnut-st., near Paulina, only..... 4,000
Jackson-st., near Jefferson; only..... 4,000
Jackson-st., near Jackson; only..... 4,000
West Thirteenth-st., near Throop; cottage..... 1,400
West Thirteenth-st., near Morgan; cottage..... 1,400
West Twelfth-st., near Morgan; cheap..... 5,000
West Eighteenth-st., near Halsted; cheap..... 5,000
Corner lot on Dearborn-av.; choice location..... 9,000
40x80 feet, cor. Dearborn-av. and Division-st. 9,000
Lot on Lincoln-av., near Fullerton-av..... 1,000
Lot 25 feet on Indiana-av. near Forty-eighth-st. 2,250
Lot on Ogden-av., near Twelfth, only..... 1,500
Lot on Lake-av., 25x100, Hyde Park; cheap.
Lot on West Eighteenth, near Jefferson..... 1,500
75 feet on Ogden-av. and West Taylor-st..... 5,500
2 feet corner Ashland-av. and Rebecca-st..... 2,100

Thousands of other pieces of property on hand, therefore see always first.
M. B. ROSENTHAL,
145 La Salle-st., Room 70.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 161 La Salle-st.
PRAIRIE-AV., a large brick dwelling (lot 102x187) on Prairie-av., in one of the best locations on the avenue.
3-story and basement stone-front, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; $5,500.
A 40-foot lot, very cheap to party that will build, between Thirteenth and Fifteenth-sts.
MICHIGAN-AV.—An excellent and well-appointed brick dwelling on Michigan-av. (best locality), cheap for cash. Any party wanting a first-class home, this is the place; $18,000.
Also a beautiful corner lot, 63 feet front; the very choicest on a prairie residence.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—A good frame dwelling with 50-foot lot, near Thirty-second-st.; $7,000.
A beautiful lot 60x183 in same locality, at $100 per foot.
ALSO a good brick dwelling on Vernon-av., near Thirty-second-st.; $4,750; rented at $60 per month.
A 2-story and basement dwelling, stone-front, 10 rooms, on Graceland Park-av., near Thirtieth-st.; $7,500.
100 feet in vacant lots on Graceland Park-av.; $750 per foot.
80 feet in lots of 25 feet, on Lake-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; $75 per foot.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS:
Diversey-av., near Lincoln-av.....$ 700
Racine-av., near Diversey-st..... 600
Wolfram-st., near Racine-av..... 525
Wolfram-st., near Lincoln-av..... 600
Lewis-st., near Marianna..... 525
Marianna-st., near Lincoln-av..... 700
Noble-av., corner of Penfield..... 1,100
Elaine-court, corner of Cornelia-st., 100 feet, cheap.
Above are all near churches, schools, and street-cars, and beyond fire limits. Also
ALBERT WISNER,
69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SOUTHWEST quarter of the city, on canal and railroad, $75,000. This property is adjoining the corporate limits of the city and is liable to double in value during the next two years. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—74X170 WABASH-AV., CORner Thirty-seventh-st.
10 lots on West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sts., near Noble.
2x127 on Wallace-st., near Thirty-fourth.
24x61 on Wentworth-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — STATE-ST. BARGAIN—
72x120, east front, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., at a bargain if sold within a few days.
HARRIS & FARLEY, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST. BRICK HOUSE of 9 rooms, modern improvements; rents for $40 per month. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—588 WEST Adams-st., elegant stone front, 2-story, basement, and sub-cellar; every improvement, including burglar alarm; 24x72; lot 20 by 50 feet alley. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV. between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts., with large dwelling. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 50X165, WITH LARGE brick house and brick barn, with all modern improvements, hot and cold water in every room, everything complete and in first-class order, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., on Vernon-av., inquire of or address S. W. CONGER, Room 63, Union Block, Fairfax. Part cash, part time.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
Michigan-boulevard, plain frame house, in very fine order, and 2-foot lot, near Thirty-fifth-st.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS, ATTENTION
Lot 18x132; a choice corner on Western-av., near Madison-st.
Lot 30x132, West Monroe-st., near Irving-place.
Lot 24x132, West Monroe-st., near Irving-place.
Lot 24x132, Carroll-av., near Union Park.
E. KENNEDY, 115 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY STONE-front dwelling, 2318 Calumet-av.; easy terms.
GEORGE S. BULLOCK, 140 State-st.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV.—FOUR OF the choicest and cheapest lots on the avenue, near Forty-second-st.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 95 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25 BY 100 FEET, ON Lake-st., 73 feet west of Carpenter-st.
M. J. RICHARDS,
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—18 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY stone and basement marble-front residence, all modern improvements, $8,500.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—3007 SOUTH PARK-AV., two-story cottage, lot 25x130; price, $2,600.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT house, 1624 Indiana-av.; very thoroughly built, convenient; will be sold at a bargain on easy terms. C. B. SAWYER, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment octagon-front brick residences, Nos. 376, 378, and 383 West Harrison-st.; all modern improvements. At a bargain.
M. J. RICHARDS,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY FRAME building and grounds on Lincoln-av. and other adjoining lots at a price and on terms to suit. Purchaser who desires an investment had better see me at 6 East Adams-st.
A. J. NOWLEN.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORNER near Milwaukee-av., 40x116 feet, with frame improvements, $16,000; a bargain; pays over 12 per cent net. HENRY WALLER Jr., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X125—NORTHEAST COR-ner Jackson-st. and Winchester-av., $5,000. Three-story marble-front, 541 West Madison-st., Rents for $2,200.
M. F. HEAD, 49 Major Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORner at a great bargain, being 196 feet front on Chicago-av., and 196 feet on Lincoln-av. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COTTAGE OF 7 rooms and bath, Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st.; only $2,350. H. KENNEDY, 115 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD centrally located in the business district, South Side; valuable improvements; will rent; will pay 7 per cent on price asked. Particulars to buyers. W. CUSHING, 79 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100 FEET of one block west of Ogden-av., only 825 per foot; this property is surrounded by good brick improvements. Also several vacant corners on West Side, for residences or flats, as low prices. W. T. CUSHING, 79 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN BRIDGEPORT, on Kesley-st., south of Archer-av.; $450 to $750; easy terms.
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—12 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY stone and basement marble-front residence, south Union Park.
M. J. RICHARDS,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 6 North Clark-st.
BUSINESS PROPERTY. BUSINESS PROPERTY.
NORTH CLARK-ST.
3-story and basement stone-front.....$19,000
3-story and basement brick.....10,000
3-story and basement frame.....17,500
WELLS-ST.
3-story and basement brick.....$14,000
2-story and basement brick.....6,000
3-story and basement frame.....4,000
NEAR LINCOLN PARK.
27 feet, with 3-story and basement brick.....$ 5,500
40x110, corner Clark and Hurlbut-sts., with improvements, $200 per foot. I
77x100 Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park, $150 per foot.
50x130, opposite main entrance to Lincoln Park, $150 per foot.
25x130, Clark-st., corner Grant-place, $2,100.
50x130, Clark-st., near Oak, east front, $150 per foot.
Dearborn-av., corner of Huron, 65x70, with four buildings, $18,000.
Dearborn-av., corner, 42x80, with stone front block rented for $3,850, $30,000.
Brown-stone front, Dearborn-av., near Chicago, $12,000.
Brown-stone front and 35-foot lot, Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st., $16,000.
Dearborn-av., near North, brick house and lot, $14,000.
61x150, corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st., $300 per foot.
40x100, corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st., $8,750.
25x100, Dearborn-av., near Schiller-st., $250 per foot.
La Salle-av., corner of Oak-st., 3-story stone front, $14,000.
La Salle-av., south of Ruxenie-st., 3-story marble front, $9,000.
150 or 300 feet, La Salle-av., near Ruxenie-st., $150 per foot.
Division-st., near Franklin, three stores and dwellings above, rented for $1,040; price $25,500.
West side of Park, six marble fronts, fronting the Park, $8,000 to $9,500 each.
3-story brick, corner Garfield and North Park-avs., $22,000.
Large 3-story brick house, Hurlbut, near Centre-st., $6,500.
3-story and basement brick, 23 Wisconsin-st., $6,500.
150x125, corner North Franklin and Eugenie-sts., $20 per foot.
50x125, corner Centre-st. and North Park-av.; want an offer.
132x34, northwest corner Centre and Hurlbut-sts.; this is cheap at $85 per foot.
104x226 feet, running from Sedgwick-st. to Lanepiace, two fronts, $30 per foot each front.
22x108, Western-av., east of Hurlbut-st., $1,600.
Oak-st., east of Rush, south front, 20x132.
Bellevier-place, east of Rush, 24x108, $120 per foot.
North State-st., near Chicago-av., 50x120, $185 per foot.
Three business buildings, Division-st., near Franklin, rented for $3,000, $25,500.
LAKE VIEW.
Nice brick house, Wellington-av., near dummy road; a bargain, only $4,500.
24 acres, with residence, Waversand-av. and Halsted-st., $12,000.
3 acres, with house, Green Bay-road, $3,000.
40x120 feet, near Wellington-av., $1,200.
50x125 feet, Wrightwood-av., $1,200.
4 lots, Dunning-st., near Halsted, $200 each.
4 lots, Lincoln-av., $700 each.
50x125, Wellington-av., $2,200.
And many other bargains.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st., (basement).
SOUTH SIDE.
Michigan-av., fine 30-foot lot, west front, south of Twenty-ninth-st.
Indiana-av., 30.2[illegible] feet, east front, opposite Thirty-eighth-st. on long time if desired; 15 per cent.
Indiana-av., 25, 50, or 75 feet, east front, between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.
Michigan-av., 50 feet, east front, near Thirty-fourth.
Calumet-av., fine stone-front, with 50 feet, near Twenty-second-st.
Clark-st., 25 feet north of Polk; cheap.
State-st., 40 feet, east front, near Taylor-st.
WEST SIDE.
Warren-av., fine 24-foot lot, near Oakley-st.; one on long time if improved.
Randolph-st., near Green-st.
Lake-st., house and lot near Ann-st.
Huron-st., cottage and lot, near Lincoln.
Lots in Lewis's, Hyde Park, cheap.
Fine 50-foot lot in Egandale at a sacrifice.
Two lots on Wentworth-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
Three lots on Forty-seventh-st., near Wentworth-av.
F. C. VIERLING,
110 Dearborn-st., (basement).

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS—
West Madison-st., 24x125, corner; fine brick.
West Madison-st., 24x125, improved; good rents.
West Madison-st., 48x125, growing fast; $150 per foot.
West Madison-st., 20x125; cheap; location is right.
West Madison-st., 24x125; store; good locality.
West Madison-st., 132x125; growing fast.
West Madison-st., 24x125; rents for $2,400.
West Madison-st., 50x125; frame store; $7,000.
West Madison-st., 3-story brick store and brick barn; growing fast; lot 24x125; $15,000.
West Madison-st., 40x120; cheap enough; $125 per foot.
West Madison-st., 50x125; store, etc.; $8,000.
West Madison-st., 45 feet and 2 buildings.
West Madison-st., some of the best investments in the market; not advertised.
Halsted-st., fine corner; also inside lots cheap.
Ogden-av., near Jackson-st., 25 feet fronting on 2 streets. H. A. OSBORN,
128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — A CHOICE — YOUR choice in
1,000 LOTS IN 10 NEW SUBDIVISIONS.
1,000 lots in new subdivisions.
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We have a chain of subdivisions in and around the city from which any one can select to suit desires a cheap and pleasant home for himself and family or a profitable investment on very easy payments; we make all of our lots level, inviting, planting trees, building sidewalks, etc.; everything we undertake is a success, as we study the comfort and welfare of all our patrons; we have a list of over 400 who have bought from us. Plats, showing the location of lots, free to every one. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN.
9 ACRES ON LAKE-ST.,
FRONTING CENTRAL PARK,
extending north to C. & N. W. R. R. crossing WAUKEGAN, FULTON-ST. and CARROLL-ST.;
best place inside city limits for a subdivision;
Lake water, gas, sewerage, horse-cars, and C. & N. W. R. R. trains;
four miles from Court-House;
will make good terms to suit; payment with party subdividing.
JOHN D. PARKER,
156 Washington-st., Room 5, 10 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Forty-fifth-st.; 80x180.
Indiana-av., north of Forty-fifth-st.; 34x180.
State-st., near Thirty-ninth, 97x165.
Prairie-av., east of Cottage Grove-av.; 30 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-seventh-st.; 25 feet to Iglehart-av.; will pay to improve.
Grand-av., east of Park; 50x125.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.; 25x125.
Twenty-sixth-st., near Portland-av.; 80x125.
Washington-st., north of Forty-fifth-st.; 100 feet; this is very desirable for first-class residence.
Hyde Park-av., near Forty-eighth-st.; 100 feet to Madison-av.; a bargain.
ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.:
437 Racine-av., 7-room house, lot 25 or 50x125.
1240 Wolfram-st., new 2-story, 8-room house, rented to May 1, $425; or 12 per cent investment.
307 Lewis-st., new 6-room cottage and lot; $1,850.
76 Ward-st., 5-room cottage; $1,500.
Lewis-st., near Marianna, 5-room cottage, $1,650.
526 West Erie-st., 2-story frame; cheap; $2,900.
West Chicago-av., good house and 50-foot lot, $5,000.
1245 Wolfram-st., new 6-room cottage, with lot 25 or 50 feet; monthly payments and cheap.

FOR SALE—TRUSTEE'S SALE—I shall, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, at my office, 154 Lake-st., on Monday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., sell the following-described piece of real estate for the sum of $1,000, unless a higher and better bid is then and there received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted: The west half of Lot three (3), in Block 25, in Carpenter's Addition, being 25 feet front on Fulton-st., by 100 feet deep, improved by a one-story and basement cottage, known as No. 261; rented at $240 per year. Chicago, May 6, 1882. SAMUEL D. WARD, Trustee.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:
Very desirable corner on Calumet-av.; bargain.
Most desirable corner on South Park-av.
Tract on Prairie-av.; very cheap.
Elegant lot on Lake-av.
Choice lot on Ellis-av.
Corner on State-st., near limits; cheap.
Houses, lots, and tracts on all seven streets.
3 acres, with house, Green Bay-road, $3,000.
40x120 feet, near Wellington-av., $1,200.
50x125 feet, Wrightwood-av., $1,200.
4 lots, Dunning-st., near Halsted, $200 each.
4 lots, Lincoln-av., $700 each.
50x125, Wellington-av., $2,200.
And many other bargains.
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FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st., (basement).
SOUTH SIDE.
Michigan-av., fine 30-foot lot, west front, south of Twenty-ninth-st.
Indiana-av., 30.2[illegible] feet, east front, opposite Thirty-eighth-st. on long time if desired; 15 per cent.
Indiana-av., 25, 50, or 75 feet, east front, between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.
Michigan-av., 50 feet, east front, near Thirty-fourth.
Calumet-av., fine stone-front, with 50 feet, near Twenty-second-st.
Clark-st., 25 feet north of Polk; cheap.
State-st., 40 feet, east front, near Taylor-st.
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Warren-av., fine 24-foot lot, near Oakley-st.; one on long time if improved.
Randolph-st., near Green-st.
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West Madison-st., 20x125; cheap; location is right.
West Madison-st., 24x125; store; good locality.
West Madison-st., 132x125; growing fast.
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West Madison-st., 3-story brick store and brick barn; growing fast; lot 24x125; $15,000.
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State-st., near Thirty-ninth, 97x165.
Prairie-av., east of Cottage Grove-av.; 30 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-seventh-st.; 25 feet to Iglehart-av.; will pay to improve.
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3 acres, with house, Green Bay-road, $3,000.
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4 lots, Lincoln-av., $700 each.
50x125, Wellington-av., $2,200.
And many other bargains.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Randolph-st., near Union Park, a very fine 2-story and basement stone-front, in fine condition; price $7,250.
Adams-st., fine 2-story and basement brick, stone-front; good order; $8,200.
Harrison-st., 2-story frame, in good order, 11 rooms; rent $30; cheap; $3,000.
Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick; rent $30; price $3,100.
Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, in good order; rent $30; $3,000.
Paulina-st., 2-story and basement brick; $5,000.
Paulina-st., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, lot 25x125, frame barn; cheap; $3,000.
Campbell Park, 2-story brick, 11 rooms; built in fall of 6 rooms; brick barn; house in fine order; rent $30. Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick; $4,000.
Bargain on Washington-st., 2-story frame, lot 30x125, south front; $4,000.
Bargain, 100 feet on Warren-av., east of Kedzie, if sold this week.
Lots on Ashland-av., $125 per foot.
Lots corner Monroe-st. and California-av., 100x125.

FOR SALE—HOTEL LOT—CORNER—fronts south 80 feet and east 200 feet, on Adams-st., two blocks from the great sixteen depot and new hotel in this locality; the influence of the Palmer House, the Custom-House, the Board of Trade, the Pacific Hotel, the Farwell and other buildings now being erected on Adams-st., and the great union depot is bound to make Adams-st. the great West Side business street, should lead me and you, to believe that this lot at $35,000, half cash, is the best bargain for an investment in the market. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 24 Ashland Block, and for twenty-nine years a real-estate agent in Chicago.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR LINcoln, stone-front house, with extension; barn. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—EASY terms, 10-room brick, 176 Throop-st. H. J. WALLINGFORD, 89 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—167 FEET ON WINCHESter-av., near Ogden, very cheap. Fine chance for a builder. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 138 Dearborn.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW PROPERTY. Lots on Diversey-av., two blocks from street-cars, only $25 per foot.
Lots on Wolfram-st., three blocks from street-cars, only $18 per foot.
Lots on George-st., four blocks from street-cars, only $18 per foot.
Lots on Fletcher-st., four blocks from street-cars, only $25 per foot.
50 feet lot on Belmont-av., near Dummy road, at $50 per foot.

GEO. T. LESTER. CHAS. SCH WARTZ
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,
Stock Brokers
AND
Grain Commission Merchants,
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO.
Members of New York Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
Commission Orders executed in all markets.
New York Correspondents:
L. G. QUINLAN & CO.,
21 Broadway and 21 New-st.
SCRANTON & WILLARD,
71 Broadway, and 13 New-st.
New York and Chicago Offices
CONNECTED BY
SPECIAL PRIVATE WIRE
THE
Chicago National Bank
Southwest Corner of Dearborn & Madison Streets.
DIRECTORS:
J. M. ADSIT, LEVI ROSENFELD,
F. MADLENER, J. R. WALSH.
ADOLPH LOEB, H. H. NASH,
ANDREW McNALLY,
OFFICERS:
J. R. WALSH, Pres't.
M. ADSIT, Vice-Pres't.
H. H. NASH, Cashier.
J. M. ADSIT, Jr., Ass't Cashier.
Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and others respectfully solicited. The banking business of Mr. J. M. Adsit, established in Chicago more than thirty years ago, has been transferred to this Bank.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000.
41 PINE-ST. 45 WILLIAM-ST.
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal Depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest; act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trusts from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies.
THOMAS HOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice-President.
TRUSTEES:
C. P. HUNTINGTON, JOHN T. TERRY,
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AN ALPINE ADVENTURE.

The Fortunate Escape of Some Amateur Climbers.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *News* gives an interesting account of the adventures of four persons who endeavored to climb the Rax-Alp in a snow-storm on Sunday, April 9, and were believed to be lost during four days. They were two brothers Friedrich, the bride of the younger brother, and a friend named Novak. The correspondent says:

"After four hours' tedious march in the snow they reached a small mountain inn, where they intended stopping until the weather should clear up. But very soon some tourists came in and told of a large party who were climbing upward, and were now on their way to the 'Gaisloch,' a deep fissure on the mountain side, in which more than one careless Viennese has found an untimely death, it being the fashion to climb this mountain without a guide. The four young people hoped to find their way by following in the steps of those who had gone before. After several hours' difficult walking they reached the neighborhood of the fissure, and found that it would be utterly impossible to advance without the help of a guide. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon by this time, and the party hoped to get as far as the Karl Ludwig house of shelter, where they could have spent the night. Novak, who was the nimblest, jumped across the gap, and called to them that they should not attempt to follow him at that place, the gap being too wide for the girl to pass. He continued to speak, telling them to find some track to advance upon, but a dense fog settled upon the mountain at this moment, and after a very few minutes they could neither see nor hear each other. The three imagined Novak must have slipped and fallen into the abyss, and they attempted a descent to look for him. But after about an hour's climbing over snow and ice they saw that they had reached the extreme edge of the fissure by a long detour. The fog prevented them from seeing more than a square of three feet at a time, and the snow uniformly covered the ground at their feet. Creeping along with hands and feet, they made slow progress forward, and late on Sunday evening they reached a shepherd's hut, the door of which was locked. The men burst it open, and all three stretched themselves upon the straw to rest from their fatiguing journey. They had only one piece of bread on a slice of ham, which they divided among the three—the last nourishment afforded to them until Thursday morning.

"The whole of the next day they wandered about in all directions, and when toward evening they returned to the hut they were unable to seek shelter in it without attempting to go further. That was Monday night. Hunger made them all very weak and miserable, and, fearing not to be able to find their way further on the morrow, they made up their minds to eat what they could. They boiled some of the straw, cut into small bits, in snow, and this was all their dinner on Monday. On the Tuesday the bride of one of the brothers remembered that he had some tallow candles in his pocket. These were cut into small bits and swallowed. Their wanderings on Tuesday were of as little avail as those of Sunday and Monday had been, only they all got tired so much sooner, and were forced to return to their port of safety before the night set in.

"On Wednesday morning the young girl declared that she felt unable to walk, and the brothers decided that they must set out alone in search of help and nourishment for their companion. But the fog had grown worse and the snow-storm was so violent that after half an hour they turned back. They found the girl in a trance, brought about by hunger and frost, and they rubbed her with ice and snow to revive her. During the time that they sometimes spoke, and once she said, 'Oh, how delicious after such a long fast!' She was happy in her dreams—she was eating. When the day changed to night on Wednesday the three unhappy creatures gave up all hope, and they decided to shoot themselves with a revolver one of the brothers had brought with him in hopes of firing from the top of the mountain. They all three agree that they preferred dying in this manner to being slowly starved to death.

"On Thursday morning at 4 o'clock one of the young men opened the door of the hut to look out, and a cry of delight he welcomed the clear sky and the stars that shone upon it. Their courage revived wonderfully when they saw the mountain before them, and after a breakfast of straw-soup and tallow candles they set out. At 9 o'clock they reached the shelter-house, where a man and his servant keep a small inn. Here they refreshed themselves, after having spent four days and four nights in the low hut south of the Rax-Alp. Their hands and feet were so frost-bitten that they only walked as far as they were compelled, and long before they got to Payerbach great numbers were following in their steps, cheering and shaking hands with them. A telegram to Vienna not only summoned numerous friends, but also several newspaper reporters, who came back with them in the train, and took note of their wonderful adventures."

HUMOR.

A man in Knox County, Maine, who wanted to vote against a projected high-school, wrote his ballot "Know."

The difference between a dog and a boy consists in the fact that when the dog finds a scent he doesn't spend it for candy.

First lady—"Dear me, I never saw Mrs. Potts look so pale." Second lady—"Nor I; she's probably been out in the wet without an umbrella."

A witty lady, who is, however, somewhat given to exaggeration, was trying to tell a friend what a poor appetite she had, and said, "I eat very little; a flea would be a barbecue for me."

Yes, there is such a thing as an exhausted receiver, but this phase does not refer to the Receiver of a doubtful savings-bank or insurance company. You have been misinformed, my child.—*Boston Transcript.*

An author says: "It may be regarded as an established fact that apples will keep better in moist or damp cellars than in dry ones." But that depends altogether on how many small boys there are in the family. It isn't so much in the humidity of the cellar as in the gorgeability of the boy.

A party of vegetarians who were boarding at a water-cure establishment, while taking a walk in the fields, were attacked by a bull, which chased them furiously out of his pasture. "That's your gratitude, is it, you hateful thing?" exclaimed one of the ladies, panting with fright and fatigue. "After this I'll eat beef three times a day."

An English turfman visiting Mount Vernon engaged in conversation with a native, and, after a few preliminary remarks, observed "I dare say Mr. Washington didn't care much for 'orses. You can't tell me, I suppose, if he was ever a 'orse-breaker?" The Virginian eyed him a few seconds doubtfully, and then answered: "I can't find no such history, but to the best of my recollection the General was a ploughtamer."—*Danbury News.*

Little boy has been swearing, and mamma, to punish him, washed thoroughly the inside of his mouth with soapsuds, "to," as she explains to him, "clean away the nasty words." A few days later, while passing the bath-room, she sees the youngster with his face one mass of suds and his mouth so full that she barely understands his spluttering exclamations: "Getting them all out, mamma! Swore five times yesterday!"—*Hartford Times.*

"Yes," Athelwald replied, speaking in low, impressive tones, "yes, I do like dogs; I am fond of them. But I like a shy, coy, shrinking dog, who flies away to the shadowy recesses of the woodshed when he hears the footfall of the stranger, and can only be won to sociability by love, and kindness, and patient pleading. I do not love the bold, forward, unquestioning mass of canine impudence that comes scrambling up, comes sneaking out from behind a lilac bush, when one is just half-way between the gate and the piazza, and nestles up to a stranger like an old acquaintance, and drags one all around the yard in a backward attitude, with no thought of one's dignity or comfort." And with a dry, concussive sob he turned away, and, as he walked towards the neck wear department, the bookkeeper noticed that his fawn-colored trousers had been patched in the postern gate with a nine-cornered piece of olive-green.—*Burdette.*

IF I COULD REST.

[RONDEAU.]

For The Chicago Tribune.

If I could rest from thinking for a day,
And let my soul float, as it were, midway
This world of toil, that world of joy between,
Not straying off in heavenly fields of green,
I would be newly girded then to stay.

With all sleep's baffled hordes of dreams at bay,
For just that time to neither work nor play;
From wondering what Life's curious problems mean,
If I could rest!

But ah! not so, not so our tired souls may
Seek respit from the clamorous world's affray.
By men not missed, nor yet by angels seen,
Just in the arms of Nothingness to lean,
We must go on, nor even pause to say,
"If I could rest."

ELLA WHEELER.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes.

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious kidney, urinary, or liver diseases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

PERSONS WISHING TO OPERATE IN STOCKS,

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HENRY L. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Used judiciously in Grain Dealing yields large profits. Explanatory pamphlet and latest prices reports write to W. T. BOLLE & CO., Brokers, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INDIANA ELEVATOR,
CHICAGO, May 5, 1882.
Until further notice we offer to shippers of grain to this market or consignees in Chicago a commission of three-quarters (3-4) of one cent per bushel on all grain consigned care of, and received into, the Indiana Elevator.
This Elevator, with a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, first-class and complete in all its appointments, has been declared "REGULAR" by the Directors of the "Chicago Board of Trade," and is conveniently located upon the east bank of the Chicago River, between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts., upon the tracks of the C. & W. I. R. R.
There will be no track-service charge for the use of the C. & W. I. tracks to and from this Elevator in making deliveries of grain and returning with empty cars, and all switching of such cars at the Elevator will be done by the C. & W. I. R. R. Company, thus preventing unnecessary delays to engines and cars doing business at that point.
D. L. SEYMOUR,
Manager.

BUSINESS.

The Market Opened Rather Weak, and Closed Better, Though Very Dull.

Transactions Were Very Light, with Money at Three Per Cent.

The Produce Markets More Active—Hogs and Provisions Firmer—Good Demand for Meats.

Corn Strong Early, but Weakened Badly—And Wheat Followed Down in Company.

FINANCIAL.

The stock market opened a trifle weak, but soon grew steadier, and, though very dull, closed firm. Transactions were very light. Considering the increased number of brokers and the additions to the list of securities, the business of the last two days has been the lightest of any days since the revival began in 1878. A good deal of the recent advance was caused by the covering of the shorts, and now that a great many of the bears have covered there is something very like a cessation of hostilitites between the great opposing leaders of speculation. The room-traders, who live by eighths and quarters, snatch what they can from the trifling fluctuations from hour to hour, but the heavy bulls and bears are waiting. Neither side cares to operate heavily in view of the uncertainties of the weather and the crops.

After the opening the market grew very dull. Money was 3 per cent. No gold exports of any consequence are reported.

Room scalpers are reported to be almost unanimously bearish on Wabash common.

The Boston market was absolutely demoralized by the absence of business.

The Philadelphia *Record* says that Vanderbilt now holds more Reading than ever before, and that he will take a large portion of the new Reading loan, unless a satisfactory bid for the entire loan is made in Europe. A great deal of bull talk is now being put out about Reading.

A bitter opposition is being developed in the Tennessee Legislature to the plan of settling the bonded-debt difficulty that has been recommended by the committee who recently visited New York. Protests are pouring into the Legislature from every county against the proposed issue of new bonds. Still the debt-paying party have hopes of success.

Richmond & Danville dropped from 110 to par.

A Washington dispatch says that the Treasury reserve is about up to regular standard. This will by the first of the month enable another bond call to be issued.

Northwestern earnings are increasing. This is due to their ore business, which was very light at this time last year, but is now heavy. It is not likely that the ore business for 1882 will exceed that of 1881, which was unusually good.

The Windsor Hotel farmers argue that a few days more of cold wet weather would shake out a very large amount of long stocks, but the closers of the Granger roads in New York say their accounts of the situation of the crops and their condition as obtained from their own station agents are generally very satisfactory and encouraging. The earnings of the Northwestern Road are increasing, and the loss the last week in April was only $2,116, instead of $16,000 as erroneously reported.

The Chicago & Northwestern earnings increased the first week in May $67,690.

R. G. Wilson, of New York, has contracted to build the New Orleans & Mississippi Valley Railroad from New Orleans to Vicksburg. The syndicate was made up in New York.

The advance in the premium for cable stock to 37 per cent is on the announcement that the stockholders would get two shares of guaranteed stock, instead of one and one-half as first proposed.

The Boston & Albany Railroad has decided to dismiss one-quarter of the shop hands next week, owing to dullness.

A New York dispatch states that there is a spirited repudiation among the people of Tennessee. They will very generally instruct the delegates to vote against the compromise, which may result in the Legislature referring back to the people the entire question. The debt-paying party will make a hard fight, but the people are against them, and the result is extremely doubtful.

The *Financial Chronicle* publishes the following statement of railroad earnings in April and from Jan. 1 to April 30.

GROSS EARNINGS AND MILEAGE IN APRIL.

NAME OF ROAD.	GROSS EARNINGS. 1882.	Incr'se or decrease.	MILEAGE. 1882.	1881.
Bur. Ced. R. & No.	$ 178,304	$ -6,376	620	564
Atchison & St. L.	30,893	-2,240	146	146
Cen. Branch U. P.	50,571	-27,767	388	300
Central Pacific	2,052,000	+179,600	2,917	2,566
Chicago & Alton	435,620	+45,152	847	810
Chi. & East. Ill.		-7,787	230	230
Chi. & Gr. Trunk	194,122	+67,302	336	335
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	1,816,000	+264,654	4,350	3,850
Chi. & N. W.	1,651,819	+160,206	3,251	2,770
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	350,556	+66,947	1,015	946
Chi., Rock Island & P.	30,674	+4,144	184	184
Col., Hock. V. & T.	231,267	+42,576	322	322
Denver & Rio Gr.	159,917	+120,919	1,102	600
Des M. & Ft. D.	18,237	-3,402	73	73
Det., Lans. & N.	129,000	+17,000	223	223
Grand Trunk	676,016	-38,350	1,456	1,405
Ind., Bloom. & W.	208,785	+30,356	307	307
Ind., B. & W.	28,476	+88	219	219
Kansas & Pacific	448,953	+41,497	702	702
Kansas & Texas	65,408	+32,074	919	919
Lake Erie & W.	139,000	+9,564	402	402
Lake Shore	1,248,561	+42,397	454	454
Louis. & Nash.	1,224,145	+65,993	774	774
Mexican Central	113,071	+9,673	268	268
Mich. Central	367,713	+14,741	611	611
Minneapolis & St. L.	150,000	+40,145	2,025	1,840
Mil., L. S. & W.	67,532	+9,747	276	250
Minn. & St. L.	69,000	+24,000	350	350
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	444,154	+50,750	1,330	980
Missouri Pacific	541,143	+3,881	807	807
Mobile & Ohio	145,372	-18,378	494	494
Northern Pacific	458,000	+221,700	957	722
Ohio Central	70,749	+6,562	251	251
Ohio Southern	29,000	+10,000	206	206
Peoria, D. & E.	46,736	+13,065	248	241
St. L., A. & T. H. (m. l.)	91,307	+1,820	196	196
Do (branches)	65,500	+1,582	112	112
St. L. & San. Fran.	361,977	+30,476	661	661
St. L. & San. Fran.	242,606	-22,492	597	597
St. Paul, M. & M.	1,050,800	+145,300	2,118	1,918
Scioto Valley	40,367	+14,493	127	100
Texas & Pac. Ry.	336,345	+64,477	1,320	800
Tex., Del. & Rio	76,000	+20,195	305	305
Union Pacific	2,462,004	+395,110	3,729	3,446
Wab., St. L. & P.	1,078,894	+354,112	3,320	2,479
Wis. Central	139,979	+16,207	604	604
Total	$19,178,77	+2,597,272	40,904	35,676

*Three weeks only of April in each year.
†For the month ended April 30, not reported.
‡For the four weeks ended April 22.

The *Graphic* says:

Overproduction is the main cause of the depression in the coal trade, which now is approaching demoralization. The coal people say that they are all oversupplied with coal, while the demand is not sufficient to unload the long lines of dumps which crowd all sidings of the roads. The Western trade has become so dull that the prices at Buffalo have been cut 65c per ton, and the open cut of 50c in the trade here has been followed by further private reductions to suit purchasers. The advices from Philadelphia regarding the condition of the iron trade are also doleful. Merchants' bar has declined 1-10 and prices are constantly yielding. The general iron demand has lessened materially. The whole outlook is regarded as extremely unsatisfactory and buyers are waiting, while the downward tendency continues more marked.

The *Railroad Gazette* furnishes a table of the March earnings, gross, per mile of certain railroads for four years, in which we find the following:

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
International & Great Northern	$ 237	$ 222	$ 358	$ 310
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	286	419	402	307
Iron Mountain	510	567	1,038	922
Texas Pacific	353	494	403	322
Wabash		517	453	366

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have decided not to open the exchange until 11 o'clock on Mondays in June, July, August, and September.

The following advertisement appeared in the *New York Times* of Tuesday:

I WANT TO SELL WABASH PAPER AT 8 PER cent per annum discount, and a bid.
HENRY C. CROSS, No. 5 Wall-st.

Mr. Sage bought the paper at 10 per cent discount.

Railroad earnings: Denver & Rio Grande, first week in May, $135,930; in 1881, $111,673; since January 1, $2,195,803; last year, $1,568,453; increase, $567,370; increased mileage this year, 272. Long Island, first week in May, $60,616; increase, $7,168. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, fourth week in April, $47,804; decrease, $8,132; total for the month, $178,304; decrease, $6,376. Denver & Rio Grande, month of April, $559,917; last year, $433,111; increased mileage, 376.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of day.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Arizona	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Canada Southern	50	51½	51½	50¾	51½
C., B. & Q.	125¾	125	125¾	125¼	125¾
Central Pacific	93¾	93	93	92¾	93¾
Chautauqua	102	61	61	61	61
Del. & Hudson	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Del., Lack. & W.	121	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¾
Denver & Rio G.	113¾	113	113¾	112¾	113¾
Erie	32¾	32¾	33	32¾	33
Erie seconds	95½	95½	95¾	95	95¾
L. S. & M. S. pref.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Illinois Central	140¾	136	136	136	136
Kansas & Texas	24	23¾	23½	23¼	23½
Lake Shore	105¾	105¾	106	105¾	106
Louisville & Nash.	71¾	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¾
Manhattan	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Met. El. Bonds	101	101	102	102	102
Michigan Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Missouri Pacific	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Mobile & Ohio	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
New Jersey Central	113	113¾	114	113¾	114
N. Y. C. & St. L.		18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do pref.		33	33	33	33
New York Central	135	137	137¼	135¾	137¼
Norfolk & Western		45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Northern Pacific	51	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾
Do pref.	85¾	79	79	79	79
Northwestern	130	129¾	130¾	129¾	130
Do pref.	147¾	140¾	141	140¾	140¾
Ohio Central	27¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Omaha	51	38	38	37¾	37¾
Do pref.	103¾	101¾	101¾	100¾	101¾
Ontario & Western	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Oregon T. C.		69	69	68¾	68¾
Peoria, D. & E.	57¾	56¾	56¾	55¾	56¾
Pullman	161	159¼	159¼	159¼	159¼
Reading	54¾	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¾
Richmond & Danv.	111	105	105	100	100
Rock Island	140¾	139	139¾	139	139¾
St. Paul	129¾	117	117	117¼	117¼
Texas Pacific	75¾	41¾	41¾	40¾	41
Union Pacific	124¾	119¾	119¾	119	119¾
W., St. L. & P.	60	29¾	30¾	30	30¾
Do pref.	90¾	55¼	55¾	55¾	55¾
Western Union	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾

Government bonds were steady. Quotations in Chicago were 110¼ and 111¼ for 5.06s; 101¾ and 101¾ for the extended 5s; 120¾ and 120¾ for the 6s; 115¾ and 116¾ for 4½s.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Sterling posted rates were 488 and 490¼, actual 487¼ and 490, and documentary rates 485@485½.

Chicago bank clearings were $7,000,000. Loans were easy at 6@7 per cent. Some of the country banks are rediscounting paper in Chicago. Collections are slow and business light in the country on account of the bad weather. New York exchange was 25@50c per $1,000 premium.

Controller Gurney has invited proposals from the bankers of Chicago for $300,000 of 3.65 per cent water bonds. Bids are to be received up to May 15. Considerable surprise has been excited in financial circles by the statement that Controller Gurney has been opening the bids before the time has expired within which bids were to be received, and that he has been making comments on them. It is the universal practice when bids are called for in this way to open none until the time given for making bids has expired, and to open all at the same time. If Controller Gurney has been opening sealed bids in advance, as is asserted, he has been guilty of a gross violation of official propriety.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was excessively dull and weak today, and values of the more active shares are ¼ to ⅞ off, lower than at the close yesterday. Northwestern was the notable exception to the remainder of the list. The market opened 7 lower for Richmond & West Point, and generally a fraction lower for the other stocks. The fluctuations were merely fractional throughout.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 3@3½, closing offered at 3. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@2½. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts were unchanged.

The sterling-exchange market was firm. The nominal asking quotations were 488 for sixty-day bills and 490¼ for demand. Actual business was done at 486¾@487¼ for sixty-day bills, and 489¾@490 for demand, 490¾@490¾ for cable transfers, and 485@486 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were only fairly active at irregular but generally lower prices. Colorado coal 6s advanced from 91 to 93, and reacted to 92¾. Kansas Pacific consolidated 6s declined from 95½ to 95, and recovered to 95¾. Texas Pacific incomes fell off from 64¼ to 64, and sold up to 64½. New York, Chicago & St. Louis firsts declined from 80 to 79½, recovered to 80¼, and receded to 80. Richmond & Danville debenture 6s bonds advanced from 69 to 69½; South Carolina Railroad incomes from 47¾ to 50; Wabash general 6s from 80¾ to 81¼; New Jersey Central first consols from 114½ to 115; Northwestern firsts from 109 to 110; Minneapolis & St. Louis firsts, Iowa extension, from 112 to 113½; Morris & Essex firsts from 135½ to 136; International & Great Northern coupon 6s from 84½ to 85; Chesapeake & Ohio, Class B, from 80½ to 81¼; Union Pacific collateral trust bonds from 103 to 109; Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s declined from 48 to 47; Houston & Texas seconds from 120 to 119; Kansas Pacific first, Denver Division, from 109½ to 109; Louisville & Nashville consols from 118 to 117½; New Orleans & Pacific firsts from 86 to 85¾; New Orleans Pacific 6s of 1926 from 101 to 100; Central Pacific gold bonds from 105 to 104½; Wabash firsts, St. Louis Division, from 103½ to 103; Ohio Southern firsts from 87 to 86.

By the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Governments were firm and ¼ higher for 4½s, ¼ higher for extended 5s; 4s and extended 6s unchanged.

Railroad bonds were dull and irregular.

State securities were inactive.

Dry goods imports for the week, $2,032,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	103¾	4s	120¾
5s	101¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	132
4½s	115¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	116¾	Union Pacific pfd	117¼
Erie seconds	95¾	U. P. land-grant	119¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	119¾	L. P. sinking-fund	119¾
Louisiana consols	66	Virginia 6s	34
Missouri 6s	101¾	Virginia consols (old)	39
St. Joe	48	Virginia deferred	15
St. P. & S. C. firsts	110¾	Tex. Pac. land-grant	64½
Tennessee 6s	34	Tex. & Rio Grand Div.	85¾
Tennessee new	38		

STOCKS.

Adams	138	Northern Pac. pfd	78¾
Alton & Terre Haute	39	Northwestern	130¾
Do preferred	63¾	Do preferred	140¾
American (old)	94½	New York Central	137
B. C. R. & N.	105	Ohio Central	26¾
Canada Southern	51½	Ohio & Mississippi	34½
C., C. & I. C.	73½	Do preferred	80
Central Pacific	93¾	Ontario & Western	42¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	27	Pacific Mail	42¾
Do first preferred	41	Panama	288
Do second preferred	24	Peoria, D. & Evans	56
Chicago & Alton	139½	Pittsburg	155
Do preferred	151	Reading	55¼
C., B. & Q.	125¾	Rock Island (old)	139¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	74¾	St. L. & S. F.	30¾
C., St. L. & P.	30	Do preferred	55¾
Cleveland & Col.	74	St. Paul	80
Delaware & Hudson	118¾	Do preferred	111¾
Delaware, Lac. & W.	135¾	St. Paul, M. & M.	119¾
Denver & Rio Grande	55	St. Paul, M. & Manitoba	138¾
Erie	32¾	Pittsburg	155
Do preferred	95¾	Texas Pacific	40¾
Ft. Wayne	135	Union Pacific	119¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	30	United States	73
Do preferred	55	Wabash, St. L. & P.	30
Harlem	280	Do preferred	55¾
Houston & Texas	19	Western Union	84¾
Illinois Central	136	West Tennessee	30
L. S. & W.	41¾	Do preferred	80
Kansas & Texas	24¼	Caribou	13¾
Lake Shore	106¾	Central Arizona	2¾
Louis. & Nash.	73¾	Excelsior	2¾
L. N. A. & C.	63	Homestake	17¾
M. & C. first pref.	114	Iron Silver	90
Do second pref.	90	Quicksilver	10¾
Memphis & Char.	50	Do preferred	50
Michigan Central	89¾	Silver Cliff	1¾
Mississippi Central	8	Standard	1¾
Mobile & Ohio	28	Sutro	1¾
Morris & Essex	134	Robinson	3¾
Nashville & Chat.	85¾	South Pacific	50
New Jersey Central	114		
Norfolk & Western	46¾		
Northern Pacific	49¾		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—The stock market today was very dull. The Mexican Central subsidies No. 2 closed at 116@117, without sales; No. 3 sold at 108, closing at 107¼@109; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced ⅜, to 123½, closing at 123¾ bid, 124¼ asked; Union Pacific was steady at 119¾; Detroit, Lansing & Northern preferred advanced from 110½ to 113; Iowa Falls & Sioux City declined 1. to 36; Pullman ½, to 129; Wisconsin Central ½, to 16¾; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon 2. to 64; Little Rock 1¼, to 50¼; Connotton Valley 5-16, to 6¾; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis advanced 9-16, to 6¾. In the home roads, Ordensburg advanced 1. to 36; Massachusetts Central 1. to 9; Boston & Providence 2½, to 186; Maine Central 1. to 50; Metropolitan ¼, to 75; Eastern declined ⅛, to 37¾; Boston & Maine was steady at 144½; Old Colony at 193.

In bonds, Mexican Central 7s declined ¾, to 86¾; Sonora 7s sold at 102¾; New Mexico 7s declined ⅛, to 113¾; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s were steady at 113; Little Rock 7s declined ⅛, to 109½; Atchison & Nebraska 7s guaranteed, sold at 113; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis 6s at 65; Massachusetts Central 6s sold at 48; New York & New England 7s advanced ¾, to 114; do 6s declined ⅜, to 104¼; Water 6s sold at 44½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—Exchange on New York, sight, $2.00 per $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, 488½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 12—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 15-16; account, 102 1-16.

Four-and-a-halfs, bonds, 117 ex coupon; 4s, 125.

Illinois Central, 138¼; Pennsylvania Central, 80¾ ex dividend and new stock; New York Central, 130; Erie, 36½; do seconds, 94 ex interest; Reading, 29½.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £110,000.

PARIS, May 12.—Rentes, 83f 92½c.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2	Quincy	90
Calumet & Hecla	227	Silver Islet	21
Catalpa	5-16	Osceola	34
Franklin	10¼	Huron	1
Pewabic	10		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	1¼	Mexican	6¼
Bechtel	5-16	Northern Belle	8¾
Belcher	¾	Ophir	9¾
Best & Belcher	1¾	Overman	5-16
Bodie	5-16	Potosi	1¾
Bullion	5-16	Savage	1¾
Choller	5-16	Sierra Nevada	3-16
Con. Virginia	9-16	Silver King	11
Crown Point	5-16	Tip Top	5-16
Baresa Con.	19	Union Con.	9¾
Exchequer	5-16	Navajo	7
Gould & Curry	2¾	Scorpion	5-16
Hale & Norcross	1¾	Monnt Diablo	2¾
Martin White	5-16		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, May 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fleetwood st, n e cor of Blanche, w f, undivided ½ of 124 ft 8 in river, dated April 1 [illegible]

James S. Sharp to Frederick W. Clarke)..... $ 10,000
North Clark st, 19 ft s of Roscoe, e f, 62x40x60 ft, dated April 25 (Horace A. Hutbut to Robert C. Givins)..... 5,000
Paulina st, 50 ft n of Thirty-seventh, e f, 24 x125 ft, dated May 11 (S. C. Larned to Henry Hoppe

d a decline of 1d per central all round, but
ns quoted firm early, and the miserable
ith liberal shipments here, helped to
he tone, after an early easing from
rices. The market turned off later in
ith the break in corn. There were more
es from the outside, and apparently some
ased immediately to be adopted by the
he prospect is not good for
and there are some who think it likely
pite of that kind this year will be smaller
ecore. But the winter wheat crop is
ll thus far, and if this be allowed to come
ver on contracts for regular it could be
a good crop at considerably lower prices
ow named. Car-lots or No. 2 closed at
; No. 3 was quoted at $1.14@1.16 and re-
blic. Spot sales were reported of 20,000
car No. 2 at $1.25¼@1.27; 1 car No. 3
at $1.21; and 11 cars, sample at
Total about 25,000 bu.
d at $1.25¾@1.26⅝, declined to $1.25⅝, ad-
, then fell off to $1.23¾, and closed at
Seller July was 1¾c below June early, to
later. May ranged 1½@2½c below June,
, sold at $1.19¾@1.20⅛, September at
and the year at $1.15⅞@1.16. The follow-
were the range of the day on the leading
ding Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
ots	81.25⅝	$1.25¾@1.27¼	$1.25
	1.20¾	1.20¾@1.22¼	1.22¼
	1.17¼	1.17¼@1.19¼	1.19¼
	1.17¼	1.17¼@1.20¼	1.20¼
WHEAT—Sales were l car rejected at 11.15.			

ng was active and irregular. The market was
early, July advancing 9c, and this month
week in May, and closed tame. Liver-
ed an advance of 2d per central. Our
are again small, while the weather was
orable." These facts indicate a good de-
, and higher prices, the smallness of the
g this month especially strong. But lead-
ve a good opportunity to unload,
mbraced it so vigorously as almost to take
away from buyers. There was a good ship-
except to-day, the most when buyers held
ots of No. 2 closed at 76¾c and regular at
sales were reported of 40 cars
, 76¾@77c; cars of mixed at
,000 bu and 80 cars No. 2 at 76¾@77⅝c; 112
ed at 76¾@77⅝c; 30 cars by sample at 76¾@
; 2 cars do at 76¾c; 2 cars from on board.
76½c. Seller June opened at 74¾@74¾c,
y 74½c, declined to 73½c, and closed at 73¾@
y ranged ¾c above June and May was
bove June. Seller August sold at 76¾@
, September was nearly nominal at
and October ditto at 76¾c. The year was
@76¾c. The following table shows the
day on the principal deals, including
transactions:

	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
receipts.	76¾	73½@76¾	73¾
	76¾	73½@76¾	73¾
	77¾	74¾@77⅝	74¾
	78¾	75¾@78¾	75¾
	79¾	76¾@79¾	76¾
were strong at the opening, and 4@5c
ances during the day on the close of
ergency of sellers, however, soon weak-
market and prices declined throughout the
lowest figures of the day. Returns of the
No. 2 cash sold at 53@53¼c, closing at 53c
opened at 53¾c, and closed at 53c. June
53¼c, closing at 53¼c. July sold at
losing at the inside figure. August opened
d down to 50½c, and closed at 50⅝c. Seller
ed at 50½c, and closed at 50⅝c. The
losing in both instances at the lower price.
ere active and a shade weaker. Cash sales
of 6 cars and 4,000 bu at 50@50½c for No. 2.
rejected in store; 17 cars by sample at 50¼
ected mixed. 50½c bid for rejected white,
white, and 50¾@51c for No. 2 white. Re-
ipts were 84 cars for no grade, 50@50½c for re-
ed, 50½@51c for mixed white, 50½c for No.
50¾c for No. 2 white (red on board), and
about 44,000 bu. The following were the
ces Thursday, and the range including the
day:

	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
	50¼	50¼@50¾	50¼
	50¾	50¼@50¾	50¾
	51¼	50¾@51¼	51¼
	51¼	50¾@51¼	51¼
	51¼	50¾@51¼	51¼

ed a fair speculative movement at the quotations
ing:

	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
	37¾	37¾@38	37¾
	38¼	38¼@38¾	38¼
	38¾	38¾@39¼	38¾
	39¼	39¼@39¾	39¼
	39¾	39¾@40¼	39¾

as dull and unchanged in price. No. 2 mess
70c, with June quotable at 73½c. July at 71½c
August selling at 75c. Cash sales were made
,750 bbls for No. 1, and 1,000 bbls for No. 2.
ample at 75@76c for No. 2, and 75c for re-
rack. Total equal to about 2,500 bu.
No. 1 for store closed at 70½c, asking in a
use at 69c, and No. 4 at 70c. Samples were
steady. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at
, 1 car at 70½c, and 3 cars by sample at
ample at 72@73c for No. 2; 71@72c for good to
, 4, and 73@74c for good to choice No. 3 on
for No. 3, and 70@71c for No. 4, and 70½c
on board. Total equal to about 14,000 bu.
—Were inactive and steady; the offerings
ht and the demand hardly noticed. Sales
ipts were said to quotable at $2.15@2.18, prime
$2.20, fanseed at $1.40 for merchantable
imothy was firm and higher, selling at
es were made of 117 bags clover-seed at
and 644 bags timothy-seed at $2.05@2.07½,
seed at $1.35@1.40; 3 cars and part of car
at poor to good common.
law of Seller (London) Circular, May 1: "A
tone, indicating the close of the season,
acteristics the trade has of late months.
ere, there is no change of importance to be
inks and white hold their own, but for
clover-seed and foreign timothy-seed
are now accepted. Imported Italian, owing
recedented scarcity, realizes extreme prices.
the tendency is downwards. The trade
seeds is without feature."

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

closed unchanged, at $1.25¾@1.25⅞ for May,
7 for June, $1.25⅝@1.25¾ for July, $1.20¾@
August, $1.15¾@1.15⅞ for September, and
for the year. Sales were made of 25,000 bu
seller May, $1.27¼@1.27⅜; seller June, $1.25⅝@
or July, $1.19¾@1.19⅝; seller August, $1.15¾@
er September, and $1.05⅝@1.07⅛ seller the
ales of 5,000 bu winter wheat were made at
Corn closed 1c lower, at 76¾@
May, 73¾@73⅝c for June, 69¾@70c for July,
for August, 71¾@72c for September, and 76¾@
October. Sales were made of 5,000 bu at 73¾c
de of 1,000,000 bu at 76¾@76¾c seller May,
for June, 73¾@73⅝c seller July, 72¾@72⅞c
August, 73¾c seller September, 76¾@76⅞c seller
tober, 76¾@76⅞c seller November, and 76¾@
er December. Oats firm on board. Sales at 52¾@
May, 51¾@51¾c for June, 47¾@47¾c for July,
for August, and 50¾@50⅞c for year. Rye
ng for August, with sales of 5,000 bu at 76¾c
ade. Pork closed 25c higher at $18.80@
June, $18.90@19.00 seller July, $19.25@19.30
ber, $19.30@19.40 for September, and $17.90@17.95 for
Sales were made of 6,750 bbls at $19.00@19.05
, $19.25@19.30 seller July, $19.30@19.40 seller
, and $17.90@17.95 seller September. Lard closed unchanged at $11.35 for
$11.40@11.40 for June, $11.35@11.37½ for July,
for August, $11.75@11.77½ for September, and
for October, and $11.22½@11.25 for the
Sales were made of 1,250 tes at $11.35 seller May,
seller June, $11.37½@11.40 seller July, $11.75@
seller the year. Short ribs closed un-
at $10.70@10.75 for June, $10.72½@10.75 for
, $10.90@10.95 for August, $10.25@10.30 for
, $9.30@9.35 for the year, with sales of 150,000 lbs
seller June, and $10.75 seller July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

M-CORN—Trade is fair and prices remain un-
We quote:

urs and carpet	19 @19¼
self-working	9 @ 9½
ed, self-working	7 @ 7
and common	7 @ 8
	10 @15
ormer-sewn	30 @35

—Were steady at $2.06@2.30 for common to
and $2.45@3.75 for choice.
ING—No change was apparent in this market
ontinues dull at the following prices:

Carbon, ¼ to ⅜-inch	10¼
Carbon, ⅜ to ½-inch	10¼
Carbon, ½ to ⅝-inch	10¼
Carbon, ⅝ to ¾-inch	10¼
Carbon, ¾ to 1-inch	10¼
Carbon, snow white	10¼
and W. W., 1½ to 4 inch	10¼
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	10¼
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	10¼
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	10¼
Carbon, Ill., W. W.	10¼
Lard, current make	10
Lard, No. 1	10
Lard, No. 2	9

POTATOES—There is little change to note. Prime
old are scarce and held firm at $1.10 to $1.20 per bu
ge car-lots of Burbanks were sold at $1.25 per bu
steady at $4.50@5.00 per bbl.
TALLOW—Is fairly active at 6½@6¾c for city, 7¼
6¾c for No. 1 country, and 6¼@6⅜c for No. 2 country.
SALT—Was steady at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per bri	1.00
Coarse salt, per bri	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.50
Dairy, in small sacks, per bag	2.50
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.15
Liverpool fine, in small sacks	1.00
Liverpool coarse	1.00

WHISKY—Finished goods were quoted steady on
a basis of $1.14 per gallon.
WOOL—Stocks are moving slowly at quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	37@38
Coarse and dingy tub	33@36
Fine and unwashed fleece	30@31
Coarse and unwashed fleece	26@29
Medium and unwashed fleece	32@34
Fine washed fleece	37@40
Coarse washed fleece	30@33

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,041	19,371	1,054
Tuesday	2,758	17,191	1,500
Wednesday	3,000	24,672	2,063
Thursday	4,411	25,961	1,023
Friday	2,700	18,000	500
Total	18,449	97,625	6,755
Same time last week	19,468	110,446	10,616
Shipments—			
Monday	1,571	5,366	88
Tuesday	2,955	9,732	261
Wednesday	2,000	10,000	550
Thursday	3,118	19,419	1,667
Total	9,642	33,102	3,569

CATTLE—Shipping cattle continued in fairly active
demand, and the market again favored the seller.
Reports from the East were not particularly encour-
aging, but the unexpectedly light receipts was a point
greatly to the advantage of sellers, and they were
enabled to dispose of their consignments at prices
better by 10c than paid for similar grades on the day
before. The quality was not very good. There were
a few well-fatted droves, for which $5.25@5.65 were
obtainable, and $5.70 for a load, but fair to good
lots of from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs average made up the
larger part of the offerings, and trading was mostly
at $4.50@5.25. Cattle of this class enough to
attract the attention of shippers were closed out in
good season. Among the others was a drove of 150
stillers, that averaged 1,542 lbs, and sold at $5.35.
There were three or four other considerable droves.
Stockers and feeders were in fairly active demand,
more than on the preceding days of the week, the
supply being unusually light. The cool weather was
also favorable to the trade, and prices were at $4.00@4.35
for good to poor lots, with cows going principal-
ly at $3.50@3.85, and mixed lots at $4.25@4.35. Calves
were in demand at $3.00@5.50 per 100 lbs.
LONDON, May 12.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; Cali-
fornia club, 9s 10d@10s 2d; white, Michigan, 10s 2d;
Western red winter, 9s 10d; spring, 9s 6d@9s 8d; Cal-
ifornia declined 1d. Corn strong at 5s 6d. Cargoes off
coast—Wheat firm; corn strong. Mark Lane—Wheat
3d. Corn—Not much doing. To arrive—Wheat—Not
much doing. Corn firm at 2d advance. Receipts of
wheat last three days, 28,000 qrs. Flour—Quiet; sales,
tals, of which 194,000 were American. Pork firmer and
6d higher, at 88s. Lard dull and 6d lower, at 58s. Ba-
con—Cumberland cut, 30s; short ribs, 31s 6d; long clear,
Tallow steady at 42s. Cheese dull at 61s. Beef firmer
and 6d higher, at 122s 6d. Mark Lane—Wheat—Not
much doing. Corn firmer.

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Tallow steady at 42s. Cheese dull at 61s. Beef firmer
and 6d higher, at 122s 6d. Mark Lane—Wheat—Not
much doing. Corn firmer.

LUMBER.

There were a dozen or more vessels at the cargo
dock yesterday. Sales were slow and prices un-
changed. We note:

Green piece-stuff	$11.50@12.00
Green common lath	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@16.00
Extra good and select	22.00@26.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	13.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.50@2.75
Extra shingles	3.25@3.50
Lath	2.25

Following are the yard prices fixed upon by the
Lumberman's Exchange, the figures representing dry
lumber. Green is quotable at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 2x4-inch	55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	45.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	35.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.50
Common dressed siding	21.00
A siding strips	21.00
B siding, second common, dressed	19.00
A stock boards, 13@18-inch, rough	24.00
B stock boards, 13@18-inch	20.00
C stock boards, 13@18-inch	16.00
Fencing flooring	17.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff	22.00
Dimension stuff, 30 to 36 ft	25.00
Timber, 6x6 to 8x8, inclusive, 10 ft	15.00
Timber, 6x6 to 8x8, inclusive, 20 ft	20.00
Pickets, flat, rough, 4-ft, good	34.00
Pickets, square head	30.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.00
Shingles, standard	2.10
Cedar posts, 7 to 7-inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first and second clear, 4 to 6-inch	30.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 4-inch	40.00
Maple, common	30.00
Maple, clear flooring	45.00@ 55.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry, plank, clear	90.00
Blackwalnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Blackwalnut, common	60.00@ 70.00

Fenelon Place, Dubuque, are the Secretary of the
Lumberman's Exchange for May 11:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	348,577,000	125,750,000
1881	241,040,000	78,548,000
Increase	107,537,000	47,202,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	348,577,000	125,165,000
1881	270,053,000	78,548,000
Increase	78,524,000	46,617,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—11:30 p. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s
6d; No. 2, 10s.
GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 10d;
spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2,
9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s. Corn—5s 5½d.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 88s 6d. Lard, 58s.
LIVERPOOL, May 12—1 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat dull.
Corn firmer; 9s 6d. Weather fine.
LIVERPOOL, May 12—Evening.—COTTON—In good
demand at 6⅝@6 13-16d; sales, 12,000; speculation and
export, 2,000; American, 8,000.
BREADSTUFFS—Dull, except corn, which is firmer;
old Western mixed, 5s 6d.
PROVISIONS—Beef.—Extra India mess, 122s 6d.
Prime mess pork, 88s.
RECEIPTS—Past three days: Wheat, 107,000 centals;
American, 81,000.
YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firm.
LONDON, May 12.—SPERM OIL—75s.
ANTWERP, May 12.—PETROLEUM—175f.
The following were received by the Chicago Board
of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 12—11:45 a. m.—Port, 8s. Receipts
of wheat last three days, 107,000 centals, of which 81,-
000 were American.
LIVERPOOL, May 12—1:30 p. m.—Weather fine.
Wheat dull. Corn firmer; 5s 6d.
LIVERPOOL, May 12—Evening.—Wheat—Not much doing; red
winter, 10s 3d@10s 4d; No. 2 spring, 9s 8d; No. 3, 9s 3d; Cal-
ifornia declined 1d. Corn strong at 5s 6d. Cargoes off
coast—Wheat firm; corn strong. To arrive—Wheat—Not
much doing. Corn firm at 2d advance. Receipts of
wheat last three weeks, 107,000 centals, of which 81,000
were American. Pork firmer and 6d higher, at 88s. Lard
dull and 6d lower, at 58s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 30s;
short ribs, 31s 6d; long clear, 32s; clear bellies, 33s.
Tallow steady at 42s. Cheese dull at 61s. Beef firmer
and 6d higher, at 122s 6d. Mark Lane—Wheat—Not
much doing. Corn firmer.
LONDON, May 12—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; Cali-
fornia club, 9s 10d@10s 2d; white, Michigan, 10s 2d;
Western red winter, 9s 10d; spring, 9s 6d@9s 8d; Cal-
ifornia declined 1d. Corn strong at 5s 6d. Mark Lane—Wheat
quiet. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—No sales
reported. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn a
shade dearer; for prompt shipment by sail, 32s 6d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 13.—GRAIN—Speculative dealings
in grain to a very liberal aggregate, No. 2 red wheat
and No. 2 corn on the options of fair value at the
having attracted the most attention, with the July
option by far the most prominent in the trading,
which, after a spirit of buoyancy at the outset, soon
reacted to heaviness, which was aggravated by the
very unfavorable market reports from the interior,
resulting in a severe fall in speculative values, local
manipulation, and sharp bearing in the face of the de-
pression, which was most pronounced near the close.
The decided hesitancy in the export line was adverse
to its bearing. At the modified prices operators
having outstanding contracts to protect purchased
quite freely. Outs weakened through the afternoon
rather in sympathy with the break in wheat and corn
than from any pressure of supplies on the market,
which, in the instance of oats, exhibited only a mod-
erate degree of activity even in the speculative line.
Winter wheat more active in the speculative con-
nection, with No. 2 red wheat quoted as opening
buoyantly and advancing about ¼@¾c a bu,
but breaking speedily, and through the after-
noon receding as much as 1@1½c a bu
on increasing and urgent offerings, in view of the de-
cided heaviness reported from the interior, leading
here to extensive transactions, particularly in the
July and August deliveries, mostly for long account.
In the final dealings a little more steadiness was ap-
parent, but the general market wound up tamely.
The aggregate sales of business for the day were
sharply at 4 o'clock p. m., despite the stormy weather,
the grain trade representatives conforming to
the new hour, which has given promptness
and good will, though in some instances with
not a little of inconvenience where telegraphic
orders calling for immediate execution have to
hand just too late to receive proper attention. Win-
ter wheat for prompt delivery sparingly purchased
the local market, and red graded and unspecified
followed closely the course of speculative values, leav-
ing off heavily, while white wheat, as exceptionally
scarce, held its own, though very quiet. Spring
wheat in very slack demand, and as a rule
quoted more or less nominal. No. 1 red,
$1.48@1.49¾; No. 2 red, $1.25@1.25¾ delivered from
elevator, and $1.26 for canal stock afloat,
closing at $1.48¾ in elevator; do deliverable by May
for shipment on private terms; do May, $1.47@
1.47¾, closing at $1.47; do June, $1.45@1.45⅝, closing
at $1.45⅛; do July, $1.25@1.25⅝, closing at $1.24¾; do
August, $1.23@1.23¾, closing at $1.23; do September,
$1.20@1.20¾, closing at $1.20; do year,
$1.15@1.15¾, closing at $1.15; bid; do winter
graded at $1.38; No. 3 red at $1.41; ungraded
red at $1.21@1.47, as to quality, with No. 1 white quoted
as closing at $1.49¾ in elevator; No. 2 white for export
at $1.41; ungraded white at $1.40@1.47, as to quality;
ungraded spring at $1.21¾@1.31. A line of 100,000 bu No.
2 red wheat was sold by a New York firm at Baltimore
for prompt delivery on private terms; quoted
at about $1.40 per bu. Corn more active, speculation
developing much more life, and through the earlier
transactions in No. 2 on the option list carrying prices
up about ½@¾c a bu, but relapsing during the
afternoon to decline heaviness, and closing
ing 1¼@1¾c a bu on very free and urgent
offerings, leaving off rather more firmly,
early deliveries attracted only a moderate share of
attention. Mixed Western ungraded at 59@59½c as
to quality and condition; steamer mixed, 58½@59c;
No. 2 white at 59½c (at which price most of this grade
was also placed yesterday); New York yellow
at 59c; white Western at 59c. Oats more
active, and, though opening stronger, gaining on the
option list a trifle, values weakened late in the day,
chiefly as effected by the bearish drift in red and
corn, and yielded slightly, leaving off more stead-
ily. White Western ungraded, 42@46½c, as to qual-
ity; mixed Western ungraded, 41@42½c; White State,
44@46c, as to quality; mixed State, 41½@43c, as to quali-
ty. Rye dull and irregular; boat-loads quoted here
at 91@92½c; car-lots quoted at 92@93c. Barley
Canada. Receipts of barley for May delivery, reported
at 95¼c bid; a boat-load here rumored sold at 96c.
Barley altogether nominally as largely former quoted,
leaving off at 85@95c for old, and $1.15@1.20 for
new, as to brands; other kinds inactive, with prime
mess quoted at $18.10@18.15 and the option delivery
corn mess quoted former but in less demand, with June
options quoted at $18.75@18.85, and July $18.85@19.00.
Cut-meats quiet and unchanged. Lard firmer and
Bacon firm but quiet, with long clear quoted at 13½c;
short clear at 14½c. Western steam lard very spar-
ingly dealt in for early delivery, and entirely neglected
leaving off at $11.61, and in the option
line in fair request, opening a
trifle dearer, but weakening as near the close, with
May options leaving at $11.57@11.60; June option at
$11.67@11.69; July, $11.85@ asked; August, $11.92@
September, $11.75; October, $11.77½@11.79; November,
nominal; December, $11.47½@11.50; and seller the re-
mainder of the year at $11.40@11.42½.
TALLOW—Light in demand, closing at 8 5-16@
8¾c for prime, with sales in lots at 8@8¼c.
SUGARS—Raw quoted about steady on a moderate
movement. Refined again weaker and quiet.
FREIGHTS—A generally slow movement reported
again, with the advantage as to rates as a rule in
favor of shippers, who were very reserved
in their bidding for accommodation, especi-
ally for both rooms by the
Tonnage for petroleum was most sought after.
For Liverpool the reported engagements included
by steam four at 6s 6d@7s 6d (through freight by
part steamers as low as 6s 6d); grain originally placed at
ed transferred to the buyer of the grain freight priv-
ileges free; provisions in lots of 3c middle 6d, so to
route and dates of shipment (local shipments quoted
1s 6d).

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 12.—COTTON—Quiet and steady at
11 7-16@11 9-16c; futures quiet and steady; May,
11.30c; June, 12.02c; July, 12.24c; August, 12.07c; Sep-
tember, 11.53c; October, 11.23c; November, 11.03c; De-
cember, 11.51c; January, 11.62c; February, 11.74c.
FLOUR—Steady; receipts, 14,600 bbls; exports, 4,400
bbls; super State and Western, $4.25@4.50; common to
good extra, $4.60@4.80; good to choice, $4.85@5.25;
white wheat extra, $5.30@5.25; extra Ohio, $5.10@5.50;
St. Louis, $3.75@5.35; Minnesota patent process, $7.50
@8.50.
HAY—Quiet and firm; 70@85c.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Mo-
lasses dull and unchanged. Rice in fair demand and
firm.
PETROLEUM—Quiet and strong; United, 74½c; crude,
6@6¼c; refined, 7½c.
RESIN—Dull; $1.20@2.25.
TURPENTINE—Dull and weak; 48c.
EGGS—Western fresh weaker; 12½@13½c.
BUTTER—Dull and unsettled; 20@25c.
CHEESE—Dull and drooping; 9@10c.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—The wheat market was ex-
cited and irregular today. The volume of business
was quite a large one both in spot and option proper-
ty. The net result of the day's trading was a decline
of 1@1½c. Receipts chiefly at 81.20¾ and No.
3 at $1.18¾. The June option in No. 2 spring closed at
$1.21¾; July at $1.21¾; August at $1.22¾, and September
at $1.11¾. The weather continues cold and wet.
Millers took little cash wheat that was sold, and
their domestic trade warrants their paying full prices.
There has been very little growth to vegetation of
any kind during the last three weeks, and the season
is now fully as backward as at this date a year ago.
However, the spring wheat has been some time in the
ground, and while it has not grown to any to speak-
able height it may be assumed to be getting a good
firm root. A cool, wet May is generally found to re-
sult favorably to spring wheat. There is nothing es-
pecially new in the reports regarding the winter
wheat. The harvest will undoubtedly be late, but a
fair yield may be anticipated. The movement of
wheat here continues very sluggish. The stock in the
Milwaukee elevators is down to 850,000 bu. The re-
ceipts at the five leading Western markets are 360,000
bu for six days, against 980,000 for the same time last
year. Local milling requirements continue in excess
of the receipts, and the stock on hand promises to be
cut down to a very low point. There is a steady de-
mand, also, from the mills of the interior.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 12.—FLOUR—Quiet and un-
changed; spring extras, common to choice, $4.25@5.50.
GRAIN—Corn higher; No. 3, 76½c; rejected
nominally 75c. Oats stronger; No. 2, 33c; white,
36@36½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 93c bid. Barley lower;
No. 2 spring, cash and May, 93c; June nominal at
94@95c; No. 3 spring nominal at 85c.
PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $18.90 cash and
May; $18.85 June. Lard—Prime steam, $11.35¼ cash and
May; $11.55 June.
HOGS—Firmer and quiet at $7.00@7.45.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 6,500 bu; barley,
5,500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu;
barley, 1,600 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12.—FLOUR—Dull and un-
changed.
GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, became very un-
settled, and closed lower and weak; No. 2 red, $1.33@
1.33¼ cash, $1.36 May, $1.21 June, $1.14 July, $1.18 bid
August, $1.05¾ bid September, $1.08¾ the year. Corn
higher; 76¼@77¼c cash, 76c June, 74½c July, 74½c Au-
gust, 75¾c September, 57c the year. Oats—Cash higher;
options lower; 57½c cash, 56½c June, 44½c July,
45½c bid August. Rye lower; 74½c bid. Barley dull
at 90@91c.
LEAD—Dull at $4.60.
BUTTER—Dull; creamery, 25@27c; dairy, 17@22c;
choice country, 18@21c.
WHISKY—Higher at $1.15.
PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and better at $19.10 bid
cash and May. Dry salt meats higher and firm:
shoulders, 9½c; short ribs, 10.80@10.85; short
clears, $11.00. Bacon firm; shoulders, 10½c; short
ribs, 11½c; short clears, 12c. Lard nominally $11.30.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn,
22,000 bu; oats, 29,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 45,000 bu;
corn, 5,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.
Call—Wheat better; $1.36¾ June; $1.14¾ July; $1.18¾
August; $1.08¾ bid for the year. Corn lower; 74½c
June and July; 75c bid for the year. Oats lower; 45½c for the year.
Oats slow; 45½c bid June; 44c July.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12.—FLOUR—Steady and
quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher; No. 2 winter red,
spot, $1.41¾; June, $1.41¾@1.42¼; July, $1.36¾@1.36¾;
August, $1.23¾@1.23. Corn—Western steady; mixed,
spot and May, 83¾c asked; June, 83¾@84c; July, 80¼
@84½c; steamer, 80c bid. Oats lower; Western white,
61@62c; mixed, 60@61c; Pennsylvania, 60@62c. Rye
quiet at 85@86c.
HAY—Steady at $16.00@17.00.
PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $18.75@19.75. Bulk
meats—Shoulders and rib sides, packed, 9c and
11½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12½c; clear rib sides, 13½c.
BUTTER—Lower and dull; Western packed, 16@23c;
choice, 25c.
EGGS—Scarce and higher at 13@15c.
PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 7½c.
COFFEE—Rio—Coffee sales at 9@9¼c. Sugar steady.
WHISKY—Easier at $1.13@1.22.
FREIGHTS—Dull.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,279 bris; wheat, 5,715 bu; corn,
16,000 bu; oats, 2,541 bu; rye, none.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 1,500 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 115,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady;
XXX, $6.00@6.35; high grades, $6.37½@7.35.
GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed, 69c; yellow
70c; choice white, 71c. Oats in good demand at 60c.
Corn—Dull and lower; 61@62c.
HAY—Quiet; common, $20.00@22.00; prime, $23.00@
24.00; choice, $25.00@27.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; $19.37½@19.50.
Lard quiet and in good demand; refined tierces, $11.40
@11.75; keg, $12.00. Bulk meats strong; shoulders,
$8.50. Bacon higher; shoulders, 9½c; clear rib and
long clear, 12½@12¾c. Hams—Canvased steady,
with a good demand; canvased, 13½@14½c.
WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.14@1.15.
GROCERIES—Sugar firm and lower; common to good
common, 6½@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8c; prime to
choice, 8¼@8¾c; refined sugars dull and firm.
Coffee steady and in fair demand; common nominal, 10c;
fair rebolled, 10¾@11c; prime, 11¾@12c. Rice quiet and
steady; refined, 7½@8c; ordinary to choice, 6¼@7¼c.
MOLASSES—Higher; $1.13@1.17½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—FLOUR—Dull but steady.
Rye flour quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat opened strong; closed weaker; No.
2 red, grain depot, $1.40¾; May, $1.40¾@1.44¾;
June, $1.42@1.42¾; July, $1.38½@1.39; August, $1.23@
1.23¾. Corn in good demand; sail yellow, track, 67½c;
do grain depot, 66½c; sail mixed, track, 66½c; do grain
depot, 65c; No. 3 do, 65c; sail mixed, May, 64@64½c;
June, 63¾@64c; July, 63½@64c. Oats in good de-
mand; No. 2 white, 61¾@62c; No. 3 do, 61c; No. 2
mixed, 59½@60c.
PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $19.00. Lard firm;
steam, $11.35@11.55.
BUTTER—Dull and easier; creamery, 25@28c; West-
ern extra, 23@24c.
CHEESE—Quiet; fair to good, 11@11½c.
PETROLEUM—Firm.
WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 bris; wheat, 5,500 bu; corn,
5,000 bu; oats, 4,800 bu.
SHIPMENTS—None.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 12.—FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Corn dull; No. 2 and high mixed, 70@71c;
steamer mixed and yellow, 69@70c; no grade, 67@68c.
Oats quiet; No. 3 white, 61@63c.
PROVISIONS—Beef firm; mess, $12.00@13.50; extra
do, $13.50@14.00; extra family, $17.50@18.00. Lard in fair
demand; 11½@11¾c.
BUTTER—Steady; creameries, 26@31c; ladle packed,
17@23c.
CHEESE—Firm for choice; 9@10c.
EGGS—Firm; 11@13c.
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bris and 4,000 sacks; corn,
45,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,700 bris.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 12.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red,
spot, $1.39; May, $1.38¼; June, $1.35¼; July, $1.18¾;
August, $1.15¾; September, $1.14¾ asked; year held at
$1.14. Corn firm; high mixed, 80c; No. 2 spot, 78½c;
May, 77½c; June, 76c; July, 76½c; year, 80¼c. Oats
firm; No. 2, 55c.
Closed—Wheat weak and lower; No. 2 red, spot,
$1.37¼@1.38; May ditto at $1.38; June, $1.35; July, $1.17¾.
Corn easier; weak; No. 2 spot held at 78c; May, 78¾c;
June and July held at 76c; August, 76c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats,
none.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats,
none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—COTTON—Firm at 11¼c.
FLOUR—

PATSEY DEVINE.

The Thief and Thug Strangled by the Sheriff of De Witt County.

His Hope of Cheating the Gibbet Unfaltering Up to the Last Moment.

The Offices of Religion Accepted After the Failure of All the Technicalities.

His Dead Body Taken to the Court-House and Laid in State.

Two Thousand People Allowed to View His Coffin and Express Their Satisfaction.

An Account of the Assasination of Mr. Aaron Goodfellow by the Two Notorious Footpads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., May 12.—It began raining hard here early this morning, but the fear of getting drenched did not deter people from coming from all parts of the county and surrounding the little old-fashioned jail wherein Patsey Devine was to be hanged between the hours of 9 and 12. All they could see were the brick walls—compensation enough, apparently, since they could go home and say that they had seen the building. The more fortunate early-comers got a glimpse of the coffin, and they made the most of it when the laggards came. "You ought to have been here! The coffin's just gone in!" As early as 8 o'clock there were a few men and boys on the sidewalk—people who live in Clinton, they evidently having the impression that there would be a great crowd, and unless on hand first that they would not have a chance to sit on the fence.

THE TRAINS

on the Illinois Central and Wabash brought in several hundred, mostly from Bloomington, the citizens of which city, where Goodfellow was murdered, having more interest in the hanging than those of any other community. Sheriff Weedman realized this in the distribution of "invitations," the great bulk of them being sent to that place. By 10 o'clock there must have been 300 people in the vicinity of the jail staring at the walls. A score or more got on the roofs of some corn-cribs across the street, and their enterprise was rewarded by the sight of any one who went to the window to get some fresh air. As the fences were wet they could not be occupied, and Deputy Sheriffs prevented intrusion into the yards, so the crowd was compelled to be content on the sidewalks or in the street.

THE LAST NIGHT OF DEVINE ON EARTH

was naturally a restless one. He remained awake until after 4 o'clock, talking with the guards, apparently taking if they thought he would be granted a respit for telling where Williams was. From this it is apparent that he still had hope, notwithstanding his contrary assertion Thursday afternoon. The guards, of course, could give him no encouragement. He laid down at twenty minutes after 4, but slept only a short time. At 5 he went to bed again, and slept soundly until 8, when Father Weldon called. Being awakened, he asked that he be allowed to sleep an hour longer. He seemed to rest quietly until a little before 7, when he arose, fixed himself up, devoting some time to his mustache, as usual.

FATHER WELDON

was then admitted and administered the sacrament, and prayed with him. When the priest left him the Sheriff spoke to Devine about breakfast, but he said he didn't want anything. Mrs. Weedman told him she had some nice strawberries and cake. All he would take, however, was a cup of strong tea and some toast. Miss May Welsh and Miss Mate Whitney, the latter of whom had been very kind to the condemned man, then visited him to say good-by. He talked about his accomplice Williams, and asked Miss Whitney if she thought he could get a stay by giving information which would lead to his arrest. She told him that he could not look to man for help; that he must look to God. He asked if she really believed there was no hope. She replied, "None." At this he turned to the guards and said:

"I GUESS IT'S ALL UP WITH ME."

He remained very calm during the conversation, a great change having taken place in him within a week. These two young ladies and Mrs. Weedman had often talked to him about the Savior, but he was indifferent on the subject, caring nothing about Heaven, or hell, or death, so that he believed when his body was put in the ground that was the end of him. Since Monday, however, when Father Weldon visited him the first time, having realized that the chances were a million to one that he would have to die on the day set, he had been making his peace with God, and would talk about religion, a subject which had previously been distasteful to him. Some of the people who had invitations went to the jail early, in order to talk to Devine, and say good-by. After speaking to him they remained at the door leading to the cell-house and gazed at him persistently, so that he became annoyed, and asked that he be left alone. So the door was locked at 9 o'clock, and few saw him thereafter until he entered the debtor's room, where he was hanged. One of the privileged persons was Mr. Hemine, his counsel. Devine asked him to do his best toward getting a respit, as he would tell all he knew about Williams.

A THIRD MAN,

he said, went to Bloomington with them, and that this other man might have been the one who committed the murder. As telegraphed last night, Devine sent a dispatch to State's-Attorney Fifer asking him to come here, and offering to give information about Williams if he would promise to intercede with the Governor for a short reprieve. Fifer replied this morning: "I cannot come down, but Phillips will. Anything he does will be satisfactory to me." Devine wasn't at all pleased at this, lacking confidence in Phillips, who is Fifer's partner, and stating that he wanted to see Fifer himself. However, he sent out for two local attorneys, Munson and Fuller, to see that he had a fair show, and they, with Phillips, had a long talk with him. He said he would give Fifer a clew to track Williams provided he tried to induce the Governor to grant him a stay for twenty-four or forty-eight hours. In that time they could find out whether he was telling the truth or not. Phillips didn't think Devine could do as he claimed, since he had been in jail so long, and regarded his statement as simply

A PRETEXT TO DEFER THE EXECUTION.

So he told him he couldn't make any promise; that it would be unjust to hold out any hopes that could not be realized, he being confident that the Governor would not interfere, even though Fifer asked him to do so. Devine repeated the offer over and over again, swearing that he himself was innocent, and declaring that Williams, who was mean enough to kill a man, might have remained in Bloomington after he (Devine) left, and murdered Goodfellow. Phillips asked if he really desired Williams to be arrested. He said he did. Devine went on to talk about a third man, and it was with this person that he proposed to put Fifer in correspondence. Phillips made up his mind that this fellow, being a pal, would not reveal Williams' whereabouts, while Devine didn't say so. The inference from his talk was that it was Williams and the third man who made way with Goodfellow. Phillips concluded that

DEVINE WAS LYING;

that all he was after was a few more hours of life. Hence he told him again that he could make no promise, and left him. About a quarter after 10 Fathers Weldon and Grogan visited him for the purpose of saying the final prayers. A few moments afterwards Deputy-Sheriff McHenry entered the corridor and read the death-warrant, Devine glancing at him often, and supporting himself by grasping the bars of the cell door. When the deputy came to the words "hanged by the neck until he is dead," Devine interrupted him with "That's sufficient. Don't read any more. I don't want to hear any more." But the reading had to go on, and at the conclusion the deputy said, "That's all." "That's all," repeated Devine, "and you are taking me away without getting track of Williams. I am dying an innocent man.

IT'S AWFUL, ISN'T IT?"

All but the priests then retired. Devine interrupted their ministrations by talking about Williams. Father Weldon said: "Don't think or talk about him now. Think of Christ on the cross. He hung there for the sins of others. Pray to God to pardon your sins, and prepare to die." Devine tried to compose his thoughts but did not succeed, for in a moment he said: "Well, all they want is me." Turning to one of the guards he said: "Send my best wishes to all at Bloomington. I wish them all good luck." Then he asked about his shoes, which were brought to him, while putting them on he said: "I have an hour and a half to live. I have that consolation." Asked if he had been well-treated, he said: "Yes. I want to thank everybody for their kindness, and I forgive even my worst enemies. I hold no grudges against anybody." Taylor, the guard, remarked: "I am sorry to see you," and he said: "I will tell all you knew about that visit to Bloomington. Give it all up.

YOU MIGHT HAVE SAVED YOUR NECK."

Devine replied: "Well, I would not confess, for I am not guilty." At 11:40 the deputy told him he had only 10 minutes more. "Can't I have the last minute till 12 o'clock?" he asked. "No, only ten minutes," was the positive answer. Fathers Weldon and Grogan begged Devine to cease talking of the past, and look only to the future. At their request he knelt down and prayed. "O God," he said, "forgive me and save me, and God knows that I am not guilty. God knows that the people are prejudiced against me. God have mercy." Phrases like the last were repeated over and over in a disconnected way for several minutes. In the midst of a Latin prayer which Father Weldon was saying, Devine broke out with: "Won't they hear my confession on the scaffold? How much more time have I?"

"Six minutes," said the deputy, who told him he could say what he wished on the gallows.

Father Weldon urged him not to utter anything bitter, but to thank all for what they had done.

"What shall I say?" he asked.

"BE BRIEF,"

answered the priest, "act as a Christian on the scaffold."

"Yes, I'll try," said Devine. "How much more time have I?" he inquired.

"Five minutes," said the deputy.

"You have great courage," remarked the priest. "If I were in your place I couldn't endure it."

"I have got to stand it," replied Devine. "I know there is no salvation in this world. I have got to get that in the next. Is my time up?"

"Not quite," said the deputy, who asked about a murder committed, in Alton in 1879, of which Devine and Williams were suspected, though other parties are in prison for it. If they were guilty Devine might say so, and save the innocent.

"No," said Devine, "I don't know anything about it."

"Put on your collar," said the deputy.

"How much time have I?"

"Only one minute."

"You just now said five."

"You have only one. Put your collar on."

"I don't want it."

Father Weldon requested him to put it on, and he did.

"Never mind my necktie, boys," he said, sighing deeply. "Do I want a hat?"

The deputy said "no."

Turning to the prest Devine said:

"I AM GOING TO DIE RELIGIOUS,

and I am going to die like a man."

At this point Sheriffs Weedman and Hunter, the latter being the owner of the gallows, came in and prepared Devine for his last walk. His normal pulse was 72. It was then 90—proof of considerable excitement, though his manner did not indicate that he was particularly alarmed. As stated yesterday, the scaffold was in the debtors'-room, an apartment about twenty-eight feet square, on the second floor. While the guards of surrounding gave the hour as 10 o'clock, the general understanding was that the execution would not take place until 11. However, the early-comers were on hand by 9, and a little after 10, all who were to be present were there. The number was about 125, and most of them passed away the time in talking about politics and crops, and the weather, a few referring to the murder, and examining the rope, and expressing a desire to know how it would feel to be hanged.

SEVERAL ADJUSTED THE NOOSE ABOUT THEIR NECKS

in order to get as near the sensation as possible. As the room was overcrowded, and the four open windows did not ventilate it thoroughly, the Sheriff had to request the smokers to throw away their cigars. Frank Goodfellow, a son of the murdered man, was among those in the room, and he asked the Sheriff three times that he be permitted to hang Devine. He was told at last that he could not be appointed a deputy, because he did not live in the county. This final answer disappointed him, but quieted him. A few minutes before 11 the Sheriff's present—Gibson of Springfield, Wendling of Lincoln, Barber of Watseka, Aton of Bloomington, Dixon of Sioux Falls—and the reporters were requested to stand on the platform, and the crowd to divide itself and take positions against the wall, so as to leave a passage way to the steps. Sheriff Weedman also asked all the spectators to remove their hats, as

IT WOULD "LOOK A LITTLE BETTER."

Today was the Sheriff's birthday, a fact not generally known, and he had on his Sunday clothes. Many thought he was dressed for the occasion. He is a very kind-hearted man, and undertook the job he had on hand, but it was his duty, and he didn't flinch.

A minute or so before 11 o'clock Devine made his appearance at the entrance-door, led by Sheriff Weedman, and followed by Sheriff Hunter and Fathers Weldon and Grogan. He was dressed in a low suit of broadcloth, had on polished shoes and a clean shirt, and his hair was in order, and the ends of his mustache curled up. He wore a turndown collar, but no necktie. As his legs were tied together and his arms pinioned, his walk to the platform was rather unsteady. Reaching there, he was at once placed on the trapdoor. His head almost touched the ceiling. The priests commenced praying.

Sheriff Weedman asked Devine if he had anything to say. "I can say a few words," he replied.

"SPEAK OUT."

said the Sheriff, and Devine did so in a clear tone, though he was a little nervous.

"Gentlemen," he began, "all I have got to say is I am innocent of this charge of the murder of Aaron Goodfellow, and I protest against this; but if anybody ever done me a wrong I forgive them. I know I am to pass away, and I know I am prepared for the other world, and that I never committed this murder of Aaron Goodfellow. All I can say is to ask them not to put that murder upon me. I have been treated very well. I can't say anything against the Sheriffs that I have been located with since I was arrested. They have done the best they could for me, and I don't think they have done a wrong thing to me. I forgive them all, and everybody.

I AM INNOCENT

of this charge, but I have got to die, and I will die like a man. Concerning this Wargo, I will have given information about Williams, but I don't suppose it's worth while to say anything about that. I could satisfy the people of McLean County and of this county that I could have been the instigator of the capture of Harry Williams without Wargo, and if he was here my innocence could be proved; but I was never given a chance. I am very sorry I didn't give the details before, but it is too late now. The people of Bloomington haven't heard anything of his whereabouts, though they are looking for him. They say I am guilty of this charge, and I haven't spoken anything to the contrary. Harry Williams could be captured—I am positive—I'll swear to it—inside of two weeks—and he could be tried. All I wanted was forty-eight hours. Still there was no use asking. They never gave me a chance to prove my innocence and get Williams.

I ALWAYS THOUGHT THEY WOULD GIVE ME A CHANCE,

but they didn't, to get Williams. I have nothing now to say on that subject. I am innocent of this charge, but I have got to die, and I am ready and prepared for death. All I want is Father Weldon to offer up a prayer."

"Ask God to forgive your sins," said the priest.

"Yes," replied Devine, and he began praying, but only in a few subdued but determined. Mr. Goodfellow, not at all alarmed, and thinking that some young men of the neighborhood were about to perpetrate some good-natured trickery, and being a man of muscle and nerve, grabbed the two men, one on each arm, intending to down them. He was surprised by the muzzle of a pistol suddenly stuck in his face and a shot which a moment later tore away a part of his lower jaw. Completely nonplussed by the turn of the tussle, he stood a moment motionless and a fine target for the shot which immediately followed and entered his body a few inches above the hip, penetrating his lungs and stomach and coming out on the opposite side. After the second shot the murderers ran northward through the alley, leaving their victim screaming "Murder!" and staggering somewhat. Intense were the wounded man's pains until about 4 o'clock in the morning, when he relapsed into a state of unconsciousness, from which he did not awaken in life. The attack and retreat having taken place so quickly, and the light being dim, Mr. Goodfellow could give but an uncertain description of the two men. The murder remained

A DEEP MYSTERY

until ten months later, when one of the villains was captured in New Mexico, being the who today justly expiated his crime at the end of a rope. Williams, the man who is almost positively known to have been Devine's accomplice on the murderous night, is yet at large, no trace of him having yet been discovered by a vigilance which has been untiring. Devine and Williams came to Bloomington from Chicago on the night of Saturday, Aug. 2, and spent all day Sunday at a low dive of prostitution back of the opera-house. It was sworn in the trial of Devine that while there he said boisterously to the women that they were "going to make a stake and raise up the town, and if the landlady didn't take a paper she'd better subscribe in the morning and see what good work they would do." This statement in substance was known to the police on the night of the murder, it having been told them by a hack-driver who had visited the house that day and

SAW DEVINE AND WILLIAMS THERE.

Influenced by the large reward of $1,300 offered for Goodfellow's murderers, several local detectives took up the case, making investigations at Alton, the home of Devine's parents. By means of letters mailed at Alton and addressed to Devine in Kentucky the detectives struck Williams' trail, followed it up immediately, but when they arrived in the place of hiding found the bird gone and trackless. Several months passed before a trail was again struck. They finally heard of him somewhere to the East, and tracked him through Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania to a small town named De Bruce, among the mountains of New York. There his Patsey helping an uncle, Thomas Coyne, cultivate a small almost barren farm on the mountain side. The officers approached the cabin of Patsey's uncle stealthily about 9 o'clock on a dark and rainy night, burst into the room where Patsey by his uncle's fireside in fancied security toasting his toes. Officer Challacombe, of Alton, said,

"HOW DO YOU DO, PATSEY?"

extending his hand to him. Devine said nothing for a few moments, but suddenly and confusedly replied, "I'm not Patsey Devine; I'm not the man you're looking for." Thus committing himself, he not having been addressed by the name of Devine. The capture was effected on the 21st of April, 1880, but delayed by legal efforts of Patsey's uncle to recover his nephew, and by a writ of habeas corpus, they did not arrive in Bloomington until the morning of the 4th of May, a little over two years ago. Owing to the inability of the counsel for the defense to get ready the case was postponed until the December term of court. This trial continued through three days and nights at Clinton, De Witt County, a change of venue having been granted the prisoner. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Accordingly the prisoner was sentenced to hang, and the date of

JAN. 14, 1881,

fixed for the stretching of Patsey's neck. A few days before the fatal date a supersedeas from the Supreme Court stopped preparations for the death. On the 30th of September following the counsel for the State and for the defendant received intelligence from the Supreme Court that the judgment of the court below had been reversed, and a new trial ordered. Public interest in the case was very much disappointed by the decision of the Supreme Court. About every peace-loving citizen in Bloomington hoped to see Patsey's neck broken. Such unanimous public sentiment is hardly manifested when the many murders in this vicinity are taken into consideration. Since the winter of 1877, when James O'Neill, a Chicago & Alton Railroad engineer, was shot by an unseen assasin, no less than four murders have been committed, with but one of the murderers, exclusive of Devine, having yet been captured. The murder of O'Neill, of Goodfellow, of Stoutz at the fair-grounds during the progress of the fair in broad daylight, of Franks, the brave McLean County jailer, and of Lynch, the young Irishman who was murdered by somebody unknown but a few weeks ago, had so incensed the public mind that interest in the Devine trial was unflagging, and expressions of pity for the prisoner unheard.

THE SECOND TRIAL

was postponed from one term of court to another until it finally came up on March 4 last at Clinton, and continued five days. The verdict was the same as that of the first trial, Devine being sentenced to be hanged on Friday, May 12. Interest in the second trial was not less than in the first, public expressions again approving the mode of expiation for his worse than diabolical deed. Devine having given no reason for his unprovoked assault. The case was sent to the Supreme Court a second time, but that body refused to consider it again. Devine's last hope vanished with the refusal, and he accordingly suffered death at the end of the same hemp string which choked Johannes De Boer at Pontiac about two years ago.

A BEEF FAMINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 12.—The butchers of this city are at a loss to procure enough cattle to supply the home demand for cut meats. The supply of even decently fatted stock is entirely exhausted for miles about, and they are sending to Chicago for what they need. Ordinary cattle are worth six cents, are the only kind obtainable, and scarce at that. Appearances indicate a regular beef famine before the grass-fed stock gets into market.

ALLEGED SLANDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., May 12.—Isaac Kroft, keeping a North Manchester boarding-house, has been sued for $5,000 by one of his female boarders. She alleges that he retailed a story by a male boarder regarding a visit she made to his apartments one night. The plaintiff's case is thought to be gauzy.

MARINE NEWS.

Little or No Demand for Grain, Ore, and Lumber Carriers.

The Recent Tragedy on Board the Schooner Harvey Bissell.

The Colchester Lightship Still Lying at a Dock at Amherstburg.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was not the least inquiry by shippers yesterday for vessels to carry grain to any lake port. The high price of corn here—76¼@77 cents a bushel for No. 2—has completely killed the shipping business, and although rates are quoted nominally at two cents a bushel, it is not believed that shippers would have taken vessels yesterday at one cent a bushel. The only engagements reported were the schooner C. L. Young, 25,000 bushels rye to Buffalo, the propeller Conestaga, 18,000 bushels of flaxseed to Erie, and the propeller Lycoming (to arrive), 20,000 bushels of wheat to Erie, all through rates—a total of 63,000 bushels, the smallest amount of room chartered at this port on any one day this season.

Not a single charter of a lumber vessel was reported yesterday. There is no lumber to bring here and vessels are not wanted at any price, although owners do not offer their craft at less than the following rates:

From Grand Haven	$	1.37½
From Muskegon	1.25	@1.37½
From White Lake		1.37½
From Pentwater		1.62½
From Ludington		1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½	@1.75
From Bay City	2.00	@2.25
From Cheboygan		2.00
From Black River		1.75
From Ashland	3.25	@3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25	@3.50

The demand for vessels to bring ties and posts to this port still continues good, and vessels on the market have no difficulty in securing charters at the subjoined rates:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	6½	....	....
From points in Green Bay	7†	....	8½
From East Shore (opposite)	....	5½	....
From Alpena	7½	9	5½
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	....	†10	7
From Wharton	8	....	....

*Rafted, 7½ cents. ‡Free on board. †On deck.

The demand for ore-carriers yesterday was on a par with grain and lumber freights—dull, dead. Rates remain quoted as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.25@1.35
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	90@1.00
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@ 95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.30

Coal freights at Buffalo yesterday were dull, and only one charter was made—a cargo to Milwaukee. Rates remain as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 80@ 85
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	65@ 75
From Toledo to Milwaukee	1.00
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80@ 85
From Oswego to Chicago	1.50

The Tragedy on Board the Schooner Harvey Bissell.

An obscure morning sheet yesterday published an article on the suicide of the young lady Gorman on board the schooner Harvey Bissell, and by inuendo attempts to place the blame of her death upon Capt. Henry Brock, the master of the Bissell. Considerable indignation was expressed in marine circles yesterday at the attack on the reputation of Capt. Brock, who bears a most excellent reputation as a man and a sailor. THE TRIBUNE reporter had a conversation with Mr. Gunning, of the firm of Crosby & Gunning, the agents of the Harvey Bissell, regarding the article, and in answer to an inquiry as to Capt. Brock's reputation Mr. Gunning said: "I have not read the article, but any imputation that Capt. Brock in any manner caused the woman Gorman to take her life I believe to be a malicious lie. I have known Capt. Brock many years. He is above the average vesselmaster in intelligence, does not drink, and has no bad habits. I would have no hesitation in placing any lady under his care, knowing him to be too much of a gentleman to insult any female. Capt. Brock is a married man, and one of the most devoted husbands and fathers that I know of, and that such an imputation should be laid to him is simply damnable. The only injury it will do Capt. Brock among those who do not personally know him, but for the pain it will cause his family should the story reach them. The only thing to be glad of is that the fellow that printed the libel has but a meagre circulation, and but few will read the lie." Several others interested in marine matters expressed themselves in similar language. There was no foundation whatever for the insinuation against Capt. Brock, as all the facts in regard to the suicide of the Gorman woman were brought out at the inquest held at Sturgeon Bay. It is understood that the foundation for the story published in the morning sheet alluded to was furnished by a vessel cook at this port whom Capt. Brock refused to ship, and who took occasion of the occurrence of the tragedy on board the Bissell to vent his spite against Capt. Brock for refusing to ship him. The story of this man was given to other marine reporters, who refused to make use of it. The article is grossly libelous, and the paper that published it will likely have a libel suit on its hands in consequence.

The Colchester Lightship.

The Toronto *Mail* of Wednesday has the following to say regarding the gross carelessness of the Canadian officials whose duty it is to see that the lightship at Colchester Reef is placed in position. Notwithstanding the *Mail* is a stanch supporter of the party in power in Canada, it never lets that fact stand in the way of its duty to the marine interests of the great lakes. The *Mail* says: "There is certainly work for some Government official in connection with the gross carelessness that permits this important lightship to lie alongside a dock instead of being placed in position. Several weeks have elapsed since navigation opened in that section, and, although false hopes have from time to time been raised by reports of her going out, a dispatch last night says she is still at Amherstburg. The matter should be taken up by the department, and if any of the officials be at fault no leniency should be shown to those who permit life and property to be risked at this uncertain season of the year. Some one is evidently to blame, and the sooner such gross and criminal negligence can be traced to the offender the better for the interests of vesselmen and the credit of the department.

Dock and Other Notes.

The Government propeller Dahlia is at Sturgeon Bay.

Charles Flyster has been appointed to the command of the tug Triad.

There has been shipped from Oscoda, Mich., this season 14,736,000 feet of lumber.

Not yet in place is the word that comes concerning the Colchester Reef lightship.

The Anchor Line propeller Lycoming, Capt. John Leonard, will arrive today from Erie.

The schooner Phœnix had her jibboom guy knocked out yesterday by a passing vessel.

The tug Relief lost her anchors while holding her barges in a gale on Pigeon Bay Monday night.

Up to and including May 3, Escanaba shipped 96,833 tons of iron-ore, Marquette 17,843 tons, and L'Anse 17,843 tons.

The schooner Oneida has been chartered to bring a cargo of cedar ties and posts to this port from Beaver Island.

There are a number of vessels out without proper papers, and the United States officers are looking for some of them.

The Captain of the barge Hunnerford refused to pay lumber-shovers at Sheboygan 40 cents an hour and worked only his own crew.

James L. Beverly, brother of Local Attraction Jack, of Cleveland, the compass-man, is back from the East, where he spent the winter.

The weather was very thick on the lake yesterday, and harbor tugs did not venture out much beyond the Water-Works Crib looking for tows.

The various items in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill now before Congress will be found in another column of THE TRIBUNE under the head of "Washington."

Vessel-owners are not much exercised over the closing of the Cleveland rolling-mills. They feel that rates can't go much lower, and so they refuse to fret over the outlook.

The following are the present quotations of lumber freights along the Saginaw River: East Saginaw to Buffalo and Tonawanda, $1.75; East Saginaw to Ohio ports, $1.50; Bay City to Buffalo and Tonawanda, $1.50; Bay City to Ohio ports, $1.25.

The steam-barge Swallow broke her stern bearings Monday while on White Lake, near Long Point, among dead-head logs. She was towed to Grand Haven for repairs, which will cost $300.

Never, for a score of years, has there been so much delay to vessels in the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers on account of fogs as for ten days past. Every night all passages are stopped at some point until daylight.

A survey was held on the schooner Columbian, at Springwells, and it was decided that $3,231 would be required to place her in good condition. She requires new keel, pocket pieces, and some new bottom plank on the port side.

Vessel-owners whose vessels are idle on account of the scarcity of lumber freights can secure engagements to bring cobblestones to this port at paying rates. Osier & Clark, on South Water street, will give them the necessary information as to rates and the number of cargoes wanted by calling at their office.

The steam-barge W. T. Graves, while coming down the river yesterday, ran into the schooner John Keiderhouse and carried away the schooner's mizzenboom. The Graves narrowly escaped cutting down and sinking the Keiderhouse. Only a short while ago the Keiderhouse lost her jibboom by a vessel running into it, and now she gets damaged aft.

The steam-barge Emma E. Thompson, Capt. John Fitzpatrick, has been engaged to take two steam-pumps and the necessary hawsers to release the schooners Higgie, ashore at Pilot Island, and Collins, ashore at Bark River. Capt. Mert Blackburn, the wrecking-master of the firm of Messrs. Atkins & Beckwith, goes along to superintend the releasing of both vessels.

The schooner John Magee, when going into Ashtabula two weeks ago Sunday during a gale, had her jibboom and whole head-gear carried away. A large hole in the bilge made by striking on the rocks at the stern was stopped by some of the matched ceiling at Ashtabula and she sailed for Cleveland. On arriving at Cleveland she was put on the dry-dock and a stone weighing twenty-five pounds was found wedged in between her timbers. Had the stone fallen out she would in all probability have gone to the bottom. She carries the stone as a keepsake.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 12.—Passed down—Steam-barge C. Hulbert and consort, 10 p. m.; steam-barge David Ballentine and consorts, 4 a. m.; steam-barge Oceanics, 9 a. m.; schooner Negwanee, 6:30 a. m.; schooners Michigan, Nicholson, and Gardner, 9:30 a. m.

Passed up—Steam-barge California, 9 p. m.; steam-barge Oscoda, 10 p. m.; steam-barge A. A. Turner and barges, 11 p. m.; steam-barge Abercorn and barges, 10 a. m.; steamer Keweenaw, 9 a. m.; schooner Owasco, 10 p. m.

Wind north, fresh: raining.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 12—9:30 p. m.—In port and wind-bound—Steam-barge California, steamer Keweenaw, steam-barge Oscoda, steam-barge Turner, steambarge Abercorn, steambarge J. S. Ruby, propeller Potomac, steamschooners Edmonds, Jones & Baughin, schooners Kingfisher, Champion, C. Amsden, Owasco, T. L. Parker, Lotus, and Peerless.

Passed down—Steam-barge O. Townsend and consort, 12 m.

Wind east-northeast, heavy. Weather cool and cloudy.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 12.—Arrived—Steambarges Leland and Argonaut.

Departed—Steam-barge Leland and schooner Reed Case.

Wind east, light.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other Items of News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—Arrived—From Chicago—Schooner David Vance, corn. From Duluth—Propeller Empire State, wheat, copper, etc.; propeller Arizona, wheat, flaxseed, etc.

Cleared—For Chicago—Propeller Wissahickon, coal. For Milwaukee—Schooner David Vance, coal. For Duluth—Propeller St. Louis, sundries; propeller Arizona, sundries; schooner Luzerne, coal.

Coal freights were dull. The only engagement made was the steam-barge V. H. Ketcham for a cargo to Milwaukee at 70 cents.

Canal freights were dull and weak. A few loads were shipped at four and a half cents on corn and five cents on wheat to New York.

Grain receipts at this port have been very light lately.

The wind is again blowing fresh from the northeast.

The schooner David Vance, coal laden, is delayed by repairs to her steering gear. She will likely get away tomorrow night.

The new coal-pockets at the salt warehouse were used for the first time this morning in topping off the cargo of the schooner Vance. The coal ran out of itself, but it took about five hours to empty one pocket of 100 tons. The outlets are much too small.

The steam-barge Propeller Wissahickon, coal laden, while in tow of the tug James Ash this morning, ran into the starboard side of the canal steamer Andrew Stellair, lying light at Lyons' elevator. The canalboat was badly crushed, and at least $1,000 will be needed to repair the damage. The tug seems not to have been to blame for the accident.

It has been stated that C. F. Dunbar will not accept the Iron King of Shaughran, built for him by the Union Dry-Dock Company here. Dunbar wanted a tug that would draw not over eight feet, while this one draws a foot more aft. The builder of her machinery gave the weight of the engine and boiler at eight tons, but they actually weighed twelve tons. After the tug was launched her boiler was moved forward about fifteen inches and some ballast put in forward, but she was still down too deep for Dunbar's work. The latter is well satisfied with the boat's model, finish, and workmanship, and the Dry-Dock Company has agreed to build a new boat for him and take this back, he to use her in the meantime.

The schooner Luzerne is having her foremast repaired and strengthened at the Union Ship-Yard.

The tug A. P. Dorr got a line in her wheel this morning from the schooner Moonlight and had to be docked to remove it.

The Harbor and Island at Toronto Badly Damaged by the Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 12.—The work of destruction at the island has been very great since noon yesterday. At the present time it is impossible to say exactly how much damage has been done, but it is quite certain that it will take many thousands of dollars to repair the mischief. Ex-Ald. McMurray's house, near the eastern gap, has been swept completely away and not a vestige remains. Mr. Hooper's houses, behind Mead's, have been flooded with water, and their condition is very precarious. Mr. Brisley's dwelling in the same locality has also disappeared, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Fraser's will long remain. Jack Hanion has lost his icehouse with its contents. Not a timber is left, while the wharves at the west end have been badly damaged. The steamers lying in the harbor threatened all night to break away from their moorings, and those in charge never went to sleep for fear of a catastrophe. The yacht Trixie, of the Toronto Yacht Club, dragged her anchor at the island and was damaged considerably, but the craft lying along the shore rode the gale well. Several steamers and other craft, some of them two days overdue, are believed to be safe, and are probably in some of the way ports windbound.

Marine Matters at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 12.—Marine interests are still seriously affected by the bad weather. The weather on the lake today was very disagreeable, the wind blowing quite hard from the northeast, a heavy sea running, and a rainstorm prevailing. Vessel-masters arriving in port from down the lake continue to report the gale of Wednesday as one of the severest ever experienced.

Coarse freights remain unchanged at this port. Lumber freights were inactive, there being very few inquiries for vessels. The scow Dunbar was chartered to carry dry basswood lumber from Burnham's Pier to this port at $1.37½ per 1,000.

The big propeller Lehigh arrived from Erie with a cargo of 1,750 tons of coal consigned to the Northwestern Fuel Company.

The barge Merrimac arrived today from Escanaba with a cargo of ore. The Massachusetts proceeded to Chicago.

The schooners S. H. Foster and Frank W. Griffin, coal-laden, arrived from below today.

The propeller Chicago and consorts Chester B. Jones and Manitowoc are here for shelter.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 12.—Passed down—Schooner Oliver Mitchell, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schooner Bolivia, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schooner J. Mathews, Cleveland to Ogdensburg, coal.

Passed up—Schooner Anglo-Saxon, Kingston to Toledo, light; schooner S. Neelon, Kingston to Cleveland, light; steam-barge Indian and consort, Charlotte to Calpow Bay, light.

The Steam-Barge Lowell Experiences a Rough Time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., May 12.—The steam-barge Lowell, which left this port this morning with three empty barges in tow, came near meeting with a serious disaster. She steamed down the bay in the face of a strong northeast wind, which soon increased to a terrific gale. Before nearing Turtle light she commenced to roll badly, and by the time she reached the light most everything was loose and knocking about in the most unpleasant manner. Her stove broke from its fastenings and went tumbling about, scattering the fire all over the cabin, but the hose was immediately turned on and the fire was put out without doing much damage. Everything, however, was so badly shaken up that the vessel abandoned her tow and returned to the harbor minus all her signal-lights, which were broken.

Wednesday's Storm on Lake Ontario Unusually Severe.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 12.—Vessel Captains arriving here report the storm of the past three days on Lake Ontario as unusually severe. On Tuesday evening the steamer Oliver Mowat left Charlotte for Kingston light, and did not arrive here till this afternoon. A heavy gale was blowing up the lake, and it was impossible to make any headway. She kept tacking from one side to the other, the waves fairly leaping over her. It rained heavily all the time and the night was very black. During all day Wednesday and the following night she had two vessels in her company, but they got separated in the fog and did not get within sight of each other again. Capt. Saunders states that at periods his vessel would fairly stand on end and then leap forward as if bent on dividing in two. The storm Wednesday night was one of the worst he ever experienced.

A Batch of Interesting Items from Amherstburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., May 12.—A heavy easterly gale prevailed last night and today.

The steamer Alaska, from Put-in-Bay, ran back and is at the dock here.

The steam-barge Ackley, for Chicago, took on 100 tons of coal here, and will remain until daylight to pass the Limekilns.

The tug Prindiville came out last night. She is in better shape than ever since being rebuilt.

Sailors predict that the eastern gales will terminate next Tuesday. As the wind was east on Good Friday, they say it follows that it would continue from that direction for forty days.

The Colchester light-ship is still here.

It is blowing a gale from the northeast, and the water is very high.

Had a Rough Time on Lake Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 12.—The schooners Oliver Mitchell and Bolivia, after putting in a week on this lake, arrived here today. The Bolivia lost her foreboom and some sails. The Mitchell also sustained some damage to her sails. The schooner Jennie Matthews arrived today minus her large anchor, which she lost trying to ride the gale out Wednesday night off Long Point.

The Lake Huron & Ontario Ship Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 12.—A return giving the correspondence relative to the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal has been laid before Parliament. On the 8th of October, 1879, Mr. Capreal wrote to the Marquis of Lorne asking, among other things, for the consent of his Royal Highness that the Princess Louise inaugurate the commencement of the work should it be commenced during her stay in Canada.

Ran into Sturgeon Bay Canal for Shelter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 12.—The schooner Knight Templar, with sixteen passengers aboard for Black River, Mich., came into the canal today for shelter. She reported very heavy weather outside. The schooner Havey Bissell and Louise McDonald are still in port. The McDonald made an attempt to get out today, but turned back on account of the heavy sea.

Lying in the Harbor of Refuge at East Tawas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 12.—The northeaster is still unabated. All the craft